

Institute of Research Oct 23 B  
In Social Service 457 G  
University of N. C. Southern Textile Exposition Number  
Chapel Hill N. C. Box 711

INSTITUTE FOR  
RESEARCH IN  
SOCIAL SCIENCES

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

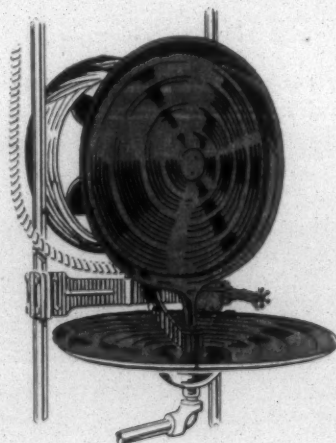
VOL. 35

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1928

NUMBER 6

## ANNOUNCING

THE  
NEW  
BAHNSON HUMIDIFIER



SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION  
GREENVILLE, S. C.  
BOOTHS 334~335

OCTOBER 15~20. 1928



**Incorporated 1911**  
**CHARLOTTE MANUFACTURING COMPANY**  
**Charlotte, N. C.**

**Cylinders**

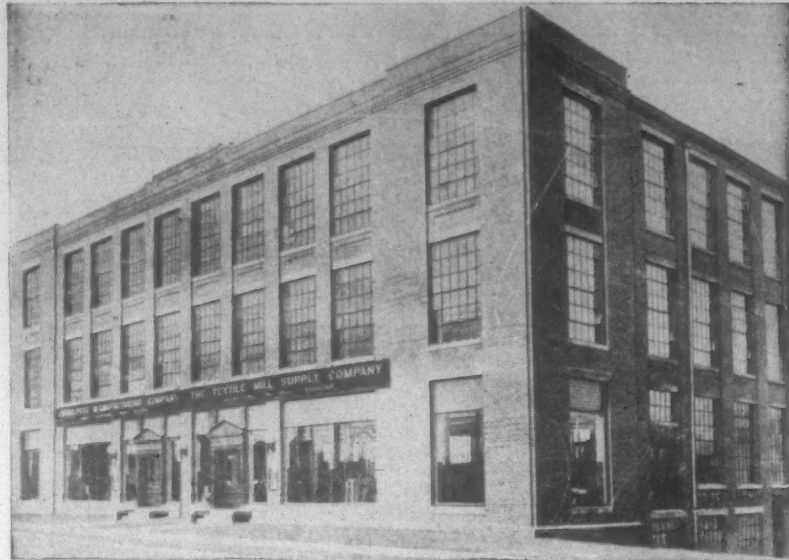
**Doffers**

**Strippers**

**Burnishers**

**Top Flats**

**Reclothed**



**Reeds**

**Slasher Combs**

**Hand Cards**

**Lickerins**

**Rewound**

**Top Flat**

**Chains**

**MANUFACTURERS OF**  
**CARD CLOTHING And REEDS**

**PHONES 2781-2782**

# Competition

Means meeting new conditions as well as the efforts of other manufacturers.

## THE EMMONS LOOM HARNESS COMPANY

Is meeting new weave room conditions with a new Humidity-Proof Harness.

It costs no more yet gives added life and better service.

Why not write us about it?

## EMMONS LOOM HARNESS COMPANY

1867

Lawrence, Mass.

1928

Southern Representative: George F. Bahan, Charlotte, N. C.

# *The* WHITIN MACHINE WORKS

*requests the pleasure  
of your company . . . .*



October 15th to October 20th will be great days for the textile manufacturer. Greenville, South Carolina will be the rallying point of every one who wants to see and study the latest types of textile machinery.

There will be hundreds present to examine at first hand improvements which have aroused their interest, and to compare in action the relative merits of competing machines and methods.

To all such, **WHITIN** extends a cordial invitation—Come to our Exhibit—Look us over—Ask as many or as few questions as you will. Make our Exhibit your headquarters for the duration of the show.

The following **WHITIN** Products will be shown at Greenville: —

One Process Picker

Drawing Frame, 4 Deliveries,  
Model "H".

Wool Spinning Frame, 120 Spindles, 4" Gauge,  
Model "A".

Fine Roving Frame, 48 Spindles, 6 x 3 x 4½".

Spinning Frame, Model "F", 24 Spindles, 4½" Gauge.

Model "D3" Comber.

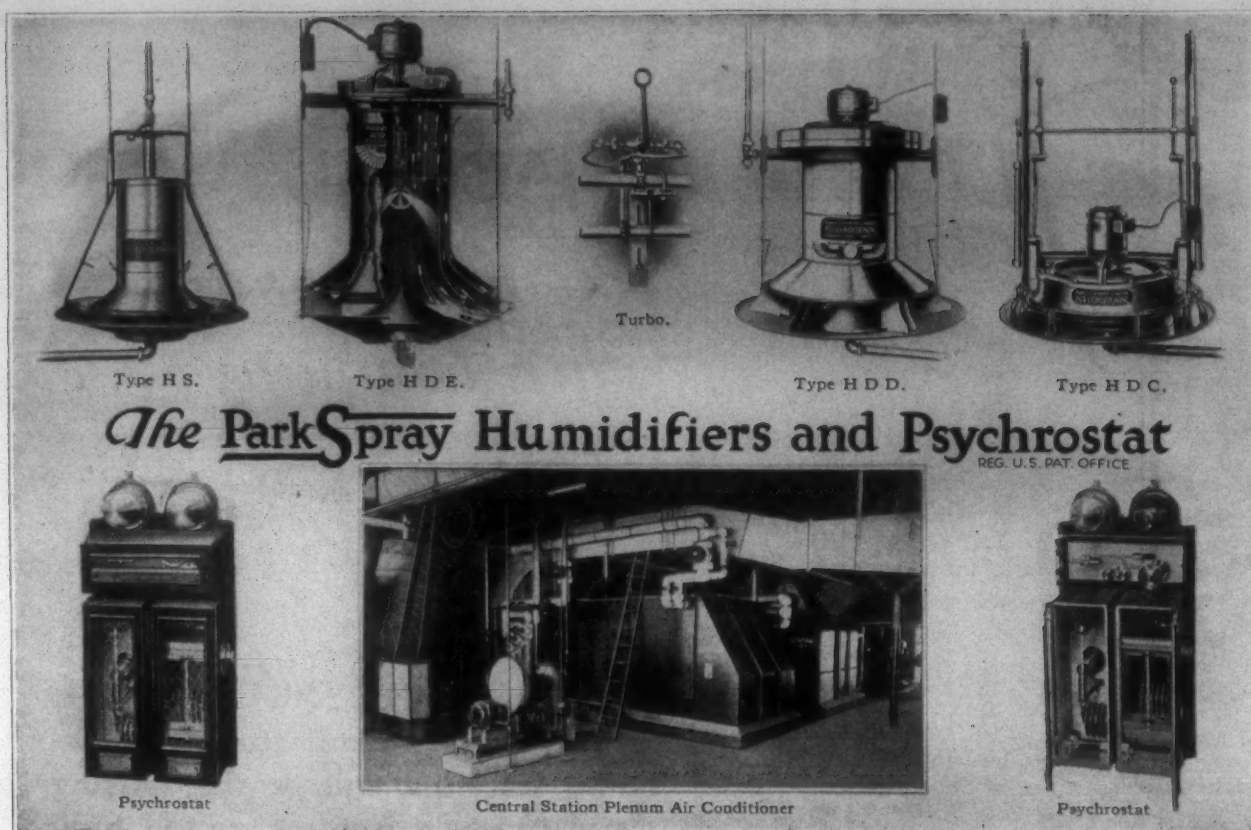
Model "E" Comber.

High Speed Twister, 24 Spindles, 5½" Gauge.

High Speed Spooler.

**WHITIN MACHINE WORKS**  
**WHITINSVILLE, MASS., U.S.A.**  
**CHARLOTTE, N.C. ATLANTA, GA.**





Type H S.      Type H D E.      Turbo.      Type H D D.      Type H D C.

**The Park Spray Humidifiers and Psychrostat**  
REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE

Psychrostat      Central Station Plenum Air Conditioner      Psychrostat

### Where Do Better Humidifying Results Come From?

**W**E did not discover humidity—the practice of supplying artificial humidity is as old as wetting floors. We do not lay claim to having discovered the laws that govern humidity—they are still in the making. We do not pretend to have been the first to attempt to supply the demand for humidifying devices brought about by variations of moisture content of the air.

But since 1907 when this company (or its predecessors) entered the field, much definite knowledge of humidity has been acquired; the laws that govern humidity have been earnestly

studied so that they are now better known. We think we can lay claim to having had some part in this.

As time goes on more knowledge will be added. We expect to have a part in this, also—for we are constantly studying humidifying problems.

Supplying the proper humidifying apparatus is a combination of science and of experience. Humidifying experience is cumulative. Humidifying practice and skill and knowledge are improving. Where do better humidifying devices come from if not from those who have studied hardest?



**Parks-Cramer Company**  
*Engineers & Contractors*  
*Industrial Piping and Air Conditioning*  
**Fitchburg      Boston      Charlotte**



# Cork Insulation

## Improves Air Conditioning

A HEAT-LEAKING roof makes proper air conditioning both difficult and expensive. Too much heat is lost through the roof and condensation on the cold ceiling, besides causing sweating and drip, takes the moisture out of the air.

Armstrong's Corkboard roof insulation corrects these faults by greatly reducing the transmission of heat through the roof. With this excessive loss cut off, room temperatures can be more uniformly maintained, and more important still, the ceiling temperature kept above the dewpoint and condensation prevented entirely. Air-conditioning equipment, under a cork-insulated roof, operates more efficiently and more economically.

Any roof, new or old, concrete, wood, or steel, can be insulated with Armstrong's Corkboard. The old roofing need not be removed. Armstrong's Corkboard can be laid over it and forms an ideal base for the new roofing.

There is no better time than now—while the weather is suitable for roofing operations and before cold weather begins to cause trouble in the mill—to insulate your mill roof. It costs you nothing to investigate and get an estimate of costs. Armstrong engineers will gladly co-operate. Armstrong Cork & Insulation Company, 105 Twenty-fourth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.; McGill Building, Montreal; 11 Brant Street, Toronto 2.



### This Book Free

"The Insulation of Roofs to Prevent Condensation" is a carefully prepared and authoritative book on the problem. A copy will be sent free on request.



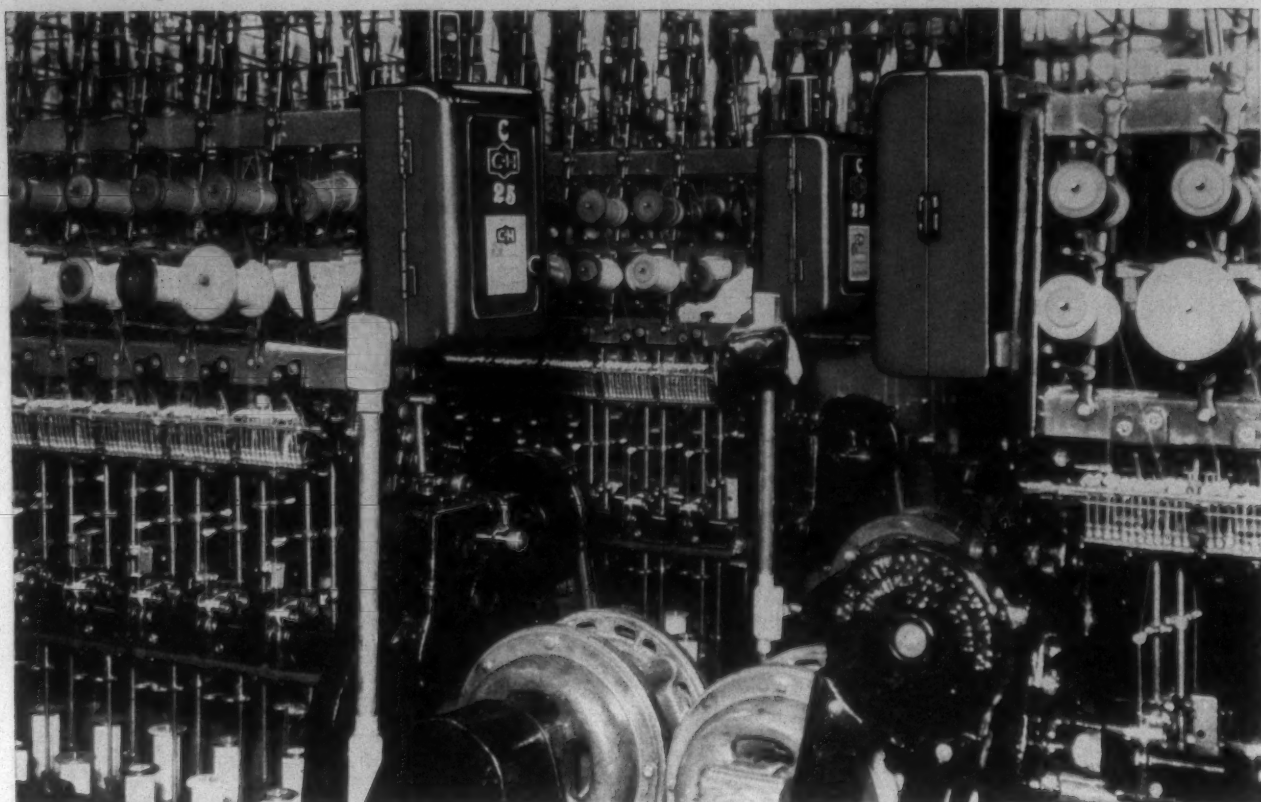
# Armstrong's Corkboard Insulation

—for the Roofs of All Kinds of Buildings—





## Are your motors "short-changing" you?



**M**OTORS multiply the productivity of human labor, but your ultimate, rightful savings depend largely upon proper Motor Control. Unless your motors are protected from such dangers as overloads and line surges they require a more expensive kind of labor than they save—maintenance and repair. And this also means productive time wasted while repairs are being made. Further, unless your motor-driven machines are controlled in the most convenient and safest way, wasted steps and injuries to operators eat into profits.

For every machine in your plant there is a C-H Control which will assure maximum return from your power dollar—a controller which will protect motors and men, save steps, harness motor power to the specific job in hand.

Over 30 years of experience on every conceivable control problem is back of the C-H Line—an experience which is yours for the asking in perfecting the productive efficiency of your plant.

The CUTLER-HAMMER Mfg. Co.  
Pioneer Manufacturers of Electric Control Apparatus  
1203 St. Paul Avenue  
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

# CUTLER HAMMER

*The Control Equipment Good Electric Motors Deserve*



# THE MCLEOD COMPANIES

ODELL MILL SUPPLY CO.  
GREENSBORO N.C.

SPARTANBURG MILL SUPPLY CO.  
SPARTANBURG S.C.

GREENVILLE TEXTILE SUPPLY CO.  
GREENVILLE S.C.

ATLANTA TEXTILE SUPPLY CO.  
ATLANTA GA.



CATALOGUE M

TEXTILE & GENERAL MILL SUPPLIES  
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

Largest Distributors of Textile Mill Supplies in the United States



# SKF ROLLER BEARING SPINDLE BOLSTER

POSITIVE PROOF OF THE GREAT-  
EST DEVELOPMENT IN MORE  
THAN 100 YEARS' HISTORY  
OF THE SPINNING SPINDLE

THE SKF Roller Bearing Bolster is used  
in practically every country throughout the  
world. Complete spindles may be obtained  
from the following manufacturers of cotton  
spinning machinery:—

## UNITED STATES

Fales & Jenks Machine Company, Pawtucket, Rhode Island  
H & B American Machine Company,  
Pawtucket, Rhode Island  
Saco-Lowell Shops, Boston, Massachusetts  
Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Massachusetts

## ENGLAND

Dobson & Barlow, Ltd., Bolton, Lancashire  
Howard & Bullough, Ltd., Accrington, Lancashire  
William Ryder, Ltd., Bee Hive Works,  
Folds Road, Bolton, Lancashire  
Tweedales & Smalley (1920), Ltd., Castleton, Manchester  
Hall & Stells, Ltd., Keighley, Yorkshire  
Myers Spindle Co., Ltd., Bradford, Yorkshire  
Prince Smith & Son, Keighley, Yorkshire  
Platt Bros. Co., Ltd., Oldham  
William Bodden & Son, Ltd., Oldham  
Brooks & Doxey (1920) Ltd., Manchester  
Filament Plant & Processes, Ltd., Kingsway, London, W. C. 2  
John Hetherington & Son, Ltd. Manchester

## FRANCE

Societe Alsacienne de Constructions Mecaniques,  
Mulhouse, Haut-Rhin

## GERMANY

Deutsche Spinnereimaschinenbau,  
A. G., Ingolstadt, Oberbayern  
Sachs. Maschinenfabrik vorm.  
Rich. Hartmann, A. G., Chemnitz

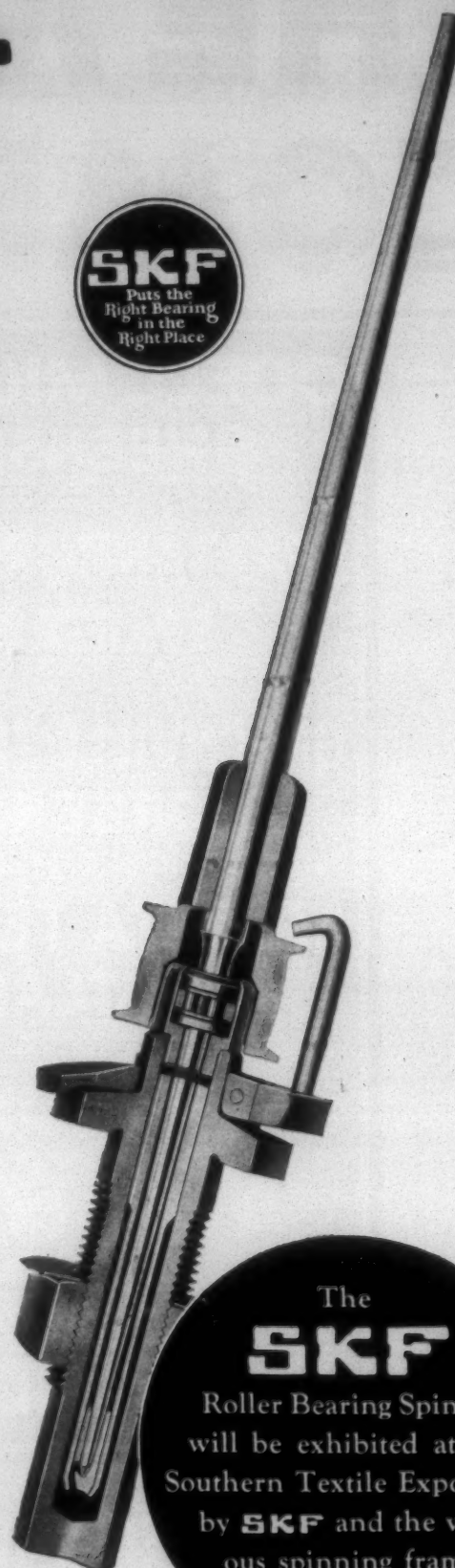
## ITALY

Magnoni & Carniti, Oggiono

## SWITZERLAND

Aktiengesellschaft Joh. Jak. Rieter, Winterthur

**SKF INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED**  
40 East 34th Street, New York, N. Y.



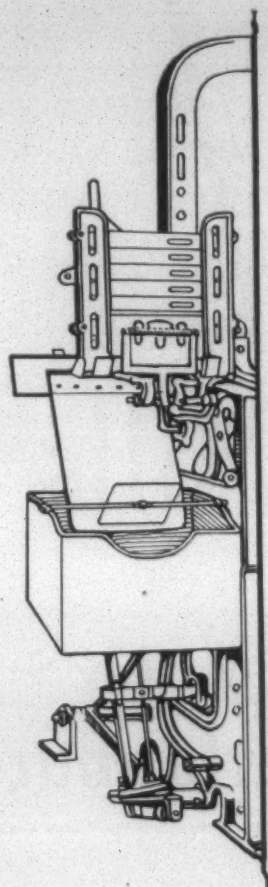
The  
**SKF**

Roller Bearing Spindle  
will be exhibited at the  
Southern Textile Exposition  
by **SKF** and the vari-  
ous spinning frame  
manufacturers.





# What Other Loom Gives Such Results?



Performance records under difficult situations are produced with our refined Automatic Shuttle-Changing Loom.

We should like to point out to you its superior construction, show you the refinement of its parts, and demonstrate to you its ability to produce better than any other Loom, quality of output and economy of maintenance considered.

*A Letter will bring our Representative to see you*

## THE STAFFORD COMPANY

*Makers of Shuttle-Changing and Bobbin-Changing Looms*

READVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS

<i>Southern Agent</i> . . . . .	FRED H. WHITE, Charlotte, N. C.
<i>Paterson Office</i> . . . . .	179 Ellison Street, Paterson, N. J.

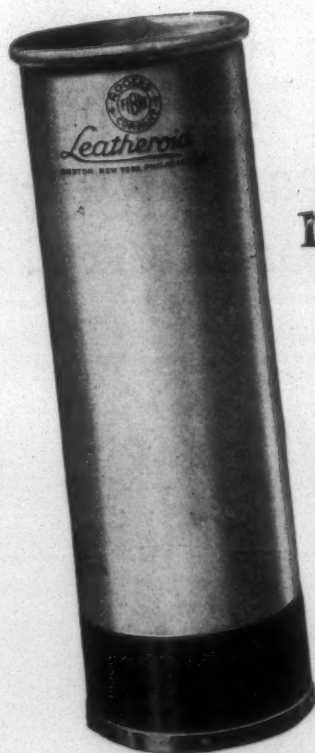




# To Serve Southern Mills



## *Leatheroid* Receptacles now being made at Spartanburg



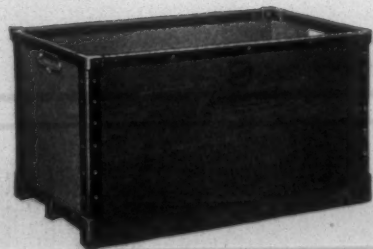
Before the radio—motion pictures and automobiles—Leatheroid receptacles were in use in the majority of the textile mills of this country. They were made in and shipped from our factory at Kennebunk, Maine. Now to meet the expansion of the textile industry in the South we have established at Spartanburg another Leatheroid Receptacle plant, making from the same fibre in the same careful way the quality of receptacles which have earned for the name Leatheroid its excellent reputation. Our Spartanburg plant is in operation—making and delivering Leatheroid receptacles to the Southern trade in the south.

See our exhibit at the Show  
Booths 96-97 in the Annex

### ROGERS FIBRE CO.

370 Arch Street  
SPARTANBURG S. C.

*Makers of Leatheroid*





*This is the Era of the*  
**“STEEL FRAME HOUSE”**

The “Steel Frame House” is rigid and enduring. It cannot settle, sag or shrink as do ordinary framed houses. It has all the advantages of permanence and firesafety which houses framed with other materials lack. ¶ In addition the “Steel Frame House System” has unlimited architectural possibilities. By means of the steel units as developed by this Company any house of any architectural design can be easily and quickly framed with steel. ¶ And the “Steel Frame

House” is economical. Its first cost is but slightly higher than wood but the saving in depreciation more than offsets the additional initial cost. ¶ If you are progressive—if you want to know all about the very last word in modern home construction send for our fully illustrated booklet “Steel Framing for Dwellings.” ¶ Building with steel today will protect your housing investment tomorrow.

**STEEL FRAME HOUSE COMPANY • PITTSBURGH, PA.**

*Subsidiary of the McClintic-Marshall Corporation*

**STEEL FRAMING**  
THE MODERN METHOD OF HOUSE CONSTRUCTION





## TEXTILE MANUFACTURING

*goes back to the Ptolemies*

THE making of textiles can almost be called a tribe-craft. It has been handed down from parents to children through many generations. This peculiarity is shared by but a very few other industries, and it makes for closely defined methods and practices.

In an industry where shop practices have been so standardized, where operations have become so largely automatic as in the textile industry, workers grow less important as individuals, more important as a group; and measurement of individual efficiency becomes less significant than measurement of group efficiency. Group efficiency, however, depends almost entirely on the mechanical correctness of mill layout and equipment.

In a mechanically correct mill you may profitably take steps to advance the productivity of individuals, but in a mill mechanically incorrect, all such steps will be utterly wasted.



ENGINEERING  
CONSULTANTS  
ON THE SOUTH

*The knowledge and experience we have  
gained through thirty years of association  
with the textile industry is yours to command*

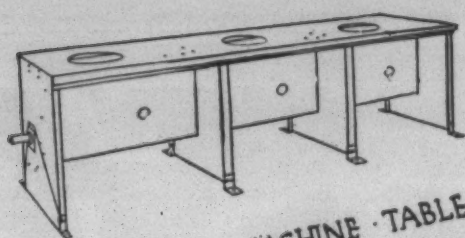
**J. E. SIRRINE & COMPANY**

*Engineers*

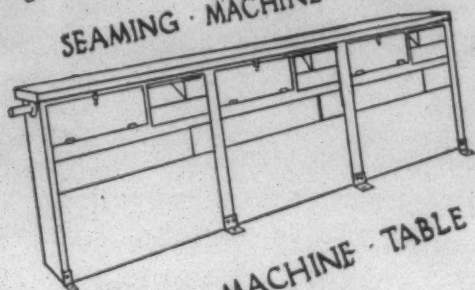
GREENVILLE

SOUTH CAROLINA

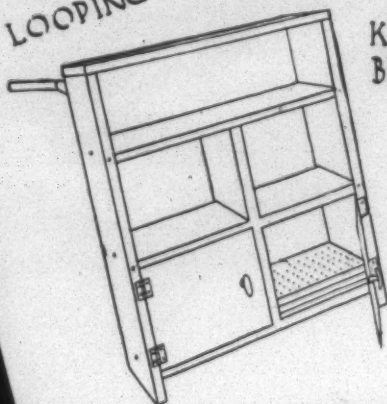
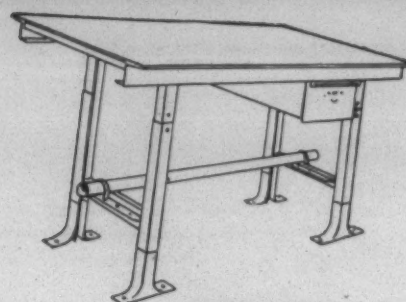




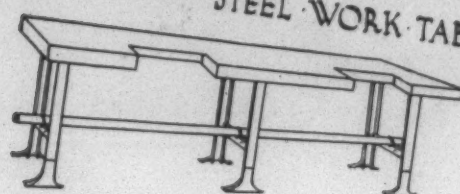
SEAMING MACHINE TABLE



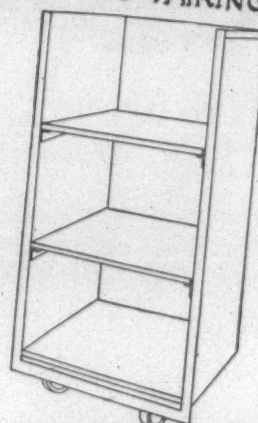
LOOPING MACHINE TABLE

KNITTER'S  
BENCH

STEEL WORK TABLE



MATCHING AND PAIRING TABLE

STEEL  
HOSIERY  
TRUCK

Away go seconds – away go dirt and vermin – away go losses in general when Lupton Steel Textile Mill Equipment starts to work for you. Smooth steel surfaces conveniently put together for fast, safe production – two blending colors – green and cream – and a host of other features, make Lupton Steel Products the choice of leading mills everywhere. When can they come to work for you? Write for the Lupton Family story – illustrated in full color – it's free!

**DAVID LUPTON'S SONS COMPANY**

Allegheny Avenue and Tulip Street  
PHILADELPHIA

**Lupton**  **Textile Mill  
EQUIPMENT**





AT THE 1928 SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION  
IN GREENVILLE, S. C., OCTOBER 15 TO 20

WE WILL EXHIBIT AND DEMONSTRATE  
AN AUTOMATIC SPOOLER AND A HIGH SPEED WARPERS  
IN THE SAME SPACE WE OCCUPIED AT THE LAST EXPOSITION

**BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY**

GENERAL OFFICES AND PLANT

ROCKFORD, ILL., U. S. A.

FRAMINGHAM, MASS.

GREENVILLE, S. C.



*For fabrics  
for filmiest  
underthings  
—AND OTHER  
HIGH TYPE TEX-  
TILES, THE NEW  
Crown Brand  
Rayon Yarns  
PROVE IDEAL*

DESIGNED with imagination! Fashioned from fabrics of sheerest charm! Exquisite in color! Yet these filmy underthings woven of the new CROWN Brand Rayon Yarns are at once smart and serviceable.

The strong, soft yarns recently developed for The Viscose Company possess all the attributes that make them ideal for creating the delicate textures now in demand. They are exceedingly important to the underwear trade and to other branches of the rayon industry, where style is a leading factor in the production of high-type textiles.

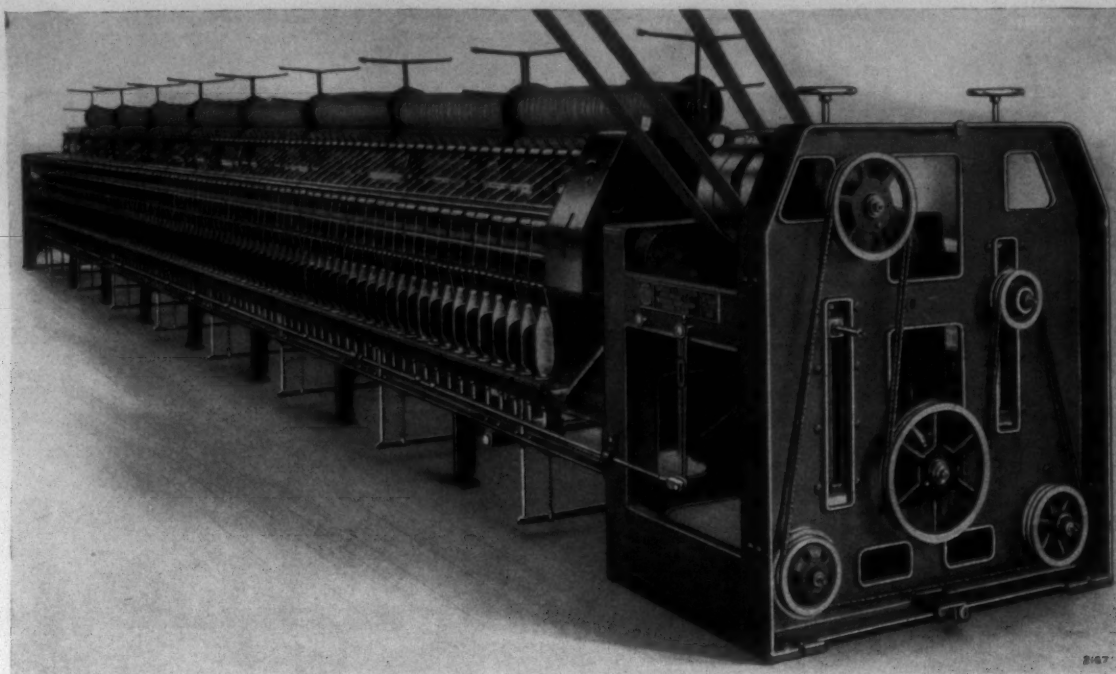
Permanent finish, subdued lustre, amazing adaptability are characteristic of these yarns. Developed in our laboratories, as the result of painstaking research and most careful scientific experiments, they are highly specialized. They permit the creation of rayon textures now unheard of, of finished garments with enormous sales possibilities.

As always, The Viscose Company is concerned with the expansion and technical advance of all kinds of textile manufacture. By reason of our position as the largest producers of rayon yarn in the world, and because of our equipment and facilities, we are able to render special service to our customers.

For your protection look for the CROWN, and specify it on your orders for fabrics. It indicates yarn spun true to denier, yarn that dyes evenly and can be washed without harm. For further information about our newest yarns, address The Viscose Company, 171 Madison Ave., New York City. World's largest producers of rayon yarn.







192-Spindle, 4 1/4" Gauge D. & F. Ring Spinning Frame

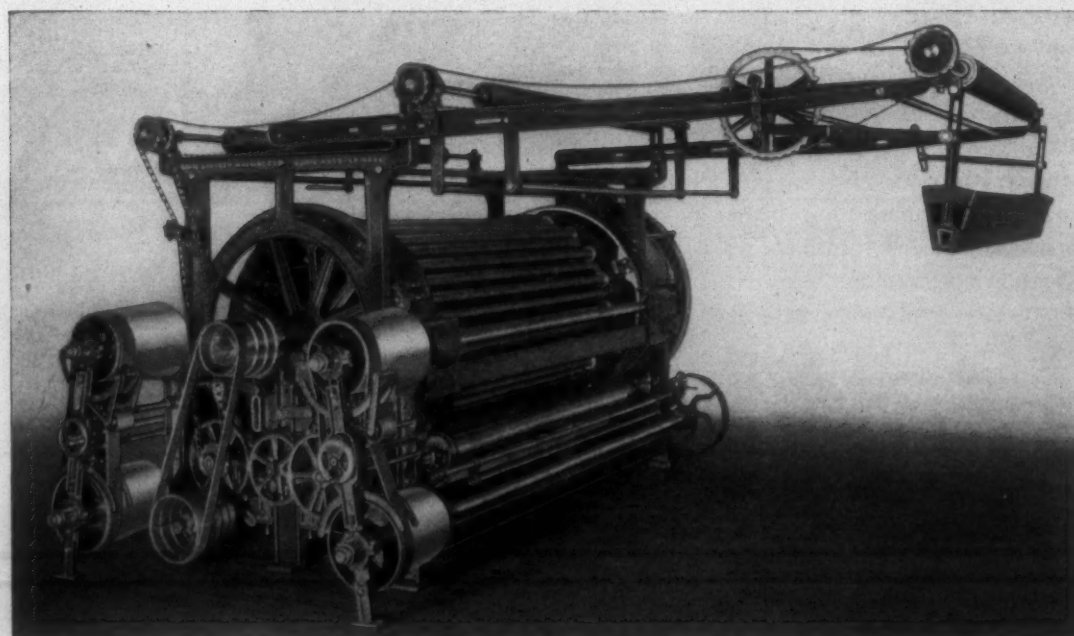
## THE DAVIS & FURBER MACHINE CO.

NORTH ANDOVER, MASS

Established 1832

For ninety-six years it has been building the highest grade of Textile Machinery for Wool, Worsted, Cotton Waste, Jute, Mohair, Asbestos, Flax Waste, Silk Waste, and Shoddy. Its Cards, Mules, Nappers, Pickers, Dusters, Tape Condensers, Dressing Machinery, and Card Clothing are the standard for America and are constantly being exported. Write for the catalogues that you are interested in.

**See the Machines Illustrated in Operation at Our Exhibit  
at the Eighth Southern Textile Exposition,  
Greenville, South Carolina, Oct. 15-20, Space Number 124**



36-Roll Double Acting Napper for Cotton Goods

## WHY Mill Executives prefer Stenographers is a Termaco & Utsman Reason

The Labor Extension (multiple loom) System does for skilled mill labor what mill executives have always done for themselves to conserve their time and attention for *costly* executive work.

For example, it costs a mill less for its executives to have their business correspondence handled by stenographers than for them to personally write their letters in long hand.

Just as a stenographer does a better, less costly job in less time, releasing the executive for more important work, a Termaco Bobbin Cleaner and Utsman Quill Cleaner do better, less costly jobs in less time, releasing weavers and spinners for more important work.

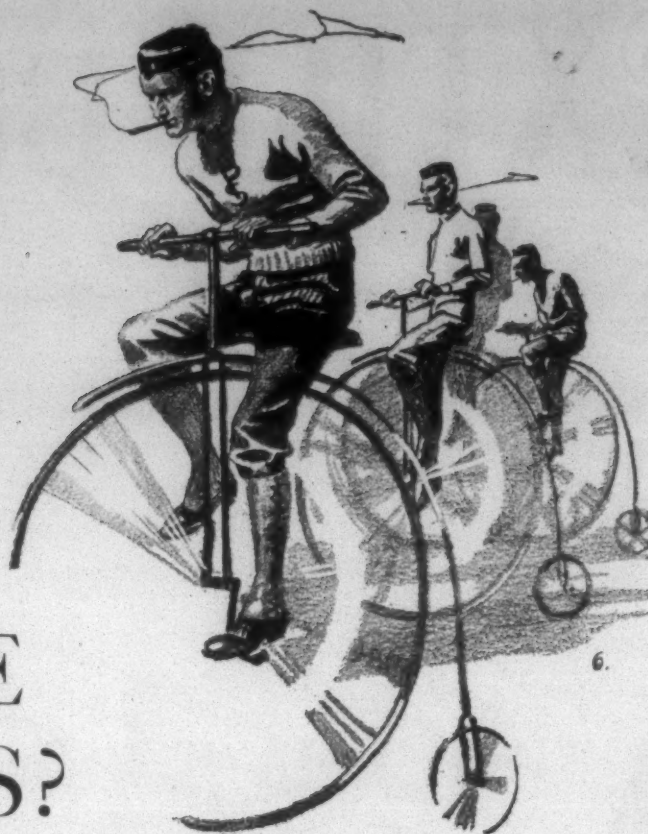
Whether or not your mill has adopted the Labor Extension (multiple loom) System, investigate now the importance of the Termaco and Utsman in relation to mill operation, division of labor, fixing responsibility for amount of waste, and materially cutting labor, cleaning, waste and bobbin and quill costs.

**Complete information gladly  
furnished upon request**

**THE  
TERRELL MACHINE Co., INC.**  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
N. Y. & N. E. Representatives: The General Supply Co.,  
Danielson, Conn.



*Why not make  
some money  
in the*  
**TEXTILE  
BUSINESS?**



**P**EDALING the old high-wheeler would not get you very far today. Neither does tying up end-breaks, starting up frames and all the other things that slow down production and cheat you on regain, when you use an old-fashioned humidifying system.

Many mills have modernized such equipment with immediate profit. Without cost or obligation to you, our experts will investigate humidifying conditions in your mill and give you a complete written report of their findings. (The expense is ours. The findings all yours to do with as you see fit. When diagnosis is free,

why continue to wonder what's the matter?)

It is not an expense, but a sound investment to install modern Amco humidifiers and the remarkable Amco Control. The money savings from improved air conditions return the initial cost in a short time—often in a few months.

Wrong air conditions in a mill are like disease in the human body. They undermine the whole structure. Call for an Amco "Air Doctor" today and let him tell you what's the matter. More and better regulated humidity will often change red figures to black. Let us prescribe for you now!



*This newly designed Amco Humidity Control automatically regulates and controls humidity in textile and other mills without using wet or dry bulb actuated devices.*

**AMERICAN MOISTENING CO.**  
**Humidifying Devices**  
*Air Doctors Since 1888*

**EXECUTIVE OFFICES**  
263 West Exchange Street,  
Providence, R. I.

**SALES OFFICES**  
Boston, Mass.      Atlanta, Ga.  
Charlotte, N. C.      Greenville, S. C.

**YOU ARE  
INVITED**  
to visit our ex-  
hibit, Booth No.  
126, Southern  
Textile Exposition,  
Greenville, S. C.  
Oct. 15 to 20, 1928.



# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY, 18 WEST FOURTH STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C. SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER MARCH 2, 1911, AT POSTOFFICE, CHARLOTTE, N. C., UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MARCH 3, 1897

VOL. 35

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1928

NUMBER 6

## *Brief History of Southern Textile Exposition*

THE Southern Textile Exposition, which holds its eighth biennial exhibition in Textile Hall, Greenville, S. C., October 15th to 20th, is now twelve years old. It had its birth in a meeting of the Southern Textile Association. At that time W. M. Sherard was president; Frank E. Heymer, vice-president; A. B. Carter, secretary, and Marshall Dilling was treasurer.

The board of directors consisted of Robert F. Bowe chairman, Alonzo Iler, John L. Davidson, M. B. Clisby, D. R. Harriman, J. W. Kelly, C. P. Thompson, C. L. Chandler, A. M. Dixon, L. H. Brown, W. S. Morton and F. Gordon Cobb.

The first exposition was held in the newly built warehouses of the Piedmont & Northern Railroad at Greenville, November 2nd to 6th, 1915. Many of the exhibitors today had displays at that first exhibition.

Just who started the idea of having an exposition for showing textile machinery, equipment and supplies in the South is hard to say, but great credit should be given to the officers of the Southern Textile Association named above and to the executive committee of the show composed of the following: Robert F. Bowe, chairman; A. B. Carter, secretary; Edwin Howard, treasurer; Milton G. Smith, assistant treasurer; J. E. Sirrine, chairman hall committee; J. H. Spencer, chairman machinery department; G. G. Slaughter, chairman mill products department; James H. Maxwell, chairman transportation and hotels; David Cone, chairman publicity committee.

From that first exposition the idea of having a permanent home rapidly took shape and at the seventeenth semi-annual meeting of the Southern Textile Association, Mr. Bowe, one of the most active workers for the project, reported that Messrs. Heymer, Dilling, Carter and himself had applied for a charter and that arrangements had been made for erecting a building.

The building was constructed in 1916, during the administration of Frank E. Heymer, president of the association. The first exposition held in the new hall was December 10th to 15th, 1917. After that expositions followed each other rapidly on the following dates: May 5th, 1919; October 18th, 1920; October 10th to 15th, 1921; October 18th to 22nd, 1922; October 20th, 1924; November 1st, 1926.

### Program for Textile Week in Greenville

The program for Textile Week in Greenville in connection with the Eighth Southern Textile Exposition is as follows:

Monday—Opening of Exposition at 10 A. M.

Tuesday—Master Mechanics' Day.

Wednesday—Textile Section of American Society of Mechanical Engineers. (Red Cross Cotton Carnival Ball in evening.)

Thursday—"Arkwrights" Day.

Friday—Southern Textile Association Day. (Dance in evening.)

Saturday—Operatives' Day. Show closes at 6 P. M.

The Greenville Country Club has announced a special greens fee of one dollar per day for visiting golfers during Exposition Week.

In 1924 it was found necessary to build an annex 60x200 feet, two stories high. In 1926 a steel annex was erected and this year it has been found necessary to erect a large two story wooden addition along side the annex.

Not only in size, but in quality also the exposition has grown.

For the first three years the exposition was managed by A. B. Carter, with the assistance of strong committees led by members of the Southern Textile Association above named and prominent engineers and textile men in the Piedmont section.

At all times since the show was established it has received the cordial support of prominent New England machinery men. It would be impossible to name all those whose advice and counsel have been sought and cheerfully given, but among them were Edwin H. Marble, Frederick H. Bishop and others equally well known. The executives of all the great shops manufacturing looms and spinning frames have continually supported the show and have, by their presence and financial backing, assured its success.

Textile Hall, the name of the permanent home of the exposition, was financed very largely with funds from New England and other parts of the country. Money was subscribed liberally also in Greenville, Charlotte, Spartanburg and elsewhere in the South. Stock was issued and later bonds to the amount of \$110,000 were authorized. In 1923, when it was realized that by no pos-

sibility could Textile Hall be made a commercial success, its charter as a business corporation was surrendered and it became incorporated as Textile Hall Corporation under the laws governing community fairs, educational institutions and other purely public enterprises in which no element of profit could enter. Those who had subscribed for stock to the number of nearly two hundred corporations and individuals, generously surrendered their stock to be cancelled in the interest of perpetuating these industrial fairs or exhibitions in order that the interests of the whole South might prosper. It may be truthfully said that the marvelous development of the cotton industry is due in a very large measure to the exhibitors who show the products of their shops to the spinners and weavers of the South. Everything which marks progress in the manufacture of cotton into yarn and into cloth is seen at the Southern Textile Exposition. It is here that the inventor, the tool maker and the mechanic have an opportunity to exhibit their work.

In a brief sketch like this it is impossible to name all those who have assisted in the development of Southern textile exposition. The textile journals were the first to give prominence to the conception of the idea and they have ever since given wide publicity to the preparations for the shows and have given columns to telling of the displays made by the exhibitors. The editors of the textile journals likewise

have been called upon many times for advice and assistance which has been cheerfully given. At every exposition the leading textile magazines have booths and every editor invariably attends throughout the week.

The first president of the exposition after it was incorporated was B. E. Geer. Ellison A. Smyth was vice-president. Edwin Howard was treasurer. G. G. Slaughter was secretary. William G. Sirrine became president in 1920 and John A. McPherson, who had been very active in the first exposition, became vice-president.

A. B. Carter succeeded Mr. Slaughter as secretary. He was followed successively by R. S. Huntington and D. B. Stover. The present secretary, Miss Bertha M. Green, was elected in 1924. At the third exposition F. M. Burnett was manager.

The exposition maintains a permanent office in the Masonic Temple and the work goes on constantly. As soon as one exposition closes preparations for the next immediately begins. The work is planned and carried on by the president and secretary.

At each exposition a number of committees are appointed to assist in the work. During the last two expositions and for the 1928 event Earle Mauldin, now of Charlotte, has been drafted for two weeks prior to the exposition and during its continuance as manager. Mr. Mauldin is an engineer, formerly with J. E. Sirrine & Co., and now with Park Manufacturing Company of Charlotte. He is known to all the exhibitors and his advice and assistance during the installation of the exhibits is very valuable to exhibitors.

The decorating of the hall is done under the direction of the president. This year the official decorators are John F. Ayers and W. Y. Ingram. Huntington & Guerry are the official electricians. The Art Sign Company handles the sign work. King & Mahon are pipe fitters. Room reservations are handled by Mrs. W. W. Stover. The receiving clerk is Arthur L. Jones.

No account of the expositions would be complete without mention of the very efficient colored janitor, Charlie Cook and his tall silent assistant, Rufus Goode. These two

(Continued on Page 110)



# Eighth Southern Textile Exposition

**T**HE Eighth Southern Textile Exposition, to be held in Textile Hall, Greenville, S. C., holds every promise of being the most complete exhibition of textile machinery, equipment and supplies ever shown in this country. The number of exhibitors is larger than at any previous Exposition and the products to be shown will include virtually everything needed in the operation of a modern cotton mill.

Special attention has been given to the illumination of Textile Hall by George Wrigley, head of the electrical department of J. E. Sirrine & Co., engineers for the building. For illustration on the ground floor 99 300-watt Mazda lamps have been installed in the newest type of glass-steel diffuser units. On the other floors high powered lamps have been installed so that the operation of the machines may be seen to the greatest advantage.

The new two story Annex to Textile Hall has been completed, thereby giving an actual exhibit area of 50,000 square feet of space. There are wide aisles and extensive lobbies in addition. The decorators have completed their work and the five exhibit halls will blaze with color. Many improvements have been made which will add to the convenience of exhibitors and visitors alike.

## Description of Exhibits.

Descriptions of the exhibits to be seen at the Southern Textile Exposition are given on this and succeeding pages.

**Aluminum Company of America,** Pittsburgh, Pa., will have a display designed to illustrate the many applications for aluminum in the textile industry as well as some more general applications.

The following plan to be present: Samuel K. Bushnell, R. C. Bradbury, W. B. Vogts and Ernest Ohnell, Jr.

**American Schaeffer & Budenberg Corp.,** Brooklyn, N. Y., will show their complete line of American industrial instruments at the Southern Textile Exposition. This includes American dial thermometers for dye vats, dyeing machines, etc., American precision temperature controllers, American recording thermometers, American recording gauges, American Chemical gauges, American steam traps, and American tachometers.

The Southern representative, R. W. Neel will be in charge.

**Allen - Bradley Co.,** Milwaukee, Wis., will have an operating exhibit to demonstrate the velvet smooth control that is obtainable through the use of Allen-Bradley graphite compression resistance starters. In other words, they will demonstrate to the textile engineers that their textile machinery can be accelerated smoothly through the use of their starter.

They will also have on display their various types of across-the-line motor starting switches, together with such list of accessories in

control as are used in the textile industry.

G. O. Wilms, chief engineer, will be in attendance at the convention. M. H. Hallenbeck, manager of their Boston office, who looks after the textile industry throughout the New England States, together with E. H. Gilliam who travels the North and South Carolinas, and Georgia territory and F. L. Looek, general manager are also to attend.

**R. S. Armstrong & Bro. Co.,** Atlanta, Ga., will have desk space to interest the mills in more and better machine shop equipment. Most mills claim that their shops operate at loss. As they have better working conditions than the average shop and necessarily must employ a number of mechanics as loom fitters and upkeep men, there is only one reason why they can not operate their shops on a very profitable basis, and that is because the mill executives are not interested enough to investigate what they really need in the shops and install a reasonable amount of modern equipment.

They pay especial attention to cotton mills machine shop business, specializing on electric welding equipment and machinery for making up gear blanks, cutting the gears, and cutting the keyways for same.

L. B. Jones will be on hand to demonstrate and explain the Velvete electric welding machines. They will have one of these machines located as close to the Hall as possible.

**American Moistening Company,** Providence, R. I., will exhibit the following items at the Southern Textile Exposition: New ideal humidifier, Acme humidifier, sectional humidifier, Amco automatic humidity control, atomizers. All of the foregoing will be in actual operation.

**Armstrong Cork Company,** Pittsburgh, Pa., plan to show the various types of Armstrong's seamless cork cots which are now on the market for cotton mill use, and in addition they plan to have in operation a cork cot assembling machine and a cork cot buffing machine.

They shall also probably exhibit Armstrong's corkboard for the insulation of mill roofs, and Armstrong's cork covering for distributing lines, cooling tanks, etc., of refrigerated drinking water systems.

**Bond Foundry and Machine Company,** Manheim, Pa., expect to have a moving exhibit of Bond truck casters.

They will also display several new types of truck casters; among the most important will be the new Bond Les-nois steel caster.

**Barber Asphalt Company,** Philadelphia, Pa., booth will consist of all types of asphalt shingles, together with liquid asphalt paints. They will also show samples of Trinidad built-up roof. In fact, they will be able to handle anything in the way of asphalt roofing, together with asphalt waterproofing.

The following representatives will be on hand at the Exposition: F. P.

Smith, Columbia, S. C.; R. L. Sutherland, Monroe, N. C.; F. E. Seeger, Baltimore, Md.

**Bull Dog Electric Products Company,** Detroit, Mich., will show Bulldog controlling and distributing apparatus for electric light and power as follows: Bulldog safety switches, Bulldog universal light and power panel boards and cabinets, Bulldog saftofuse feeder panel boards and cabinets, Bulldog safety fuses and saftofuse.

These products will represent advanced designs in this type of electrical apparatus and will merit the attention of all electrical engineers. L. E. Lewis, of Charlotte will be in charge.

**The David Brown Company,** Lawrence, Mass., will display samples of their full and complete line of bobbins, spools and shuttles for every textile requirement. The space number is 123. The treasurer, Geo. G. Brown and their president, David M. Brown will be in attendance during the entire show. Several will be entirely different from any acts will be shown. Their exhibit methods of displaying their production they have used before or used before by any one in their line of business, the company states.

**Barber-Colman Company,** Rockford, Ill., is preparing to exhibit an 80-spindle automatic spooler and a high speed warper, both in operation. The automatic spooler operates at a winding speed of 1200 yards per minute and is equipped with a Weaver's knoter. This provides an automatic tie-up from the bobbin to the package and of course eliminates the human element besides greatly increasing the production per spooler operative. The high speed warper operates at 500 yards per minute and the most important feature of this machine is the low and uniform tension under which the beams are warped at this high speed. The result is much better warps which, of course, means better weaving and increased weave room production.

The exhibit will be in charge of John H. Spencer of Greenville, N. H. Alford and S. R. McElroy.

**National Ring Traveler Company,** Providence, R. I., will make a comprehensive display of the product emphasizing the Wentworth double and Wentworth gravity spinning travelers and also the Wentworth improved twister traveler. The exhibit will be in charge of the Southern agent, C. D. Taylor, who will be assisted by the Southern salesman of the company, L. E. Taylor, H. L. Lanier, and J. K. Moore. P. C. Wentworth, treasurer, will also attend.

**Cooper Hewitt Electric Company,** Hoboken, N. J., will have an exhibit at the Southern Textile Show consisting of examples of industrial lighting, particularly with reference to the textile trade.

Cooper Hewitt lighting is increasing rapidly in the Southern textile districts and they will have data available covering this particular field of activity.

In addition there will be on ex-

hibition a Cooper Hewitt test cabinet which is the accepted standard for all phases of dye testing. This will be of particular interest to the many Southern mills which are developing dye house facilities.

Their exhibit will be located in space No. 111 in the main building, with the following in charge: Chas. F. Shreibig, sales manager; G. R. Grandy, commercial engineer; W. W. Becky, regional manager; C. N. Knapp, Charlotte; J. W. Blackwell, Charlotte; F. E. Keener, Knoxville.

**The Fafnir Bearing Company,** New Britain, Conn., will show their complete line of ball bearing transmission equipment such as hanger boxes, blower and fan boxes, pulleys, etc., as well as most of their line of special textile applications such as picker, beater and fan boxes, spinning frames boxes, slasher boxes, etc. A number of these units will be mounted on a frame with shaftings and the eight or nine shafts on this frame will be driven by a 1-40 horse power motor to show the frictionless operation of ball bearings. Competent engineers will be on hand to explain the ease of application of their wide inner ring bearing and to point out the applications of the various special textile units.

Those in attendance will include: R. N. Hemenway, vice-president and manager of the industrial division; H. R. Reynolds, chief engineer; A. G. Laughridge of Atlanta, S. D. Berg of Charlotte, S. M. Powers of Birmingham all textile sales engineers and S. M. Cooper, advertising manager.

**The Fisher Governor Co., Inc.,** Marshalltown, Iowa, will have on display, the Fisher type No. 33 steam trap, the type No. 1 Fisher constant pressure pump governor, type No. 444 Fisher excess pressure boiler feed pump governor, the type No. 255 Fisher drip pocket sediment strainer, and the series 90F Fisher steam pressure regulator.

**Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.,** New York, expect the feature in their exhibit to be a special display piece made up of a grouping of their various sizes of liquid chlorine and anhydrous ammonia cylinders.

They will also have displays of their packages for other products sold to the textile industry, together with literature covering their use.

The exhibit will be in charge of J. R. Schmertz, advertising manager; J. W. Ivey, technical representative; E. M. Rollins, technical representative, and Fred O. Telson, Southern sales manager.

**Racine Tool & Machine Company,** Racine, Wis., expect to show the new "Racine" shear-cut production saw which is a positive progressive screw feed machine for the cutting of all solid metals.

The No. "Racine" high speed gravity feed machine, capacity 6x6 in. The No. 01 "Racine" Junior 4x4 in. capacity worm gear driven machine.

All these machines will be operated under power.



# To rayon-and-cotton radiums *du Pont Super-Extra gives perfect* *"mixing" and full coverage*

FIRST-GRADE rayon-and-cotton radiums must have complete melding of the two yarns, else the desired softness and draping qualities will be missing. Though sheer, they must have full coverage as well as fashionable subdued lustre.

The success that leading manufacturers have met in using du Pont Super-Extra for just these qualities, testifies to the superb utility of this fine filament yarn. These qualities are easily defined:

- More filaments per thread*, giving a better "body" to the finished fabric and thus leading to the wanted fullness and richness.
- Extra softness and pliability*, mixing perfectly with cotton yarn

and producing perfect draping qualities.

- Unusual strength*, eliminating waste and creating a higher percentage of first-quality cloth.

• • •

For rayon-and-cotton radiums, for rayon-warp wool-filled fabrics, for transparent velvets and for crepes of all kinds, du Pont Super-Extra today is the *preferred* fine filament rayon. It is made only by du Pont.

We will gladly cooperate on technical problems of any kind involving its use. Full details, prices, etc. Write or wire Du Pont Rayon Co., Inc., Dept. B., 2 Park Avenue, New York.

Member of The Rayon Institute of America, Inc.



## DU PONT SUPER-EXTRA RAYON



## Description of Exhibits

**Fidelity Machine Company**, Philadelphia, Pa., will have on display one No. 2-17 carrier four head braiding machine set up for making tying tape and equipped with individual motor and chain drive. This is a very economical unit of its type and may be moved from one part of the mill to another. By simply applying the current, the machine may be started in operation. Among other advantages in this machine, is that when one head stops, all other three keep on going, and this is a great saving to any mill operating a large line of braiding machines.

They will also have on display one of their 5-strand rug braiders that have been sold extensively throughout this country for making all types of fancy and plain braided rugs. Mills, having a large amount of waste, that can be put on a good sized bobbin, can employ one of these machines and by the purchase of a sewing machine, they can easily get into the rug business and show a profit on their waste.

They will also exhibit one of their Fidelity universal ribbers, set up for the manufacture of men's rib half hose tops. This machine has been sold extensively throughout the hosiery mills in the South, and in every instance, has met with a great deal of approval.

The following representatives will be present: H. W. Anderson, A. S. Johnson, Jr., S. A. Blaisdell.

**The Merrow Machine Company**, Hartford, Conn., makers of high speed trimming and overseaming, overedging, plain crochet and shell stitch machines, will occupy Space No. 320.

Among the machines which will be shown in operation special mention may be made of two new models, styles 60ABB and 60D3B, for trimming and joining in one operation ends of cotton and woolen piece goods in flat butted seams to facilitate subsequent processing. By eliminating the need for lapping the material, goods pass uninterrupted through finishing machines for a great variety of processes, with remarkable saving both in labor and fabric.

Another new model which will be shown is style 60RD, a 3-thread machine, especially adapted to make a strong and attractive edge finish, either straight or scalloped, for rayon bedspreads and many other fabrics of a loosely woven character.

The exhibit will be in charge of the company's resident sales representatives, E. W. Hollister who, with headquarters at Greenville, covers the States of North and South Carolina; and R. B. Moreland of Atlanta, Ga., who covers the States of Georgia and Tennessee. It is expected also that representatives from the Hartford office will be present.

**National Bundle Tyer Company**, Blissfield, Mich., will exhibit two or more machines adapted to the bundling of various textiles such as bolts of cloth, sheets, pillow cases, towels, and so forth.

These machines use either string

or tape. They propose building a special machine for this convention to handle sheets in dozen lots. Their experiments along this line have been successful but they never went far into this trade. This machine ties tape around each end of the bundle at the same time. The operator simply places the bundle upon the feeder and passes it into the machine, this automatically trips the tying mechanism when the bundle is tied. The complete operation can be made in less time than a second. The machine is of all metal construction the same as all their other tying equipment.

**Hyatt Roller Bearing Company**, Harrison, N. J., will exhibit as usual at the Textile Show. Their spaces are Nos. 81-82-83 and 100 in the permanent annex.

They will show the latest applications of Hyatt roller bearings as applied to textile machinery of all kinds.

Hyatt line shaft boxes for easy installation, and Hyatt roller bearings for easy change over to existing textile equipment, will also be shown.

Among the Hyatt representatives attending the show will be H. J. Forsythe, president, H. O. K. Meister, general sales manager, H. K. Porter, manager Eastern division, George H. Woolley, manager Eastern line shaft sales, Paul Scott, Southern representative, Frank Naughton, New England representative, H. M. Carroll, advertising manager.

**Huntington & Guerry**, Greenville, S. C., will be in space No. A-138 in the wooden annex, first floor.

R. S. Huntington, DuPont Guerry, Jr., and L. J. Spiers will be in attendance. The exhibit will feature electrical installation service for textile mills and the value of good industrial lighting. General Electric refrigerators and water cooling systems will also be featured.

**U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co.**, Providence, R. I., is planning an exhibit this year that will prove of unusual interest to the trade. No effort is to be made to show anything like the complete line of well known products for which this concern is so well regarded. This year features will be emphasized and samples embodying many new ideas and improvements will make up a good portion of the exhibit.

The latest types of rayon and automatic quills will be shown, together with a variety of silk spools and fibre head spools, warp filling wind bobbins and the very popular "E" eye automatic shuttle.

Stanley C. Bouchard, Atlanta, Ga., Mat. Ousley, Greenville, S. C., Dillard C. Ragan, High Point, N. C., Southern representatives, together with D. R. Crawford from the Providence office, will be on duty to welcome old friends and new ones.

**U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Company**, Providence, R. I., will have space No. 112. On display will be a miniature cottage which will be painted with Outside Barreled Sunlight which has been on the market since October 1927 and which is

very largely in use in many of the Southern textile villages today.

Their exhibit of Interior Barreled Sunlight will consist largely of panels painted with the product in white and the different tints along with the usual display of literature which includes reprints of their advertising which has featured nationally known users of their product.

Those in charge of the exhibit will be Alexander S. West, John S. Palmer, L. K. Palmer.

**The Viscose Company**, New York, N. Y., are planning to incorporate in their exhibit an educational set up explaining the fundamental principles of the making of rayon yarn, and on a rather elaborate scale will display all types of merchandise in which rayon is used, giving as much as possible the latest style tone.

They will have on hand a full range of artistic and appealing rayon fabrics, where rayon is used alone or in combination with silk, cotton and wool. They hope it to be a far more beautiful and comprehensive exhibit than they have heretofore given at the Exposition.

Publication of advanced descriptions of the exhibits to be shown at the Southern Textile Exposition was begun in these columns last week, and is continued in this issue.

These descriptions will appear from week to week until all have been covered.

The photographs used are those of representatives of the various companies who expect to attend the Exposition.

**U. S. Ring Traveler Company**, Greenville, S. C., will display at Booth 107 a complete line of samples of their universal standard travelers, also new and novel features, developed within the U. S. Ring Traveler Company's organization, as a result of their background as manufacturers of ring travelers.

Amos M. Bowen, treasurer will give his personal supervision of the exhibit, and William P. Vaughan will be in charge. Mr. Vaughan will be assisted by Oliver B. Land of Georgia, and George H. Gilligan of Providence, R. I., representative of the Central and Western districts.

**Shamow Shuttle Company**, Woonsocket, R. I., will have this year rather than a display of fabrics they will have various makes of looms with their shuttles running in them and also a moving picture which has recently been completed showing all the principal operations in the manufacture of their shuttles.

**Georgia Webbing & Tape Company**, Columbus, Ga., expects to exhibit a full line of narrow fabrics; webbings and tapes in various widths, weights and colors and possibly samples of the yarn used in the manufacture of their goods.

J. R. Killian and others will attend.

**Curtis & Marble Machine Company**, Worcester, Mass., expect to show a new style shearing machine for removing threads and hanging ends from goods as well as threads

which project on the selvage, also automatic guiders, and sewing machines for joining the ends of pieces.

**Clinton Corn Syrup Refining Company**, Clinton, Iowa, will exhibit samples of textile starches and other products made from corn and will be represented by G. E. Corson, from their technical department. Luther Knowles, Southern representative will attend.

**Corn Products Sales Company**, Greenville, S. C., will occupy spaces 34, 35, 36 and 37, in the permanent annex and will exhibit samples of their products that are of interest to the textile manufacturers. The exhibit will be in charge of John R. White and there will also be in attendance W. R. Cathcart, technical director from New York, Albert G. Smith, Cantey Alexander, Nelson B. Arrington, and C. G. Stover of the Greenville office.

**Clipper Belt Lacer Company**, Grand Rapids, Mich., will exhibit in Booth No. 104-A. The entire Clipper line, consisting of Clipper belt hooks, belt lacers, belt cutter and connecting pins will be shown.

They will also show the new Clipper speed lacer No. 8 which will lace an eight inch belt in 1½ minutes, and the new ten inch Clipper belt cutter that has a capacity for cutting belting up to ten inches in width.

B. F. Showalter and Perry J. Edwards, factory representatives will be in charge.

**Diamond State Fibre Company**, Bridgeport, Pa., will show their line of standard cans, boxes and trucks. The various types of top rim construction of roving cans will be shown—the heavy rolled fibre top, the bright steel top and the rust-proof Udyllited steel top rim. The Udyllited steel rims are something new in can construction.

Cross sections of the Diamond fibre steel clad and all fibre trucks will be displayed showing the actual material and how it is assembled.

Light weight boxes with the new "Z" iron top rim—sturdy, strong, light weight and easily handled will be on display for the first time. These "Z" iron top rim light weight boxes can be stacked full or empty, room high without toppling.

Among the various textile machining displays will be distributed cans, boxes and trucks in actual use.

The display will be in charge of C. L. Simmons, Southern sales manager, Spartanburg, S. C.

**Charlotte Leather Belting Company**, Charlotte, N. C., expects to have several rolls of the various brands of leather belting which they manufacture, also a variety of strapping on display. It is their intention at this time to have an exhibit on Tentacular belting, including their Slid-o-graph machine, showing pictures of Tentacular drives.

The following men will be present R. M. Pindell, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa., S. A. Pardee, Fred R. Cochrane, Charlotte, N. C., W. H. Fortson, Charlotte, N. C.



## Talking the textile man's own language

**W**HEN you talk to a Fafnir bearing engineer, you find that he talks your own language.

He talks in terms of even laps at pickers

—in terms of maintained setting at cards

—in terms of uniform spindle speeds at spinning frames

—in terms of less yarn stretch at slashers

### *At the Southern Textile Exposition*

You'll have a good chance to exchange ideas with Fafnir engineers at the Southern Textile Exposition at Greenville, October 15th to 20th. You'll be interested in the exhibits and in the instances of power savings effected through the use of ball bearings.

### *See this unusual display*

A striking proof of the truly anti-friction qualities of ball bearings will be shown at the Fafnir exhibit—a moving display in which one 1/40 H. P. motor drives eight shafts mounted on ball bearings.

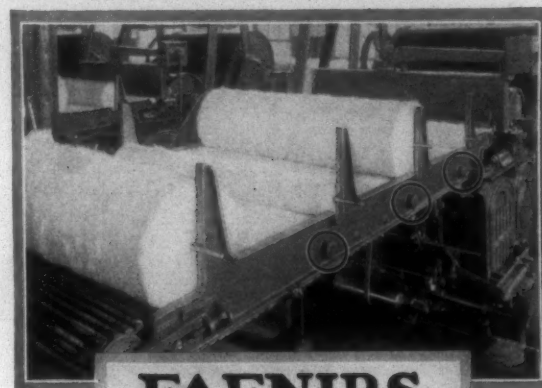
If you cannot visit the show this year, let a Fafnir engineer call at your plant, and point out on your own machines, places where Fafnirs can effect economies. Or, ask us for a copy of our new Textile Bulletin which illustrates and describes numerous textile applications.

THE FAFNIR BEARING CO., NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

Southern Representatives: Atlanta, Ga., A. C. Laughridge, 449 Peachtree St., P. O. Box 1847; Houston, Texas, W. P. Cunningham, P. O. Box 1687; Charlotte, N. C., S. D. Berg, 207 So. Torrence St.; New Orleans, La., W. S. Shirley, 120 Bourbon St.



**FAFNIRS**  
*on Pickers*



**FAFNIRS**  
*on Cards*



**FAFNIRS**  
*on Spinning  
Frames*



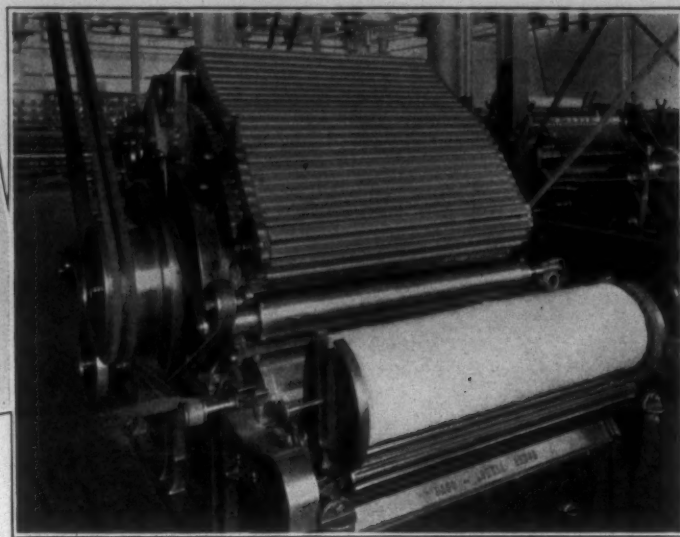
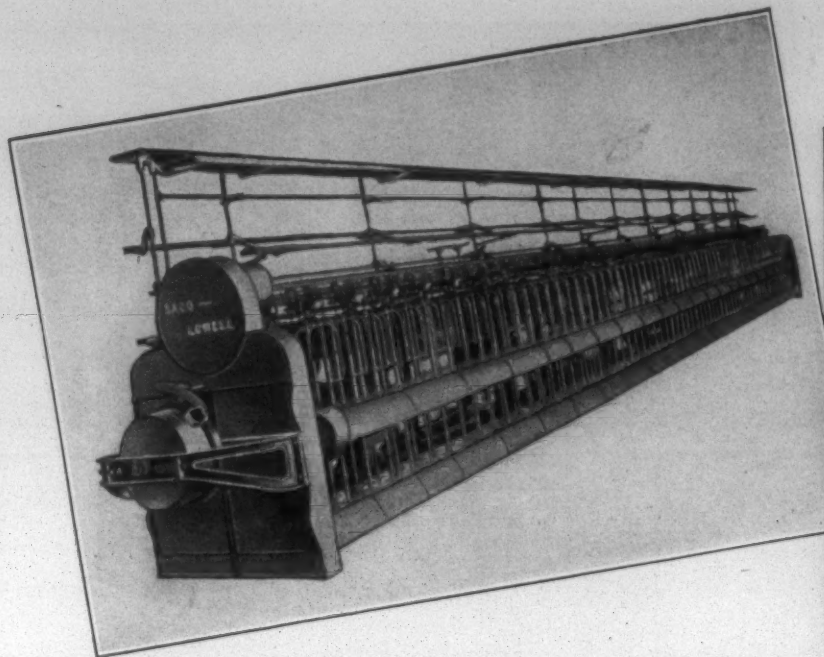
**FAFNIRS**  
*on Slashers*

# FAFNIR

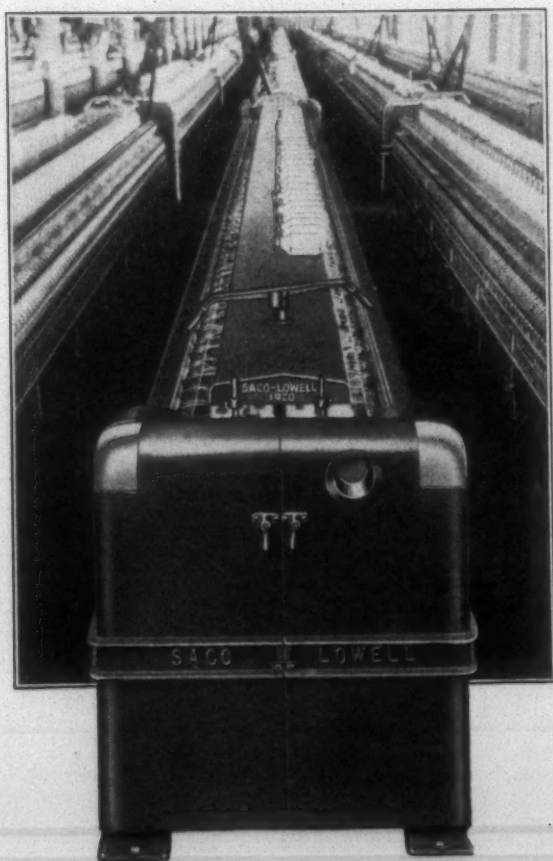
## BALL BEARINGS

THE MOST COMPLETE LINE OF BALL BEARINGS IN AMERICA





## SACO-LOWELL *Presents* Many New Textile Developments



A display of the unusual number of new developments in Saco-Lowell textile machinery made during the last few years will be a prominent feature of the Greenville Show this month. Many new machines will be exhibited in operation,—each one with outstanding mechanical improvements that will surely be of interest to you.

You will want to see Saco-Lowell's:—

**Revolving Flat Card with Continuous Stripper**

**Long Draft Spinning**

**One Process Picker**  
(with synchronized control)

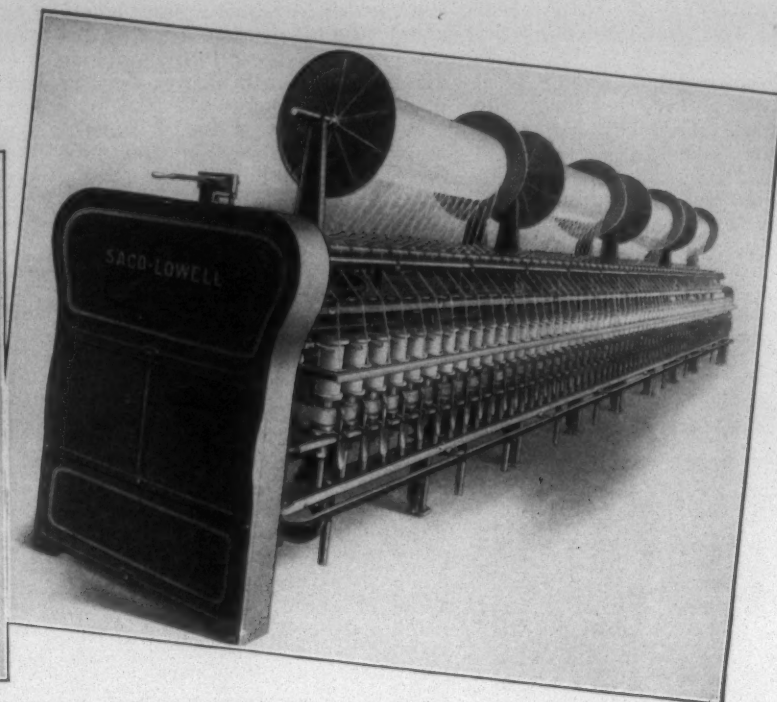
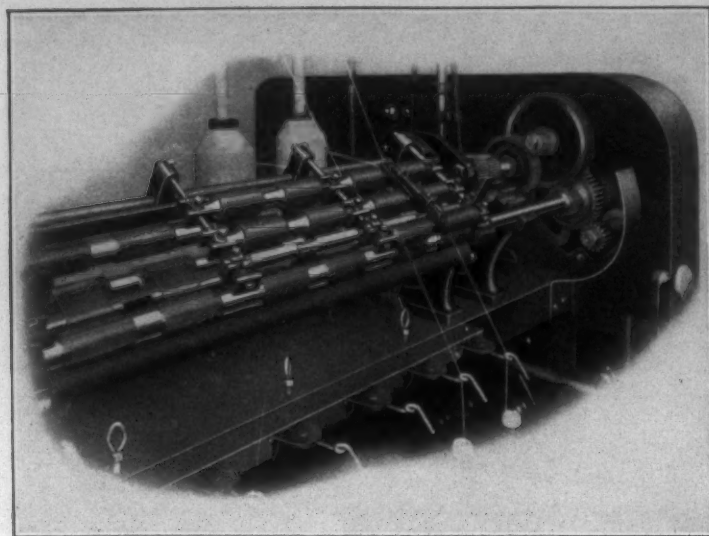
**New Roving Frame with Chain Drive**

**Large Package Spinning**

**High Speed Warper**

**High Speed Twister**

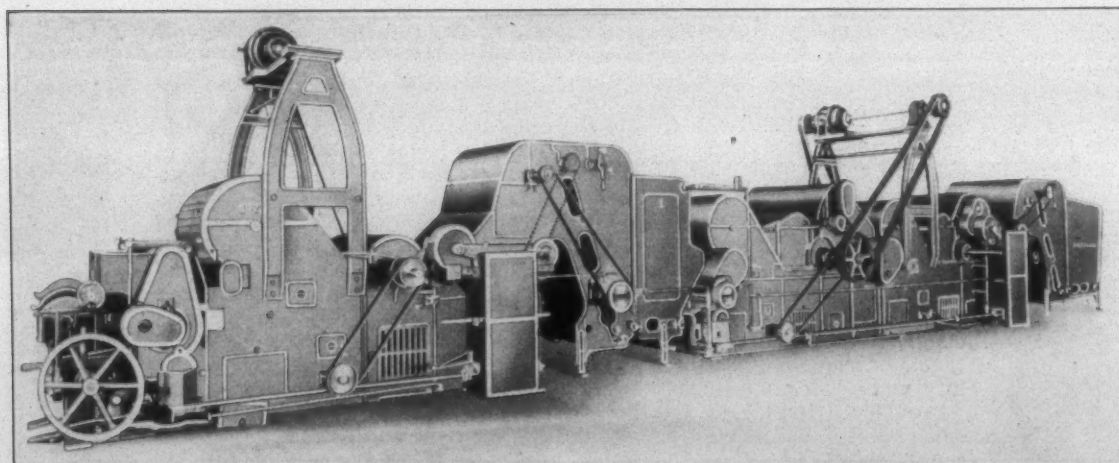
These are some of the high spots of one of the greatest displays of textile machinery development in modern times. It is important that you see them—on display at the Greenville Show, October 15th to 20th.



# at the Greenville Show

## *An Invitation*

Saco-Lowell's exhibit will be in our usual space, No. 216, on the second floor of the Greenville exhibition building. Ample facilities are available for the comfort of our guests. Please feel free to make our booth your headquarters throughout the show. You'll find our exhibit of unusual interest—the center of attraction, as usual.



# SACO-LOWELL

MANUFACTURERS OF TEXTILE MACHINERY

147 MILK STREET, BOSTON

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

GREENVILLE, S. C.

ATLANTA, GA.

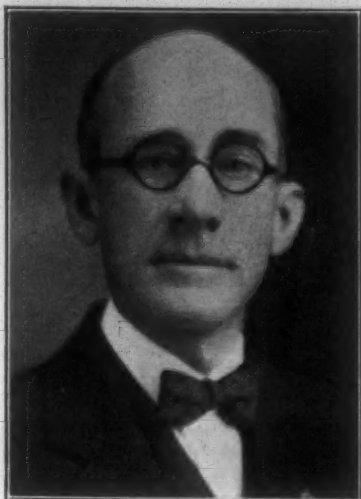


# Description of Exhibitors

**Philadelphia Drying Machinery Company**, Philadelphia, Pa., expect to show one of their "Hurricane" automatic dryers in operation.

The structural steel housings are enclosed with removable steel panels, thoroughly insulated, the heated air being re-circulated by means of their latest improved "Hurricane" fans. The operation of the machine may be readily observed through the machinery and the interior of ed through special glass panels.

The continuous, economical handling of the product greatly reduces



J. S. Cothran  
Link-Belt Co.

the manufacturing costs, especially in the items of labor, steam and power.

"Hurricane" electrically heated hosiery drying forms, equipped with their latest temperature control device, are of special interest to hosiery manufacturers, particularly those making the finer grades of

These forms are the thinnest hosiery.

forms made, and hosiery dried on them lie flat, are free from wrinkle and puckers, and the edges are straight and sharp.

The exhibit at Greenville will include a set of their electrically heated forms.



Geo. F. Bahan  
J. H. Williams Co.

**Keystone Lubricating Company**, Philadelphia, Pa., intend to show the various Keystone greases adaptable to the lubrication of textile machinery; also their lubricating devices, grease cups, etc., to be used in connection therewith.

**F. A. Lazenby & Co.**, Baltimore, Md., will have an exhibit consisting of their cop and butt winder and the bobbin winder in operation.

The cop winder will be on work of both large and small size cop filling, and the bobbin winder will be winding cotton and woolen yarn for plain and automatic looms. The following men will be present: F. A. Lazenby, Robert F. Mormann, J. D. Lazenby.

**Park Manufacturing Company**, Charlotte, N. C., will exhibit a modern line of freight elevators specially designed for industrial plants, showing among other things the most modern development in control apparatus. A representative of the company will be in the booth at all times to explain the details of the machines.

**Sarco Company, Inc.**, New York City, Booth 118 will show various types of steam traps for the industrial field, standard and special temperature regulators for hot water service tanks, industrial processing, dry kilns, etc. They will also show a special line of regulators for refrigeration work, suitable for temperatures from 0 up. A special feature will be the complete Sarco heating line, including inlet valves, thermostatic traps, and other apparatus required for low pressure vacuum and vapor heating systems.

Representatives in attendance will include E. E. Well and F. Sudhop.

**Standard Chemical Products, Inc.**, Charlotte, N. C., shall display in samples of Stantex dyeing, bleaching and finishing oils, also a complete display of all testing instruments made by Alfred Suter, textile engineer of 200 Fifth Avenue, New York, whom the company in the South. A new Serigraph, just recently completed, will be shown shown for the first time in the South. Also a display of pan bearings for fly frame spindles, in operation, which they are now introducing for the first time.

L. L. Grombacher, president of Standard Chemical Products, Inc., Hoboken, N. J., Alfred Suter, textile engineer of New York and Max Einstein from the Southern territory will be in attendance.

**Providence Drysalts Co.**, Providence, R. I., will have an exhibit consisting of samples of their products for sizing, dyeing, finishing and manipulating cotton, worsted, silk and rayon yarns and fabrics.

**Detroit Graphite Company**, Detroit, Mich., will exhibit on the first floor of the main building and will show panels of their different standard brands of paints.

In attendance will be Hext M. Perry, Hugh Black and T. M. Bailey.

**Crouse-Hinds Company**, Syracuse, N. Y., will have an attractive exhibit of their material in the Textile Hall Annex, spaces 69, 70, 71, and

119. Their display will consist chiefly of conduit material that will be applicable to installations such as might be made in buildings, textile industries, etc. Their exhibit will also include a full line of groundulet devices as used in grounding and bonding conduit systems.

They will also have a display of regular and grounded Arktite circuit breaking plugs and receptacles, floodlights and panelboards.

Some of these devices are entirely new to the trade and they are sure that the advanced ideas employed in them will prove of considerable interest to the mill engineers and electricians.

**Finnell System, Inc.**, Elkhart, Ind., will exhibit three new models of Finnell electric flooring scrubbing, waxing and polishing machines, new models of mop trucks, and their regular line of mopping machines and water absorbers.

Finnell System manufacture 9 different sizes of electric floor maintenance machines, 5 models of mop trucks, 3 models of water absorbers and 2 sizes of mopping machines. In addition this company manufactures a well known scouring powder, Finola.

The exhibits will be handled by Reuben Finnell who will be assisted by Frederick Hammond and F. A. Simpson.

**Graton & Knight Company**, Worcester, Mass. This exhibit will be built around what the company believes to be the largest hide ever tanned. A hide that measures approximately 13x9 feet and that is more than 1-inch in thickness in some places. Its present tanned weight is 235 pounds, so you get some idea of its immensity from this. It was taken from a Swiss bull and found its way into the tannery some ten years ago and since then has proved to be a most interesting and valuable piece of advertising material.

Their usual line of leather and rubber belting will also be shown in various brands and widths. Whole leather bends, lace leather, and leather packings will also be included.

A very complete showing of mill strapping — check, lug, flat and round harness, loom, etc., will be made, together with pickers and textile rub roll aprons.

Graton & Knight leather link V belt for short center drives will be one of the featured commodities, because of its popularity in the textile industry and because of its use on many of the machines in this industry.

They have a "booth that gives them a twenty foot frontage in the new annex and intend to make it as attractive and interesting as possible.

This exposition will be attended by the following representatives of their company: P. M. Arnall, sales manager belting division; H. W. Tuxbury, sales manager specialties division; E. L. Chase, assistant sales manager; J. C. Ruf, D. A. Ahlstrand, O. C. Landis from their Atlanta

**H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.**, with principal offices in Philadelphia and branches in Bethayres, Pa., Providence, R. I., and Charlotte, N. C., will exhibit several of their latest type machines at the Southern Textile Exposition.

The exhibit will be in charge of J. Ebert Butterworth, vice-president of the company. Also at the booth will be J. Hill Zahn, W. D. Shields and Wm. S. Rowley, engineer for the Philadelphia office.

The Butterworth booth is No. 115.



H. W. Anderson  
Fidelity Machine Co.

**Carrier Engineering Corporation**, Newark, N. J., expect to have in their booth three Carrier unit air conditioners, one each of the three capacities—2500 CFM, 5000 CM and 10,000 CFM. The latter will be of the suspended type. Probably this is the first indirect air conditioning system which does not require floor space.

One of their representatives, F. G. Bell, has his headquarters in Greenville, and will be in attendance at the exposition as well as some of their other men.

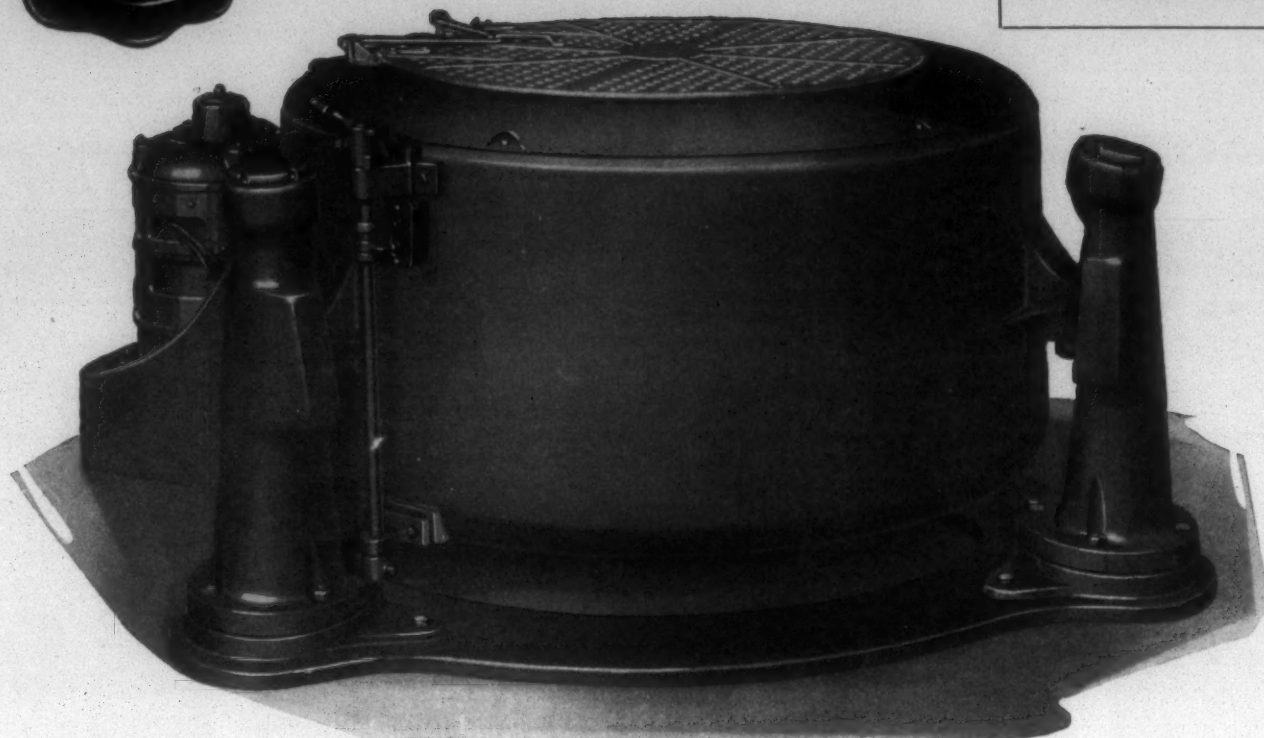


Herbert C. Coley  
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.





See Our Exhibit  
**Booth 108-A**  
Southern Textile  
Exposition



In the final analysis, it is not what a production unit costs but what it produces per invested dollar that counts.

The Tolhurst Center Slung Extractor with self-contained motor drive offers simplicity of operation and ease in loading and unloading in addition to larger capacity.

Definite operating economies\* result from its drive and friction clutch. The Tolhurst Automatic Timer assures uniformly wrung loads and saves the operator's time by applying the brake and signalling by bell and light at the expiration of the run.

*Write for full information*

\*The Tolhurst Centrifugal Clutch, which is adjustable for either rapid or slow acceleration, keeps the inrush current low so that there is no drag on the line. The maintained low peak load is reflected in lower power costs.

**TOLHURST**  
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.  
**CENTRIFUGAL**  
**EXTRACTORS**

© TOLHURST MACHINE WORKS, INC. ESTABLISHED 1852. TROY, N.Y.

New York Office: 183 Madison Ave.

Southern Representative:  
Fred H. White  
Independence Bldg.,  
Charlotte, N. C.

Western Representative:  
William T. Powers  
8 South Dearborn St.,  
Chicago, Ill.

San Francisco  
Representative:  
B. M. Philhashy  
Merchants Exchange  
Bldg.,  
San Francisco, Calif.

Canadian Representative:  
W. J. Westaway Co.,  
Westaway Bldg.,  
Hamilton, Ont.  
275 Craig West,  
Montreal, P. Q.

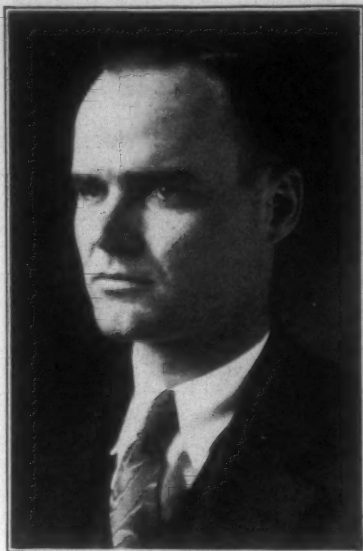


## Description of Exhibits

**Davis & Furber Machine Company**, North Andover, Mass., plan to exhibit the following machines: A 4-inch gauge ring spinning machine; 36 roll double acting napper; napper grinder; and a card clothing machine producing napper clothing. All of these machines will be driven by individual motors.

**Dearborn Chemical Company**, Chicago, Ill., expect to show the following commodities:

Dearborn feed water treatment—a treatment for boiler feed water made up as per analysis of the water used.



**E. T. Bunch**  
Johns-Manville Corp.

NO-OX-ID rust preventative—a material which is a positive rust preventive, whether in the ground or above.

Dearborn cleaners for all classes of work calling for special cleaners. They will be represented by Paul T. Payne, district manager.

**Fibre Specialty Manufacturing Company**, Kennett Square, Pa., will have an exhibit consisting of a full line of mill receptacles, including roving cans, steel-klad trucks and boxes, hard vulcanized fibre trucks and boxes, together with their new Dreadnaught line.

They shall feature a new rust-proof conditioning truck which can be guaranteed unconditionally and will withstand acid and moisture 100 per cent.

**Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc.**, Elmira, N. Y., expect to exhibit their various types of Eclipse yarn cleaners for winders and spoolers, their new device for spinning frames, that is, the Eclipse bobbin holder, and their very latest types of random dye machines.

**The J. B. Ford Company**, Wyandotte, Mich., manufacturers of Wyandotte special textile alkalies, will make visitors welcome at Booths 325-26-27 located on the balcony of the main hall.

All goods displayed in the Ford Company's booth will be of Southern manufacture, and will consist of extensive displays of silk rayon, and cotton hosiery, cotton and rayon

dress goods, and a display of plush in various shades. This display will show the results obtained in dyeing, bleaching, and finishing with the Wyandotte special textile alkalies.

The following Wyandotte representatives will be in attendance: F. S. Klebart, service manager from Wyandotte, Mich., P. C. Westmoreland of Greenville, and J. G. Schaeffer of Charlotte, N. C.

**Ellison Draft Gage Company**, Chicago, Ill., will show a line of Ellison draft gages, inclined tube and vertical tube types, together with Ellison pointer draft gages, straight-line movement and dial types. Also the new Ellison U path steam calorimeter.

They will be represented by Lewis M. Ellison and Joseph W. Eshelman.

**Ferguson Gear Company**, Gastonia, N. C., will exhibit a complete line of industrial gears also a line of textile gears and drives.

They will feature a high grade compound unit for roving machinery and a number of specially designed improved chain drives as replacement units for various textile machines.

They will also exhibit a silent Vee-Cord drive with both single and multiple Vee belts.

They have been designated distributor for the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company for Micarta and will show a line of silent gears made from this material.

As distributor for the Ramsey Chain Company for this district they will have a complete exhibit of silent chains and chain drives.

They will also have an exhibit of Celoron as they are distributors for The Celoron Company of Bridgeport, Pa., a line of gears from this material will be shown.

In addition to the above they will have on display special gears made from rawhide, bronze and a number of other gear materials.

**Fiske Brothers Refining Co.**, New York, N. Y., intend to have a complete exhibit of their different line of textile lubricants, which they have manufactured over a period of years. Just the manner and form

of how they will be handled in the exposition of them at the booth, we are not determined as yet, but as you are thoroughly familiar with all these expositions that have taken place over a period of years, you can appreciate just what type of exhibit it will be.

It is their intention to have at the booth Victor C. Trinks, who is textile lubricant representative, James E. Sheehan, eastern sales manager, and L. A. Ryan, assistant to the president.

**D. A. Ebinger Sanitary Mfg. Co.**, Columbus, Ohio, state that the "EBCO" exhibit will be composed of a line of "EBCO" sanitary toilet and wash room equipment and drinking fountains, including their latest line of drinking fountains for mechanical refrigeration, adapted to such devices as Frigidaire, Kelvinator, Welsbach, etc.

They will undoubtedly have on display their new model of circular wash fountain, several types of drinking fountains, steel toilet partitions, etc. This show will be in charge of Aden E. Smith, assisted by A. W. Gill.

**Jordan Manufacturing Company**, Monticello, Ga., will exhibit the Jordan precision bobbins and skewers.

C. H. Jordan, L. K. Jordan and A. D. Roper will be in attendance at the booth.

**John Hetherington & Sons, Ltd.**, Boston, Mass., will have a six-head Nasmith comber, 12½-inch lap, of the 1925 model in operation. This machine is being imported specially for the exhibition and will be run continuously during the period of the show.

They will use a 650 grain lap, 1½ inch staple American cotton, taking out 13 per cent of waste and giving a production of 19 pounds per hour.

They have a number of these combers running in various mills in the United States, also in England and on the Continent of Europe. A supply of literature will be on hand at the exhibition which they will be pleased to furnish anyone interested

in combers and Herbert Harrison, the agent for John Hetherington & Sons, Ltd., in the United States and Canada, will be in attendance during the whole period of the exhibition, and will be very pleased to give any further information required regarding this machine.

**Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.**, Worcester, Mass., will show a card clothing machine in operation, making card clothing, and a large line of samples of carding cloth, heddles and hand cards.

**Jenkins Bros.**, New York, N. Y., will show samples of practically



**E. W. Proctor**  
Johns-Manville Corp.

their entire line of valves, including standard, medium and extra heavy patterns in bronze and iron.

At this exposition they will announce a new line of bronze valves with resilient Jenkins disc for 250 pounds steam working pressure. Never before have the advantages of the Jenkins disc been available for extra heavy pressure.

M. G. Driscoll and B. R. Wofford will attend.

**Hires Turner Glass Company**, Philadelphia, Pa., does not plan to have any built up exhibition of any sort. They will merely have in their booth large and small samples of their products, which are Actinic glass for textile mills and corrugated wire glass for skylights of every description. They will, of course, have on hand a complete supply of literature, and their representatives will be on duty in the booths at all times.

S. B. Burkhalter will be in charge.

**Charles B. Johnson**, Paterson, N. J., will have a literature booth, where visitors may secure information regarding their warp-sizing machine for rayon.

Wm. Johnson will be in charge.

**W. T. Lane & Brothers**, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., will exhibit a full line of Lane patent steel frame canvas baskets designed especially for the various operations in cotton, silk and rayon mills. There will be baskets, trucks and boxes included. N. I. Mekeel will be in charge.



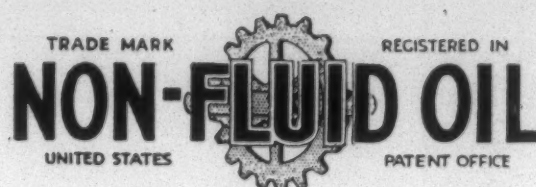
**R. T. McManus**  
Johns-Manville Corp.



**John H. Olden**  
Johns-Manville Corp.



# The Wasteless Lubricant for all Textile Machinery



## MODERN TEXTILE LUBRICANT

NON-FLUID OIL is the most economical lubricant for textile machinery whether you buy lubricant that will accomplish the most in reducing power waste—frictional wear and tear—and spoiled cotton product.

—or whether you buy your lubricant as a more or less necessary evil that must burden overhead expenses as little as possible.

*For Carding*—NON-FLUID OIL lasts 6 to 8 weeks in comb boxes—keeps lick-in bearings cool and won't squeeze out of cylinder bearings—it stays put and does not get on card clothing.

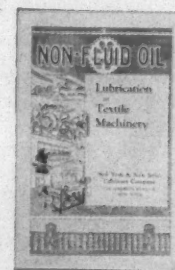
Better lubrication—at less cost.

*For Spinning*—NON-FLUID OIL Grade A No. 00000 feeds a drop at a time—lasting longer on roll necks and won't spread to face of rolls—saving top rolls from oil saturation. Better lubrication—at less cost.

*For Weaving*—NON-FLUID OIL keeps looms running smoothly—and stays in bearings—it won't drip or spatter—avoids oil stained goods. Better lubrication—at less cost.

*Most Southern Mills already use NON-FLUID OIL—if you have not tried it send in coupon for testing sample and bulletin, "Lubrication of Textile Machinery."*

You are cordially invited to visit our exhibit, in Booth 108, Main Floor, of the Southern Textile Exposition at Greenville, S. C., October 15-20



Better  
Lubrication  
at  
less cost  
per month

## New York & New Jersey Lubricant Co.

### MAIN OFFICE:

292 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Southern Agent: Lewis W. Thomason, Charlotte, N. C.

#### Warehouses:

Chicago, Ill.  
Philadelphia, Pa.  
Providence, R. I.

St. Louis, Mo.  
New Orleans, La.  
Detroit, Mich.  
Houston, Tex.

Atlanta, Ga.  
Charlotte, N. C.  
Greenville, S. C.

N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.

Please send bulletin, "Lubrication of Textile Machinery," and samples of NON-FLUID OIL for purposes checked below:—

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> PICKERS         | <input type="checkbox"/> BALL BEARINGS |
| <input type="checkbox"/> CARDS           | <input type="checkbox"/> SHAFTING      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SPINNING FRAMES | <input type="checkbox"/> MOTORS        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> LOOMS           | <input type="checkbox"/> CHAIN DRIVES  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> TWISTER RINGS   |  |

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

MILL NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

S. T. B.—10-11-28



## Description of Exhibitors

The **Bahnson Company** will exhibit the latest type Bahnson Humidifier.

They will have a humidifier in continuous operation and another one installed just high enough so that its mechanical construction can be conveniently examined.

The exhibit will be in charge of their South Carolina representative, S. C. Stimson, and the exhibit will occupy Spaces 334-335.

**Parks-Cramer Company's** exhibit in Booth No. 120 this year will show many refinements in their equip-



**Max Einstein**  
Standard Chemical Products Corp.

ment. They will exhibit a working model of one of their most up-to-date and complete air conditioning equipments, in which will be featured some radical improvements in nozzle construction and a Duco finish applied to both humidifiers and regulators. This latter finish will offer decided advantages in lessening the labor of cleaning, as well as a property of reflecting light, rather than obstructing it.

A decided advantage in automatic humidity regulation will be shown in the form of a two-step control, recently perfected, by means of which the water evaporated can be more evenly balanced against the heat generated and the ventilation through windows and doors.

Their well-known line of "Turbo" compressed air equipment will be in operation.

Some of the most recent improvements in humidifier construction will be shown adapted to one of the earliest types of this company's humidifiers, showing how old equipment can be brought strictly up-to-date without entire replacement.

The exhibit will be in charge of Walter H. Burnham, of the Charlotte office, and John F. Porter, of the Atlanta office.

The **Stafford Company's** exhibit will consist of seven looms, each one weaving a different fabric, as follows:

1. 40-inch bobbin changing plain goods loom.
2. 40-inch bobbin changing fancy loom equipped with dobby.
3. 9-4 (81-inch) bobbin changing loom weaving a wide sheeting.

4. 40-inch shuttle changing loom weaving an airplane fabric 60-2 ply warp, 60-2 ply filling.

5. 40-inch shuttle changing loom equipped with twenty harness dobby weaving a fancy dress goods fabric with rayon filling.

6. 50-inch automatic silk loom weaving a dress goods fabric rayon warp and rayon filling.

7. 2x1 Stafford non-automatic silk loom equipped with warp stop and feeler weaving a georgette silk.

All of these looms will be equipped with direct connected motors and will show the latest up-to-date Stafford features of design and construction.

**Morse Chain Company** will exhibit in Booth No. 209. They will have a typical spinning frame drive using "Morse Silent Chains." Also several drives of interesting and practical operation, showing the typical "Morse Silent Chain" on practically any drive where used in textile mills.

In addition to the above they will have complete engineering and illustrative data regarding the many advantages of the "Morse" drive, both as to performances in textile plants, where there has been a number of years service, and what can be expected in the way of efficiency and savings when once installed, either on old or new machinery.

In attendance at the show will be V. D. Morse, of the Ithaca office; H. E. Matthews, manager of the Charlotte office, and J. T. Meador, connected with the Charlotte office thru the Georgia and Alabama territory.

**Rhode Island Warp Stop Equipment Company**, Pawtucket, R. I., will have a Crompton & Knowles 4x1 Box Loom and a Draper Loom equipped with K-A Electrical Warp Stop Motions. They will have representatives present to demonstrate K-A to those who are interested. The exhibit will be in charge of Wm. D. Whittaker, Southern representative, assisted by W. L. Ferguson. E. C. Smith, president, and J. Bolton, Pennsylvania representative, will be in attendance through-

out the week. This exhibit will occupy Spaces 112-113, first floor, main building.

The **Celanese Corporation of America** will have an exhibit at the Southern Textile Exposition, occupying Booths Nos. A-42, 43 and 44. This exhibit will be in charge of Todd B. Meisenheimer, Southern sales manager, assisted by Wm. H. Barnhardt, John P. Holmes and Robt. D. Howerton, of the Southern office, Charlotte, N. C.; Robt. G. Dort, fabric department, New York office, and Miss Barbara Butler, New York stylist. Miss Butler will wear street dresses and evening dresses made from Celanese satins, taffetas, twills transparent velvet, etc. These dresses will be made up in the latest styles designed by noted French stylists. The exhibit will display Celanese yarns in all forms of delivery, Celanese hosiery and fabrics.

**Whitin Machine Works** will exhibit the following machines:

Whitin One-Process Picker with sensitized control.

Whitin Model "H" Drawing Frame, 4 deliveries.

Whitin Model "3" Comber.

Whitin Model "E" Comber, Nash-smith type.

Whitin Fine Foving Frame, 48 spindles, 6x3x4½ inches.

Whitin Model "F" Spinning Frame, 24 spindles, 4½-inch gauge.

Whitin High Speed Twister, 24 spindles, 5½-inch gauge.

Whitin High Speed Spooler, 24 spindles, 5-inch gauge.

Whitin Model "A" Wool Spinning Frame, 120 spindles, 4-inch gauge.

All of these machines have improvements which are noteworthy and they feel that they have never had a more interesting exhibit with which to appeal to the mill man.

Of their organization there will be present at Greenville the following: E. K. Swift, treasurer and general manager, W. H. Hoch, assistant treasurer, L. M. Keeler, agent, J. H. Bolton, manager woolen department, of Whitinsville; W. H. Porcher, R. I. Dalton, Mason P. Thomas, James L. Truslow, W. D. Lyerly, of Charlotte, N. C.; I. D. Wingo, of Atlanta, Ga.

Of their engineers there will be

the following: Edward Mills, picker engineer; E. A. Rooney, comber engineer; Dyson Barker, comber engineer; W. S. Brown, roving engineer; M. J. Bentley, roving engineer; H. O. Nelson, spooler engineer.

They will occupy Space No. 203.

The **Veeder Manufacturing Co.** expects to show a complete line of Veeder-Root instruments as applicable to textile machinery.

This will be the first textile exhibit since the consolidation of the



**W. H. Burnham**  
Parks-Cramer Co.

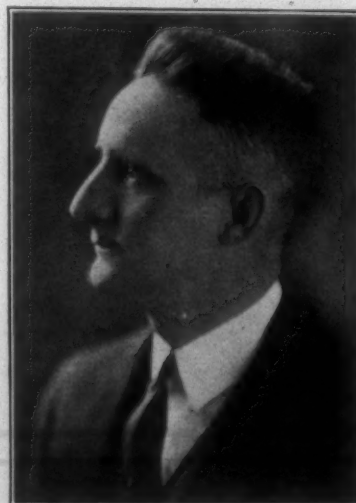
Root Company, of Bristol, Conn., and of Hartford, Conn., and they shall have a very complete line of precision counting instruments for practically every kind of textile machine.

Those in attendance will include the Southern representative, W. A. Kennedy, the North and South Carolina agents, Mr. Graydon and Mr. Anderson, of Carolina Specialty Company, Vice-President Graham H. the Veeder Manufacturing Company, Anthony and Sales Manager J. H. Chaplin.

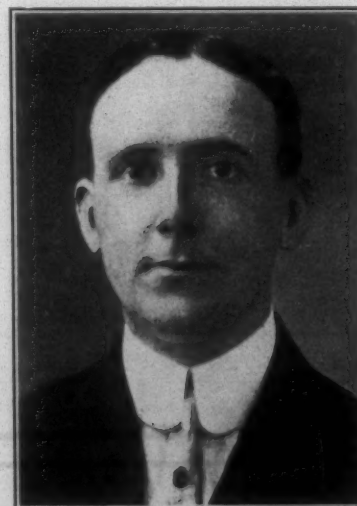
**Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.** expects to show a full line of their products at the show and a novelty exhibition of a spinning ring. S. F. Brown, treasurer, and W. P. Dutemple, Southern agent, will be in attendance.

**Rogers Fibre Co.**, Boston, Mass., will have an attractive showing of their Leatheroid receptacles. These include roving cans, tapered mill baskets, steel clad warehouse trucks, loading trucks, mill boxes, conditioning trucks, and others. The exhibit will be in charge of Leon B. Rogers, John Rogers and James W. Cass.

**Taylor Instrument Companies**, Rochester, N. Y., will exhibit a line of temperature indicating, recording and controlling instruments which are used extensively in textile mills in controlling their process work. The company will be represented by H. M. Barker, of Atlanta, F. S. Ward, of the Boston office and E. J. Hanna and T. C. Hazard, of the Rochester offices.



**Hext M. Perry**  
Detroit Graphite Co.



**John E. Humphries**  
Dary Ring Traveler Co.



# INSPECTED FILLING

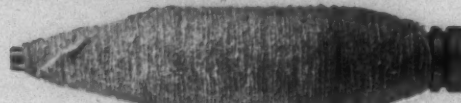
"UNIVERSAL"



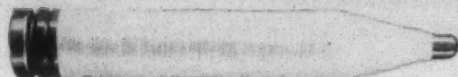
FULL SHUTTLE INSPECTED FILLING



COTTON SPUN BOBBIN



WORSTED-WOOL SPUN BOBBIN



UNIVERSAL WOUND BOBBIN



UNIVERSAL WOUND BOBBIN



## WINDING COTTON-WORSTED-WOOL FILLING

This machine has enabled the progressive mills to effect far-reaching economies, starting in the spinning and carrying through the weaving and cloth rooms. These economies are realized through discarding the old practice of spinning filling on small bobbins that could be placed directly in the shuttles, and by spinning to the maximum ring possible to the count of filling, and then winding from the large spun bobbin to a proper shuttle bobbin on the Universal No. 90 winder. These bobbins are wound firmly and to an exact size to fill the shuttle, presenting at least double the

amount of filling per shuttle that was possible with the old spun bobbin. The filling during the winding process is slubbed and cleaned, thereby giving an inspected filling.

To summarize, the use of this machine is directly responsible for increased production in spinning, increased production in weaving, and improved quality in cloth, with decreased costs.

Filling may be wound to the dimensions given on automatic loom bobbins with proper bunches for feelers, on cone base bobbins, and in pin-cop form.



UNIVERSAL WINDING COMPANY

PROVIDENCE BOSTON PHILADELPHIA  
CHICAGO, UTICA  
NEW YORK MONTREAL AND HAMILTON, CANADA CHARLOTTE  
DEPOTS and OFFICES at MANCHESTER and PARIS

# UNIVERSAL WINDERS

Ad No. 23. Printed in U.S.A.

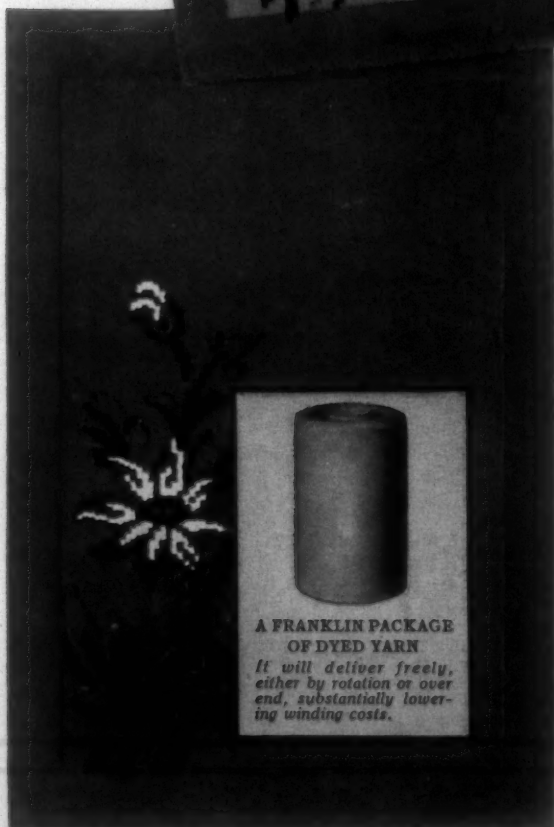


# COLOR *the* MASTER SALESMAN

Pattern 4004 — Color 333



Pattern 4004  
Color 902

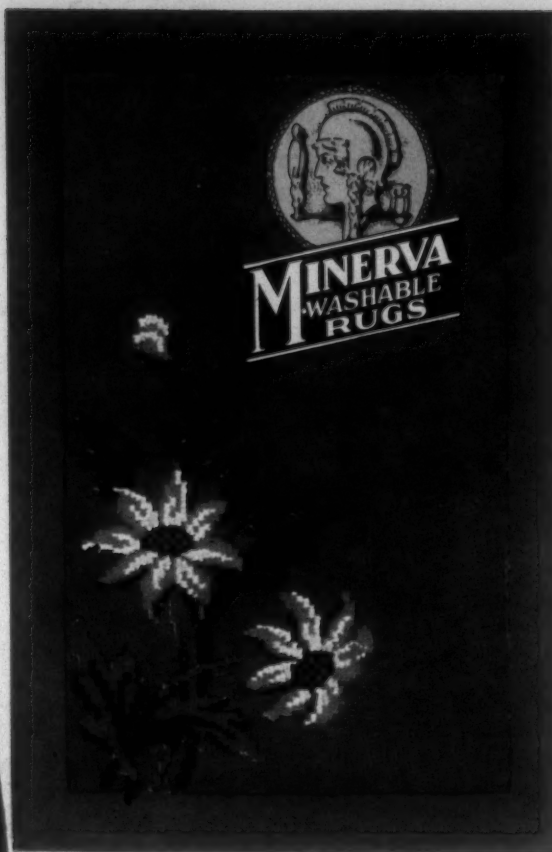


A FRANKLIN PACKAGE  
OF DYED YARN

*It will deliver freely,  
either by rotation or over  
end, substantially lower-  
ing winding costs.*



Pattern 4004 — Color 125



**W**ASH RUG manufacturers to-day feature brilliant, harmonizing colors, distinctive designs, and deep, thick pile, with the result that their product is being used in homes where the ordinary wash rug would not be considered.

Among the leaders in meeting the demand for the better rugs of this class are "Minerva" Wash Rugs, manufactured by the Nye & Wait Kilmarnock Corporation, of Auburn, N. Y.

Franklin Process Fast-to-Bleaching Shades (vat colors) are standard in these rugs, for it is imperative that the colors in the pile be thoroughly penetrated.

We have proved to this customer that the use of vat colors combined with the pressure method of forcing the dyestuff through every fibre of the yarn, results in even, durable shades that show no visible change when washed frequently or subjected to constant wear.

We have helped many concerns increase their sales and profits through judicious use of color. Possibly we can do as much for you. At any rate, we will gladly study your problem and give you the facts of what we have done and are doing for others, and let you be the judge. Write us to-day.

## FRANKLIN PROCESS COMPANY

*Largest Job Dyers of Yarn in America  
also Yarn Spinners, Manufacturers Glazed Yarns, Dyeing Machines*

### PLANTS

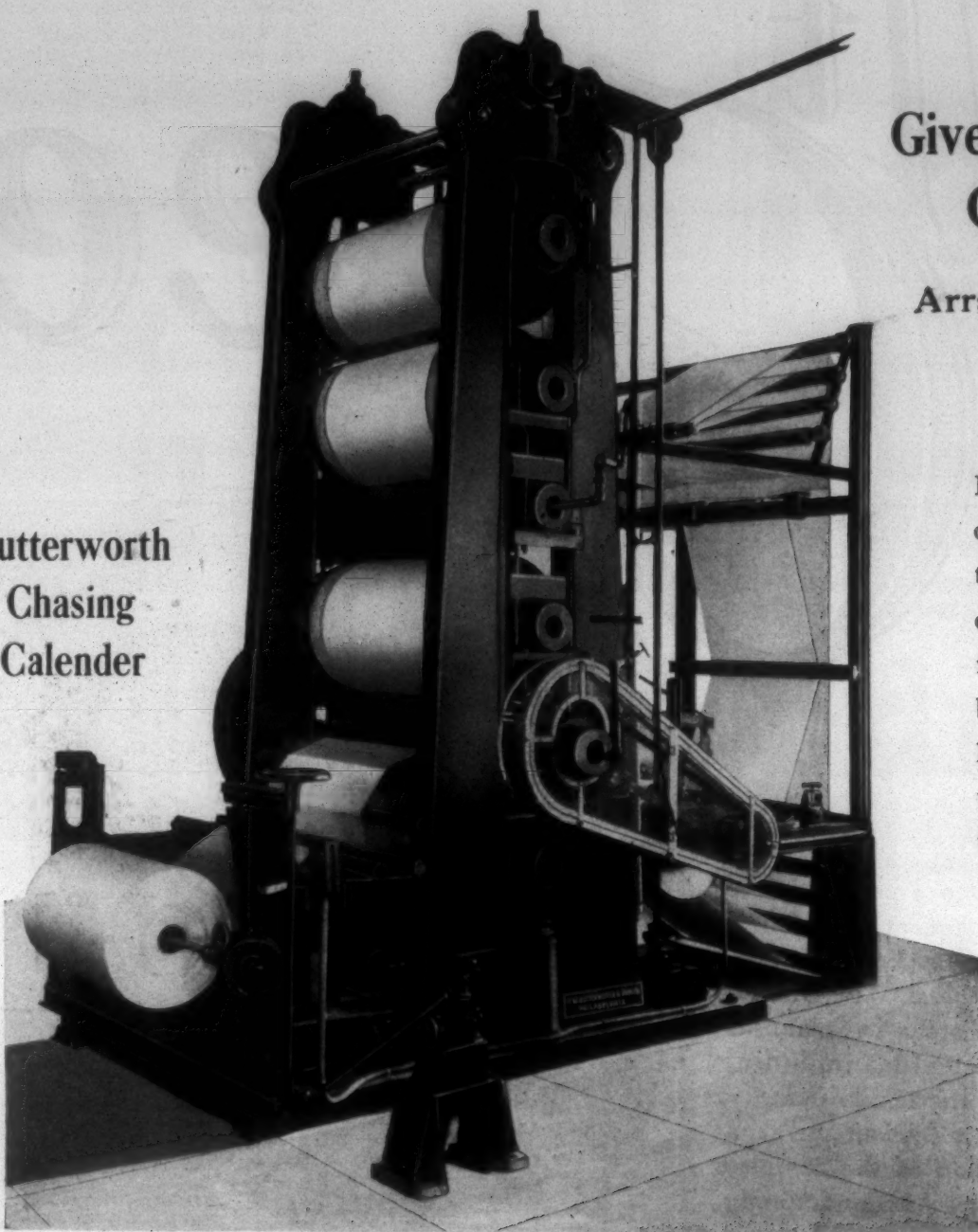
PHILADELPHIA    PROVIDENCE    DENTON, ENG.  
New York Office, 66 Leonard St.    Chicago Office, 222 W. Adams St.  
SOUTHERN FRANKLIN PROCESS CO., Greenville, S. C.  
CENTRAL FRANKLIN PROCESS CO., Chattanooga, Tenn.  
FRANKLIN RAYON DYEING CO., Providence, R. I.

# FRANKLIN PROCESS

*Commission Dyeing of Yarn in the Wound Form*



### Butterworth Chasing Calender



## Gives A "Clothy" Hand and Great Depth of Lustre

Arranged to give the same finish on  
both sides of the fabric

Here is the last word in Broadcloth Finishing Calenders. It is installed in one of the largest finishing plants in the country. There are six rolls—the cotton rolls being 22" diameter by 50" face and the chilled rolls 16" diameter by 50" face. Top and bottom rolls have roller bearings, the chasing attachment, too, has roller bearings of the self aligning type.

**T**HERE is a hydraulic raising and lowering attachment (patented). The drive is by a variable speed motor running from 30 to 90 yards per minute.

In the illustration is shown a variable batch stand which insures the goods tracking properly when chasing. The chasing roll is adjustable, so that all selvages may be properly guarded in the chasing operation.

This calender also can be used as a straight rolling machine.

*One of the complete line of machines for the dyeing, bleaching  
and finishing of textiles made by BUTTERWORTH*

Canadian Representatives:  
Hamilton, Ontario, Canada  
W. J. Westaway Company

H. W. BUTTERWORTH & SONS COMPANY

Established 1820

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Plants at Philadelphia and Bethayres

Providence Office: Turks Head Building

Southern Office:  
1211 Johnston Bldg.  
Charlotte, N. C.

See the Butter-  
worth exhibit at  
the Greenville, S.  
C. Exposition, Octo-  
ber 15-20 inclusive.  
Booth No. 115.

# BUTTERWORTH *Finishing* MACHINERY



See the latest  
Carrier developments  
Booth 109-A

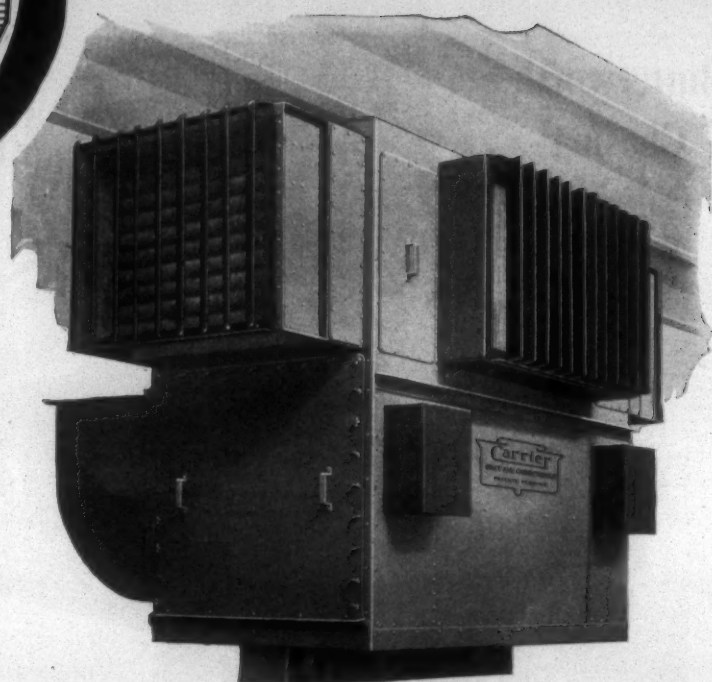
# At Gree

**A** FEW months ago a new and revolutionary development, the *Carrier Unit Air Conditioner*, was announced to industry in general. The Unit was accepted immediately by manufacturers in varied fields, including many branches of the textile industry.

Here was a Unit, compact, highly efficient and capable of performing every function of the complete Carrier Central Station System for Air Conditioning. Here was a Unit designed to complement the standard Carrier System and to extend the advantages of Manufactured Weather to a vast number of smaller factories or departments where initial investment or structural difficulties had served as an obstacle.

## 2 NEW MODELS

Now the ranges of application and the adaptability of the *Carrier Unit Air Conditioner* have been greatly extended by the development of two new models, one having a capacity of 5,000 cubic feet of conditioned air per minute, double that of the original Unit; and the other, of particular interest to the textile industry, a suspended Unit capable of delivering 10,000 cubic feet of conditioned air per minute.



## The New Suspended Type Carrier Unit Air Conditioner

**T**HIS Unit was designed especially to meet the requirements of the crowded textile mill. Suspended from the ceiling, it gives wide and adjustable distribution of conditioned air. It occupies no floor space. Its capacity is 10,000 cubic feet of conditioned air per minute. Fans, sprays and all, demand but 4 horsepower. It heats, it cools, it humidifies, it cleans. See it in operation at Greenville.

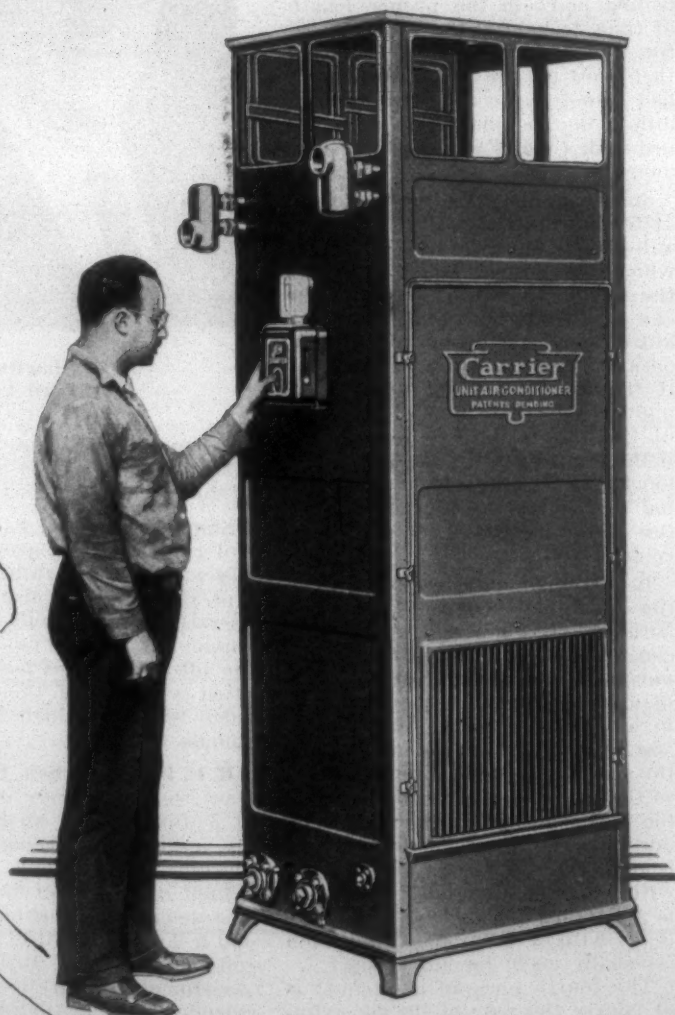
Manufactured Weather  
makes  
"Every day a good day"



# nvillle

## The Carrier

### Unit Air Conditioner



**h**UMIDIFIES the air, washes the air, heats or cools the air and produces uniform controllable air circulation. The Unit automatically creates and controls conditions of Temperature and Humid-

ity to suit the manufacturing process. The Unit requires only simple water, steam and electrical connections to prepare it for operation. The Unit is operated at an overall efficiency never before approached in air conditioning equipment. The Unit is sold at an exceedingly low price. A single small Unit will meet all of the requirements in the average Textile Conditioning or Testing Room. In the large workroom one or more Units are arranged to meet the particular requirements.

\* \* \* \* \*

At the Exposition several *Carrier Unit Air Conditioners* will be exhibited, in full operation. Every mill owner, every textile engineer, every department and production head should see these Units, talk with our Engineers, and observe, at close quarters, the amazing simplicity of operation, extreme compactness, portability and very accurate automatic controls.

If you are unable to attend this Exposition, or desire further information, write for Bulletin TE, "The Carrier Unit Air Conditioner."

#### **Carrier Engineering Corporation**

Offices and Laboratories

**NEWARK, NEW JERSEY**

New York Philadelphia Boston Chicago Washington  
Cleveland Kansas City Los Angeles

**Manufactured Weather**

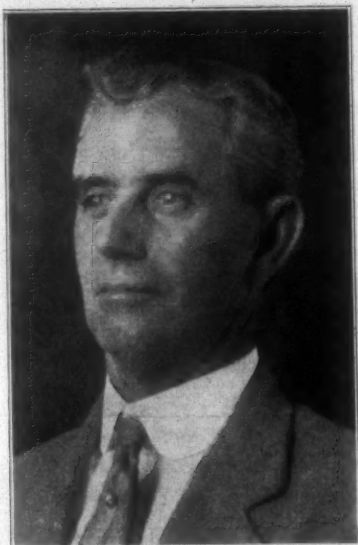
has become the useful  
and often indispensable  
servant of the progres-  
sive manufacturer.



## Description of Exhibits

**Greenville Belting Co., Greenville, S. C.,** will exhibit their lines of leather belting, reworked belting, lug straps, pickers, calf and sheep skins of all kinds for roller covering, steer hides and other products and materials which the company handles. The exhibit will occupy Booths 59 and 60 in the Steel Annex.

**A. C. Lawrence Leather Co., Boston, Mass.,** Booths 67-68, will display a complete line of roller leather. They will feature at their exhibit Spinna calf, which is a leather that is meeting the requirements of mills demanding better leather for covering rolls. This leather will outwear the ordinary roller leather the makers claim and give better spinning results and increased breaking strength. Cleara pelts for covering clearer boards will also be shown. Cleara pelts are skins tanned with the wool remaining on to



**Luther Knowles**  
Clinton Corn Syrup Refining Co.

resemble clearer cloth. Long life and better clearing are the results claimed by their use.

The following will be in attendance: R. N. Cummings of Boston, H. H. Hersey and J. M. Baker of Greenville.

**Greenville Textile Supply Company, Greenville, S. C.,** plans to display Sprucolite motor pulleys and sheaves, Van Dorn electric drills, Fairbanks valves, McLeod Leather & Belting Company's leather belt, Standard mill crayon, Barry steel split pulleys and other items of general mill supplies all of which the McLeod stores have the exclusive sale of.

The McLeod stores are, Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro; Spartanburg Mill Supply Co., Spartanburg, S. C.; Greenville Textile Supply Co., Greenville, S. C., and the Atlanta Textile Supply Co., Atlanta Ga.

**Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.,** and Greenville, S. C., will operate an ordinary Draper cam loom on an entirely new method for making leno gauze and leno curtain goods. This new method is a recent invention of Hampton Smith, man-

ager of the company's Greenville plant and office, and not only simplifies cross thread or leno weaving by doing away with the usual jumper and slackener motions, but thus enables the plain goods mills to manufacture a class of goods available heretofore only to the fancy goods mills with dobby looms. The regular steel doup harness made by the Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., is the only equipment needed by the plain goods mills for making these goods. This exhibit will also feature on a 20-harness Stafford loom a complicated fancy leno effect. This will be woven on the new type douts which were first shown at the last Greenville exhibition and will demonstrate the feasibility of a weaver being able to operate several looms on such fabrics with this new type steel doup as against only one or two looms with twine douts. The exhibit will be under the direction of Hampton Smith, who will be as Kaufman, president, and R. J. Freitag, treasurer, from the Philadelphia office, will also attend.

**Victor Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I.** In addition to their very extensive line of ring travelers, this company will also exhibit several sizes and styles of traveler wrenches and hooks, and also band hooks, belt hooks, "S" hooks, separators, English flyers, etc.

They will occupy space No. 210.

They will be represented by A. B. Carter, A. Dewey Carter, and W. H. Thomas from their Gastonia, N. C., office; B. F. Barnes, Jr., from their Atlanta, Ga., office; and Wm. H. Hull and E. R. Jerome from their home office, Providence, R. I.

**Timken Roller Bearing Co., Canton, Ohio,** will occupy space No. 331 and 332. The company's exhibit will consist of an assortment of bearings suitable for use in various textile machines, and examples of roller bearing pillow blocks and line shaft hangers such as are employed in textile mills generally.

The company will be represented at the show by J. A. Robinson.

**Tolhurst Machine Works, Inc., Troy, N. Y.,** are going to have on exhibit a Tolhurst center slung open top hydro-extractor especially prepared for dye house use. It will be equipped with an interlocked safety guard so arranged that the power cannot be applied until the cover has been closed, nor may the cover be raised until the basket has come to a stop. The drive will be by attached vertical motor equipped with their patented centrifugal clutch. The extractor will have an automatic timing device which may be set for any desired length of run. Upon the expiration of the period of time the extractor motor circuit is opened, the brake applied and the operator is signalled by a bell and light. In addition they shall have photographs, blue prints and models. They will also have a special centrifugal clutch for providing a smooth and shockless acceleration to cards, garnets, spinning frames, etc.

The exhibit will be in charge of

their Southern representative, Fred H. White of Charlotte. W. W. Watt of Mr. White's office will also be in attendance. R. K. Cheney and John McKeon from Troy will also be at Greenville.

The exhibit is to occupy space 108-A.

**C. J. Tagliabue Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.** The feature of the TAG exhibit will be a huge "diagram" representing the newly developed complete automatic control of a slasher room. This "diagram" is six feet high and ten feet wide. It shows the size cooking kettle, the size storage kettle, the size box and the two drying cylinders, in a vivid manner. These four pieces of equipment are painted on the exhibit; but the automatic control equipment and the various thermometers are the actual instruments themselves—connected in the proper manner, as they are actually connected in various New England and Southern mills where this new TAG system of complete automatic control has been installed.

Thus, the painted cooking kettle is equipped with a real TAG automatic temperature-time controller. The purpose of this controller on the job is to raise the temperature of the size mixture to the proper boiling point in the proper length of time, to hold at the boiling point for a definite period of time and then shut off the steam and ring a bell to notify the attendant. In addition, the cooking kettle is equipped with a real TAG recording thermometer.

Similarly, the pictured storage kettle is equipped with a real TAG automatic temperature controller which, in actual mills maintains the size in the storage tank at the one best temperature—this temperature being a little below the temperature desired in the size box, for if the size is allowed to cool too much below that point, it will plug up the lines to the size boxes, while if the temperature is allowed to rise too high, it is equivalent to continuing the cooking and it will destroy the effect of proper control in the cooking kettles.

In like manner, the size box on the huge panel-board is equipped with a TAG temperature and level controller (double system). The purpose of that instrument is to maintain the level of the size within a half inch, and to feed prime size evenly, while also maintaining the size at the one best temperature, so that it will never be too high nor too low in the box, never too thick nor too thin, never too hot nor too cold. The indicating instrument with which the size box is equipped is a TAG dia thermometer of a new type, with a bulb and connection especially made for size boxes.

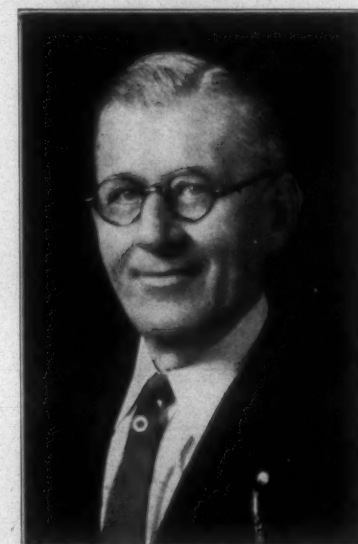
The fourth piece of equipment is of course the pair of drying cylinders next to the size box, and these are ingeniously equipped with a double system temperature controller, which is two temperature controllers on one—the idea being that in actual drying cylinders it is

always desirable to maintain a temperature of 210 deg F. in the large or first cylinder and a temperature of 235 deg. F. in the smaller or second cylinder, in order to prevent baking of the size, rough surface coat on the yarn, sticking of warps to the rod, mildew, loss of production and other evils, by assuring absolutely uniform moisture content of the warps on the loom.

The pair of drying cylinders is also equipped with a recording thermometer—this instrument being a two-pen recorder, registering on one chart a record of the temperature in each of the two drying cylinders.

In addition to this display, the TAG exhibit will also include a number of different instruments used in connection with bleaching, dyeing and other processes involving temperature and pressure in the textile and allied industries.

H. D. Cooke, general sales man-



**J. G. Shaeffer**  
J. B. Ford Co.

ager, and R. A. Coburn, Southern sales manager, will be in attendance at the TAG exhibit.

**Sipp Machine Co., Paterson, N. J.,** will be located in space annex 221 and will have on exhibit their latest type skein winder, also have a girl operating the machine showing the winding of rayon from the skein to the silk spool. This machine will be fitted with one of their latest patented features, which is the oilless spindle bearing.

**B. F. Perkins & Son, Inc., Holyoke, Mass.,** manufacturers of a full line of equipment for washing, bleaching, mercerizing, dyeing, drying, and finishing textiles will house their exhibit in booths No. 89-93 inclusive. The display will include a bin piler and a kier piler, also a model six-rolling calender. In addition an assortment of Perkins well-known calender rolls, ventilating equipment and testing machines for textiles will be shown. The booth will be in charge of William Woosman, textile specialist and J. H. Hamilton, chief engineer, both of the Perkins organization.





# For Every Modern Textile Purpose CELANESE

REG. U.S. BRAND PAT. OFF.

## YARNS

Celanese yarns afford the weaver or knitter an almost unlimited means of expression. Ranging in denier from 45 to 300, they are equally adaptable to filmy voiles and rich moires . . . to soft crepes and exquisite velvets . . . to knitted bathing suits or to dainty tricot underthings.

Always of uniform quality, Celanese yarns are supplied only in one grade. There are no B or C grades. Thus you are assured of quality that never varies in the finished product.

Fabrics made from Celanese yarns are easily washed, even in cold water. They are not rotted by perspiration. They possess hygienic properties that are unique.


Let our weaving, knitting, dyeing, and sizing experts solve your textile problems, and show you how you can use Celanese yarns to your best advantage.

*Visit the Celanese exhibit  
at the Southern Textile Exposition  
Booths A-42, 43, 44*

CELANESE CORPORATION OF AMERICA  
15 East 26th Street, New York

1046 Public Ledger Bldg., Philadelphia : : 38 Chauncy Street, Boston  
1116 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. : : 166 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago  
Works at AMCELLE (near Cumberland), Maryland  
Canadian Address: Canadian Celanese, Ltd., Montreal

CELANESE is the registered trademark, in the United States, of the Celanese Corporation of America, to designate its brand of yarns, fabrics, garments, etc.





# COTTON MACHINERY

Constant improvements developed under actual working conditions enable us to offer a line of machinery that will give

INCREASED PRODUCTION

HIGHEST QUALITY OF  
YARN

LOWEST COST OF UPKEEP

These features and many others are worthy of your investigation.

—We Build—

COMPLETE OPENING  
EQUIPMENT

REVOLVING FLAT CARDS

DRAWING FRAMES  
(WITH ELECTRIC OR MECHANICAL STOP)

SLUBBING, INTERMEDIATE  
AND ROVING FRAMES

SPINNING FRAMES AND  
TWISTERS  
(BAND OR TAPE DRIVEN)

RINGS—FLUTED ROLLS—  
SPINDLES

*Write for descriptive Bulletins*

**H & B**

**American Machine Co.**

Pawtucket, R. I.

Southern Office

814-816 Atlanta Trust Co. Bldg.

Atlanta, Ga.

## Description of Exhibits

The Saco-Lowell Shops exhibit will be one of the most interesting this company has ever shown. The last few years has seen more improvements in textile machinery than in many years past; and the Saco-Lowell booth will be a complete display of these new developments.

Practically all the equipment shown will be in actual operation, and they will all be absolutely stock machines in every way, identical in finish, workmanship and design, as installed in the mill.

One of the most interesting machines shown will be the Revolving Flat Card with a continuous stripper. Such strippers have been experimented with for some time, and

system is of the four roll type with a revolving belt taking the place of the bottom second roll. The control of the fibers is extremely accurate and the mechanical design of the equipment is such that it is exceptionally dependable and easy to operate. There also will be shown a large package spinning frame. By the use of ball bearings, accurately cut gears, smooth running spindles, well balanced ring rail with rigid free running lifter rods, a newly perfected traversing thread board to reduce the strain on the yarn, and many other refinements, they have been able to materially increase the size of the package it is possible to make with the coarser counts (20s and under). This machine will be shown spinning yarn with a 3-inch ring and a 9-inch traverse.

A roving frame equipped with the new Saco-Lowell constant motion chain drive will also be on exhibit. This chain drive takes the place of the old gear driven horsehead and does away with the change in tension formerly due to the traverse of the bobbin rail. The complete drive is made up of one chain and no gears whatsoever are used between the main drive shaft and the bobbin gear shafts.

The Saco-Lowell exhibit will also include a high speed twister, featuring their high speed ball and socket spindle and high speed self oiling ring. The high speeds obtained by this twister, together with the improved quality of product obtained by reducing the strain of ballooning by a new design of separator, to equip their mills with this machine.

One of their standard bale breakers will also be in their booth. This machine will be equipped with Saco-Lowell electric control. By means of this device the amount of stock in process between the bale breaker of the breaker pickers is at all times automatically regulated, so that there is never any overflow at the automatic distributor or any deficiency in the amount of stock needed, a constant feed being always maintained to the pickers.

There will also be on exhibit a standard Saco-Lowell spinning frame and one of their regular twisters showing many new elements of design and construction which add materially to the quality of the product, increase in production, and savings in labor and maintenance.

In addition to the above, there will be in the Universal Winding Company's booth one of the Saco-Lowell high speed warpers, running in conjunction with the Universal magazine creel. These warpers are exceptionally smooth in operation and run at extremely high speed, and produce a far better beam than the old style machine.

Keever Starch Company, Columbus, Ohio. This exhibit will consist of glass jars and globes containing samples of the various starches and their by-products manufactured by their firm.

Those present will be: Charles J. Kurtz, general manager; D. H. Wallace, Southern agent; C. B. Iler, salesman; L. J. Castile, salesman.



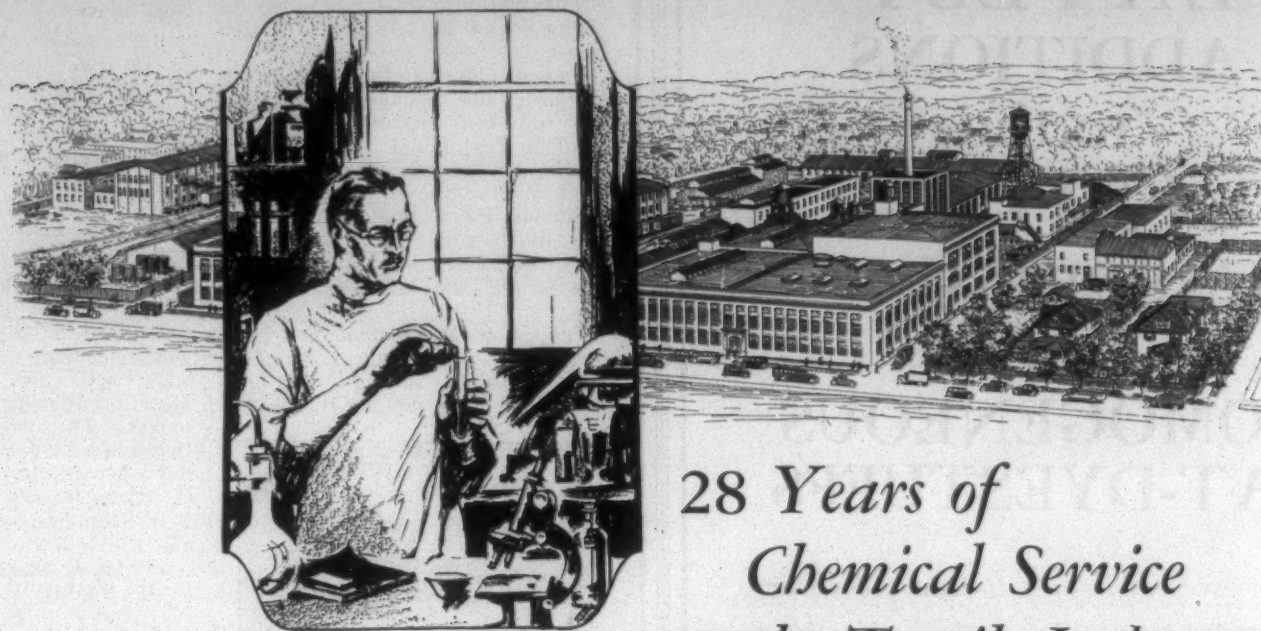
James T. Meador  
Morse Chain Co.

the Saco-Lowell Shops have been working along the same line for a number of years in an effort to perfect this device and make it an integral part of the card.

Another interesting machine shown will be the Saco-Lowell One-Process Picker with synchronized control. This picker is made up of an automatic feeder, two 24-inch Buckley sections, intermediate feeder, 16-inch beater section, and calender head, with an even on the first and the last section. This is, in reality, simply the coupling of the breaker picker and a finisher, by means of the intermediate feeder. The secret of the success of this machine lies in the synchronized control between the first two sections and the last finisher section, through this intermediate feeder; the even on the first 24-inch Buckley section being controlled by the rack in the intermediate hopper, thus keeping a constant level of stock in this hopper, and assuring an even feed of loose cotton to the finisher beater, which is equipped with an improved evenner. Another feature of this machine is the 24-inch Buckley sections which are an adaptation of the well known Saco-Lowell lattice opener and cleaner, so that it may be used as a breaker picker section.

The Saco-Lowell Shops will also show a spinning frame equipped with their long draft system. This





## 28 Years of Chemical Service to the Textile Industry

**T**WENTY-EIGHT years ago Jacques Wolf & Co. started to meet the chemical requirements of the Textile Industry. Today we are still serving many customers whose first orders were placed with us when our factory opened.

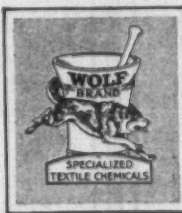
For twenty-eight years we have faithfully served these customers, providing their chemical requirements through countless changes in fashions. Twenty-eight years ago there was little or no Rayon in use in the United States.

In these years we have helped in the development of the use of Rayon, and our chemical products have played an important part in the fit-

ting of these new yarns into the textile fabrics of today. In cotton, silk and wool also, Wolfco Chemicals are standard for the trade.

We are constantly developing new chemical products to meet the demands of the textile industry. Whatever your requirements may be in the field of chemicals, Jacques Wolf & Co. can supply your needs promptly.

For the service of the textile industry we maintain six warehouses in strategic centers, thereby insuring immediate delivery of your requirements. A trial order will place your name among our list of satisfied customers.



# JACQUES WOLF & Co.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS AND IMPORTERS

PASSAIC, N. J.

### Warehouses:

Providence, R. I.  
Philadelphia, Pa.

Chattanooga, Tenn.  
Greenville, S. C.

Chicago, Ill.  
Utica, N. Y.



# LATEST ADDITIONS

## to the G D C SERIES of HOMOGENEOUS VAT-DYESTUFFS

Colors of excellent fastness to light and washing.  
Recommended for use alone or in combination on  
all vegetable fabrics and rayon.  
Well adapted for machine dyeing.

### Indanthren Yellow 5 G K

for pure shades of yellow of a bright greenish tone

### Indanthren Brilliant Orange G K

for orange shades of remarkable brightness

### Indanthren Scarlet B

for fine bright scarlet-red shades

### Indanthren Brilliant Green G G

for brilliant green shades of a yellowish tone

### Indanthren Navy Blue R

for full shades of navies of unusual clearness

### Indanthren Brown R R D

for reddish shades of brown of good depth

*Sole Distributors in the U. S. A.  
of the dyestuffs manufactured by*

**I. G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft,**  
Frankfurt, a. M., Hoechst a. M., Leverkusen a. Rh.,  
Ludwigshafen a. Rh.

*and by*

**Grasselli Dyestuff Corporation**  
Albany, N. Y., and Grasselli, N. J.

230 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

BOSTON, MASS.  
CHICAGO, ILL.  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.  
PROVIDENCE, R. I.  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

## GENERAL DYESTUFF CORPORATION

## Description of Exhibits

The Textile Finishing Machinery Company, Providence, R. I., in Booth No. 23, will exhibit some printing machinery consisting of a six-color printing machine and a six-cylinder back dryer.

They will also show a new type of piling device for use in the Bleach house.

Present plans are for Chas. F. Tillinghast, sales manager; H. G. Mayer, Southern representative, and Wallace Taylor and Albert H. Goff, of the Providence office, to be in attendance at the booth.

**Simons Paint Spray Brush Co.,** Dayton, O., will exhibit their spray brush equipment, for spraying and flowing all kinds of paint, varnish, enamels, etc.

**Fales & Jenks Macheine Co.,** Pawtucket, R. I., will show a complete line of their various machines. These machines include the Woon-



**Edwin C. Smith**  
**R. I. Warp Stop Co.**

socket "Whirlwind" opening equipment, Woonsocket "Duplex" single process picker, Woonsocket revolving top card, Woonsocket drawing and roving frames, Fales & Jenks spinning frame, Fales & Jenks ring twisters, Fales & Jenks novelty twisters, Easton & Burnham high speed warper, Easton & Burnham automatic banding machines.

The following men will be in attendance: Herbert G. Beede, president, Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.; Robert R. Jenks, president, Fales & Jenks Machine Co.; Herbert E. Easton, president, Easton & Burnham Machine Co.; Fay H. Martin, manager, Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.; Harold E. Horton, sales agent, Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.; William H. Armstrong, manager, Fales & Jenks Machine Co.; Henry C. Dexter, sales chine Co.; Charles W. Boardman, mechanical engineer, Fales & Jenks Machine Co.; Frederic W. Easton, Jr., Sec. and Asst. Treas., Easton & Burnham Machine Co.; Edwin Howard, Southern agent, Greenville, S. C.; William Lee, selling agent, Greenville, S. C.; Joseph H. Windle, Northern and export agent, Pawtucket, R. I.

**Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co.** will occupy Annex Spaces 124 and 125.

The company will exhibit its line of textile motors, new totally enclosed fan-cooled motor and Tex-rope drive.

Representatives in attendance will be Berrien Moore, manager Atlanta district office; Harry S. Roberts, textile sales engineer; Wm. W. Moore, manager Charlotte branch office, together with the following representatives: John C. Collier, Wm. Parker, J. H. Flora, A. C. Hays, R. F. Hill, L. A. Watts, D. S. Kerr and J. C. Watts.

**Mathieson Alkali Works,** New York, will show their principal products used in the textile industry. These include Mathieson caustic soda, soda ash, liquid chlorine, bleaching powder and acqua ammonia. The company will occupy Booth Nos. 115 and 116 in the Annex and will be represented by F. O. Tilson, Southern sales manager; J. R. Schmertz, advertising manager and the following sales representatives: R. C. Staples, E. M. Murray, E. M. Rollins, V. M. Coates, J. V. Ivey, and Z. N. Holler.

**Ton-Tex Corporation** of New York City, manufacturers of Ton-Tex belting for the textile mills, will have an exhibit of Ton-Tex belting on display. George S. Baker, vice-president and general manager of the company at New York City, is planning to be in Greenville in person, and also E. J. Schubert, Southern sales manager of the company.

Ton-Tex belting is a composition belt, very flexible and absolutely waterproof, which is being used with great success, among many of the large textile mills of the South, on looms, spinning, also in carding departments and in dye and bleach houses. This belting will be on display at the Exposition, as well as special literature regarding the use and application of this product in the textile industry.

The Ton-Tex Corporation handle their business with the Southern textile mills through Southern jobbers exclusively; these jobbers all carrying complete stocks and servicing the mills out of their stocks.

Among the well-known distributors who carry this belting in stock for the textile mills are the following: Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Fulton Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Taylor-Parker Co., Norfolk, Va.; W. J. Savage Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; Sullivan Hardware Co., Anderson, S. C.; Alamo Iron Works, San Antonio, Tex.

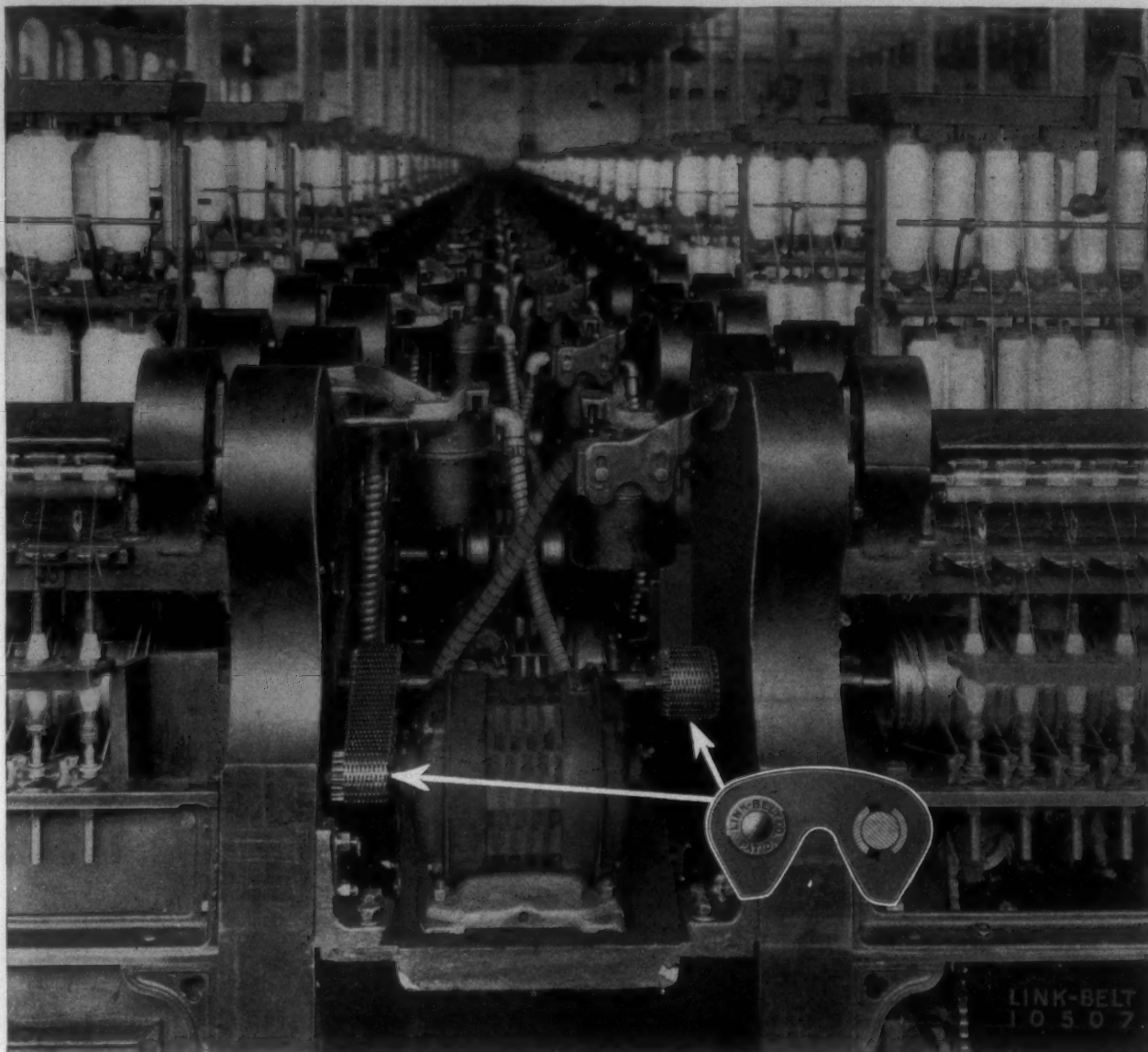
**Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc.,** will occupy Booth No. 50.

They do not plan an extensive exhibition, their intention being to equip the booth attractively with chairs, tables, pictures, literature, etc.

They will be represented on different days during the show by W. A. Lang, Homer W. Johnson, M. W. Howard, J. T. Wardlaw, J. C. Hipp and W. T. Jenkins.



# "Stand the Test of Time"



"FOR 12 years Link-Belt Silent Chain Drives have been keeping 172 spinning frames at Chiquola Manufacturing Company mill, Honea Path, S. C., operating at the highest point of efficiency and production.

"On the new spinning frames now being installed in the 1928 addition Link-Belt Silent Chain Drives have again been selected.

"Another recognition of Link-Belt performance."

*See us at the Southern Textile Exposition, Space 212-A.*

## LINK-BELT COMPANY

Leading Manufacturers of Elevating, Conveying, and Power Transmission Machinery and Chains

PHILADELPHIA, 2045 W. Hunting Park Ave.  
Boston ..... 1103-1104 Statler Bldg.  
Atlanta ..... 511 Haas-Howell Bldg.

CHICAGO, 300 W. Pershing Road  
Birmingham, Ala. .... 229 Brown-Marx Bldg.  
New Orleans, La. .... 621 S. Peters St.  
Offices in Principal Cities

INDIANAPOLIS, P. O. 85  
Charlotte, N. C. .... 909 Commercial Bank Bldg.  
Dallas, Texas ..... 1101 Mercantile Bank Bldg.

3543-A

# LINK-BELT

## SILENT CHAIN DRIVES



## Description of Exhibits

**N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.,** New York City, will display a complete line of their Non-fluid oil for the lubrication of textile machinery at the Southern Textile Exposition Booth 108 main floor.

Expert advice will be given mill superintendents and engineers who visit this exhibit, the company having in attendance men who have made a special study of the lubricating requirements of textile machinery, these in addition to their regular Southern sales staff.

"Lubrication of Textile Machinery," one of the company's publications is practically a textbook on this subject, and a copy will be given every visitor at their exhibit for the asking.

**Universal Winding Company,** Boston, Mass., will make an unusually large display of their line of winding machines which will include a complete demonstration of the method of high speed warping which they introduced to the textile industry and have very successfully developed in some of the most important cotton mills, as well as a substantial per cent of the woolen and worsted industry.

The rapid development of the use of rayon will cause the users of this fibre to look with much interest at the winding machines shown in the exhibition which illustrate the most advanced method of handling this very difficult fibre to protect it against injury in the delicate process of winding for use in the mills.

**Stein, Hall & Co., Inc.,** New York City, will occupy Space 117 located in the permanent annex and will exhibit a complete line of starches, dextrine and special products of interest to the textile industry. In attendance at the exhibit will be: Ira L. Griffin, Southern manager; F. G. La Piana, technical director of Charlotte, N. C. laboratory; J. Frank Crawford, Harold L. Goeller and J. D. Walker of Southern office.

**Crompton & Knowles Loom Works** will show to the trade for the first time their new Cotton King automatic loom.

Although convinced of the fact that there is sufficient if not over-producing capacity with existing equipment, it is agreed that many of the looms in use are inadequate and inefficient. Substitution of modern, automatic box looms for underspeeded machines makes production more profitable, not only through more yardage of better quality, but in the reduction of waste, operation of more looms per weaver, and with lower maintenance costs.

For the exacting requirements of versatile and high speed production, their engineering department has developed this new C. & K. Cotton King automatic loom for weaving cotton, rayon, and similar fabrics. This loom is capable of greater elasticity of operations, for not only will it produce fabrics ranging from the finest voiles to heavy ticking, but will weave them at higher speed and without the usual difficulties. This new loom is particu-

larly adapted to the modern pattern and texture variations of gingham, dress goods, and draperies of cottons and artificial silks.

In the Cotton King, manufacturers will find the means of more profitable production, modern principles design, methods of manufacture and treatment of materials, and produce a loom high of productivity but low in original cost and maintenance. Service tests have proven the adaptability of the Cotton King to higher speeds, and its new and improved motions are designed to facilitate adjustments and reduce to a minimum the time lost for mechanical reasons.

Because of the accessibility of parts, a loom fixer can care for more looms. Parts have been made under precision jigs and fixtures with machined surfaces to insure interchangeability. The loom is built either with a cam harness motion or a dobby harness motion, and a sample of each type will be in operation in the Crompton & Knowles booth at the Greenville Show.

Members of their Southern organization who will be present will include S. B. Alexander, Southern representative, W. H. Wylie, and Ralph M. Deal.

F. W. Howe, vice-president in charge of their Providence plant, as well as John Lindegren, assistant superintendent of that plant, will represent them from Providence.

From Worcester the company will be represented by A. A. Gordon, superintendent, Albert Palmer of the research department, H. N. Arthur, head of the service department, and Rufus S. Frost of the sales department.

**Borne Scrymser Company,** New York City, will have a rather unique exhibition this year. The Breton minerol process, a system for oil spraying textile fibers especially cotton, will be featured. This process which has been developed by this company during the last five years has now reached a high state of perfection both as to lubricants and mechanical devices.

The entire mechanical equipment now consists of one independent operating unit, which is entirely automatic and very accurate in its action.

Equipment, operating under high pressure, and also under low pressure will be on exhibition at the show. There will also be an exhibition of lubricating specialties, such as Breton minerol F, Ceetom, and Breton minerol E S, which have application to cotton, wool and rayon fibres.

Among the mechanical lubricants will be shown Breton twister ring greases, for the lubrication of high speed, heavy-duty twister rings; Brilliant oil AX for looms, top rolls and general lubrication.

Their booth will be in charge of their Southern representatives: H. L. Siever, R. C. Young and W. G. Hamner. Everett H. Hinckley, vice-president, will also be in attendance from New York.

The mechanical work will be

under the supervision of Herbert Hinckley, Inc., Charlotte, N. C.

**Fidelity Machine Company,** Philadelphia, Pa., in booths No. 102 and 103 Permanent Annex, will exhibit the following equipment:

Standard Fidelity Universal ribber for producing true rib half hose tops, standard size, with all latest attachments, including non-vibrating dogless.

Four head 17 carrier Rhode Island multiple braider, self-contained with metal stand, eliminating all wooden benches and individual motor drives, for producing tying tapes, etc.

Five strand rug braider, for producing rag, chenille or wool braided rugs of attractive patterns.

In addition to the display of machines, there will be also a very complete collection of plain and fancy hosiery and true rib tops, as made on Fidelity's complete line of knitting machines, together with an exhibition of the products made on many different styles of braiding machines as manufactured by Fidelity Machine Company.

O. S. Johnson, Jr., and S. B. Blaisell will be present.

**Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.,** Gasonia, N. C., will display one of their high speed balling warpers equipped with a cone creel.

They will, also, have one of their high speed section beam warpers operating in connection with a Foster Machine Company exhibit.

**Curtis & Marble Machine Co.,** Worcester, Mass., Booth No. 213 will consist of:

A type C shearing machine especially equipped for removing loose threads for the selvage and surface of the cloth. This machine has two cutting appliances for each side of the fabric and is provided with the usual raising brushes. A strong suction is provided for drawing the loose threads, etc., into the cutting parts.

A group of machines for assembling loom lengths of the fabric to be finished, and consists of a cradle for receiving the loom bolt; sewing machine for connecting the several pieces; guiding frame and automatic durrant guiders and rolling machine for producing a firm, compact roll with square and uniform ends. The entire group will be motor driven.

A railway sewing machine with special head for producing a butt seam, also motor driven. The various sewing machines in the exhibit are equipped to produce the regular mill seam, the two-thread lap seam and the butt seam.

Edwin H. Marble, president, from the Worcester plant and Walter F. Woodward from the Greenville office of Curtis & Marble, will be in attendance during the exposition. Other members of the firm and sales force will also be in attendance for portions of the exposition.

**Draper Corporation,** Hopedale, Mass., in its usual location will show 6 looms as follows: 90-in. L model making sheetings; 30-in. E model on pillow tubing; 36-in. K model with dobby on fancy weaves with rayon and tussah and canton silk filling;

40-in. K model making 37-in. broadcloth; 40-in. E model on print cloth and 32-in. modified D model making No. 10 duck. These looms are equipped with feelers, warp stop motions, thread cutters and other patented devices of recent design that make the looms more efficient than any of their predecessors. They will also show a spooler, 3 warper models, slasher combs, bunch builders and a variety of textile supplies. The exhibit is under the direction of F. E. Forster, Southern representative, and with him will be the following from the Southern office: William Haynes, C. H. Warren, Peter Quinn, R. W. Poole, H. L. Smith, W. M. Mitchell, C. H. Draper, Jr., L. C. Lockman, S. A. Stone, George Davis and Fred Brown. From Hopedale, there will be B. H. Bristow Draper.

**Oakite Products, Inc.,** New York City. "Specimens of woolens' cotton goods, silk and rayon that have been processed the Oakite way will represent the major attraction at the Booths 47-48 of Oakite Products, Inc. Samples of work upon which Oakite is used by mills in their wet-finishing operations will be exhibited to show the unusual softness, excellent results in dyeing and other advantages that may be obtained with this modern textile detergent. Both field and technical men will be in the booth to discuss wet finishing operations. Carl Johnson, technical director; E. W. Klumph, district manager, Charlotte, N. C.; V. D. Smith, technical department; D. H. Hearn and A. A. Kopp. The booklet, "Wet Finishing Textiles," which may be obtained by writing to Oakite Products, Inc., 22 Thames St., New York, N. Y., will be distributed from the booth, together with other literature of interest to mill men.

**Diamond Chain & Mfg. Co.,** Indianapolis, Ind., will exhibit in Booth No. 304 various models of roller chains from  $\frac{3}{8}$ " pitch to 2" pitch and also numerous models of special chain. The exhibit will include a multiplex display of enlarged photographs showing some of the many applications for which Diamond roller chains are suitable. There will be two high speed running drives which may be viewed through a glass enclosure, these will show the special automatic lubricating system.

treasurer, Wallace I. Stimpson, agent and H. A. Billings, works manager.

**Shambow Shuttle Co.,** Woonsocket, R. I., will show looms of different makes, operating with their well-known types of shuttles. They will also feature a moving picture, showing the principal operations in the manufacture of an automatic shuttle. Representatives at the booth will be R. L. Greene, president and general manager; W. P. Batson, Southern representative, and David Batson.

**The General Electric Co.** will show their line of textile motors and control equipment. They will be represented by D. W. Peabody, of Atlanta, E. P. Coles, of Charlotte, and E. E. Palmer, Boston.



**BOOTH  
117  
ANNEX**

**Southern Cotton  
Exposition**

**“Make a  
Note  
of it”  
!**

STARCHES  
DEXTRINES  
**STEIN HALL**  
DRY  
GUMS

**Stein Hall & Co., Inc.**  
285 Madison Avenue, New York

Boston  
Providence

Charlotte

Chicago  
Philadelphia

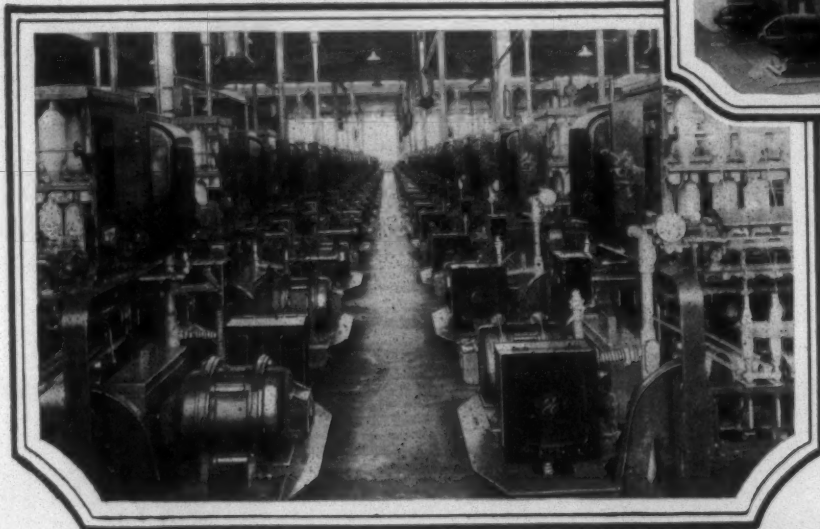
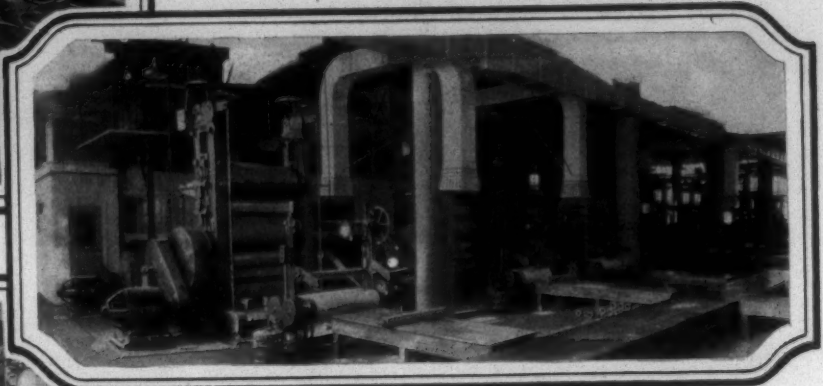


# Complete electric equipment

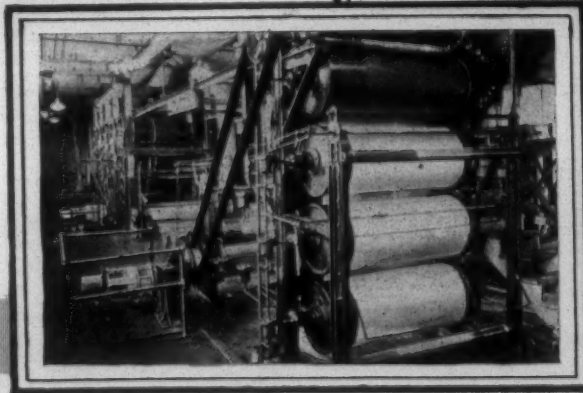


Looms driven by Type KT constant-speed a-c. motors

Type CD adjustable-speed d-c. motors driving ranges, each equipped with three motors automatically controlled



Type KT constant-speed a-c. motors driving spinning frames



The motors in these two illustrations, Type BTA—form a tandem drive. The little pilot motor on the one above shifts the brushes, thereby varying the speed. By mechanical control, the two shown at left automatically follow these speed changes.

Apply the proper G-E motor and the correct G-E controller to a specific task, following the recommendations of G-E specialists in electric drive, and you have G-E Motorized Power. Built in or otherwise connected to all types of industrial machines, G-E Motorized Power provides lasting assurance that you have purchased the best.



**Motorized Power**  
—fitted to every need

# GENERAL

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.



# for the textile industry

These are but a few of the many thousands of G-E applications to the textile industry.

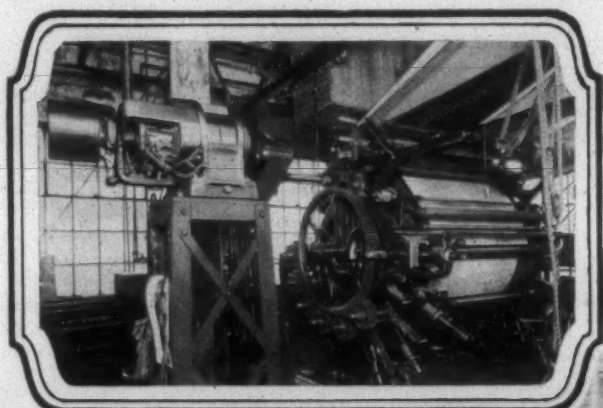
Whatever your requirements in textile machine drive—direct or alternating current, constant or adjustable speed—General Electric is prepared to meet them.

The G-E Type BTA motor is admirably suited to alternating current applications requiring adjustable speed. The G-E Types

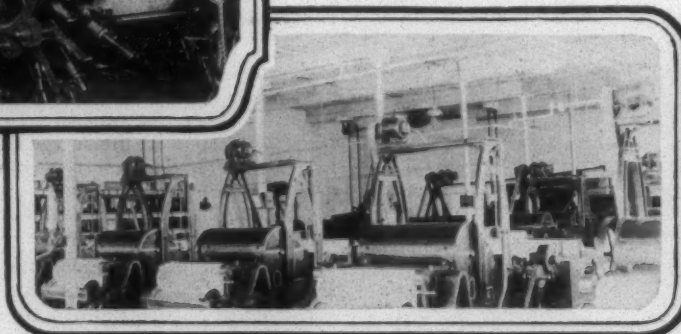
BD and CD motors are recommended for either constant- or adjustable-speed machines where direct current is used. The G-E Type KT motor meets every demand in constant-speed a-c. applications.

Complete information and advice—backed by unexcelled facilities for research, design, construction, and servicing—await you at the nearest G-E office.

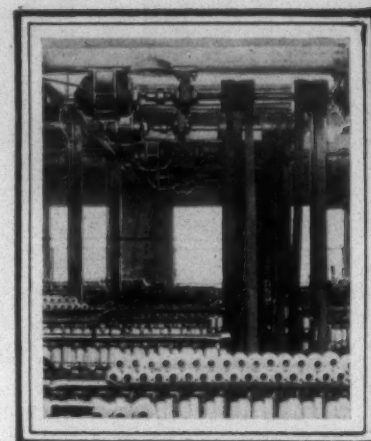
*We cordially invite you to visit our exhibit in Booth A137 at the Southern Textile Exposition, Greenville, S. C., October 15-20 inc.*



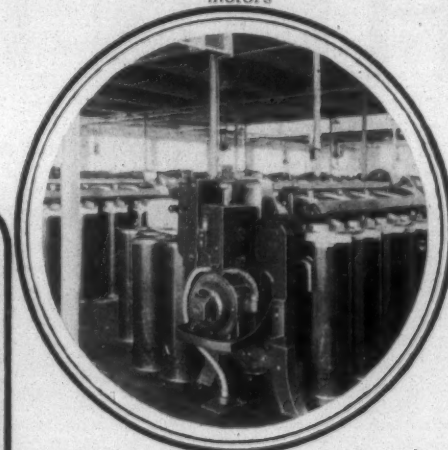
*Textile printing machine driven by Type BTA adjustable-speed a-c motor*



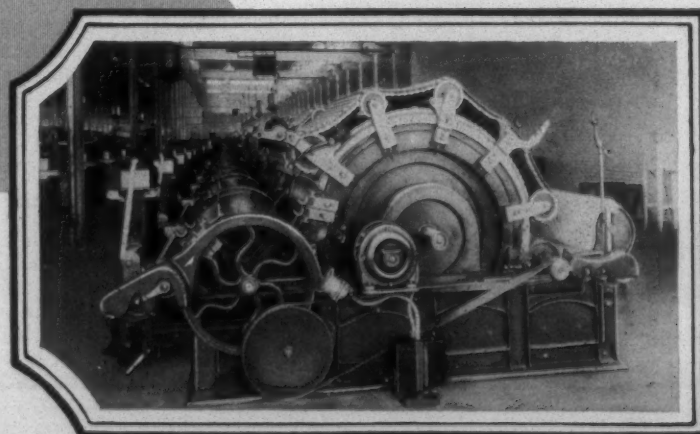
*Pickers equipped with Type KT constant-speed a-c motors*



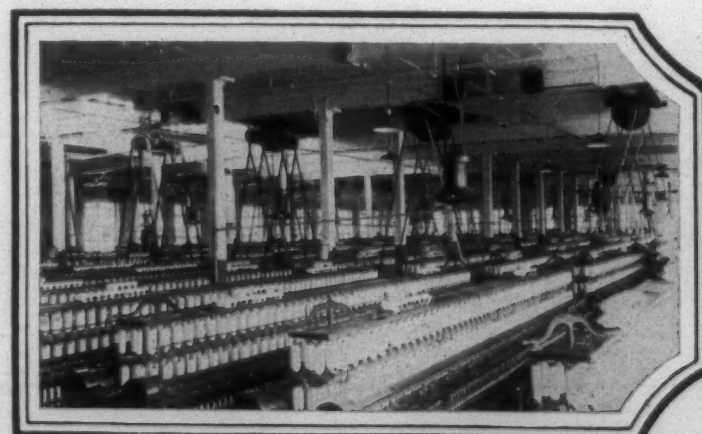
*Four-bearing, four-frame drives on spinning frames, equipped with Type KT constant-speed a-c motors*



*Drawing frames equipped with Type KT constant-speed a-c motors*



*Cotton cards operated by Type KT constant-speed a-c motors*



*Two-bearing, four-frame drives on spinning frames, equipped with Type KT constant-speed a-c motors*

200-206 A

# ELECTRIC

SALES OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES



# “If it's made of cotton ask HUNTER”



**HUNTER**  
**MANUFACTURING & COMMISSION Co.**

58 and 60 Worth Street, New York City

## Cotton Manufacturing and Safety \*

By Ethelbert Stewart, United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

IN the present paper I have attempted so far as possible to segregate cotton spinning and weaving, and wool and worsted manufacture, as distinct from all other industries.

Before going into the real subject of my paper, however, I want to call your attention to the fact that it is at present utterly impossible to arrive at definite statistical facts in relation to accidents. The various States have such different waiting periods that an accident that lasts more than one day is reported in one State, while in many other States an accident is not reported unless it lasts three days, in some States seven days, and in some States there is even a two weeks' so-called waiting period.

In the cotton manufacturing industry the accidents are as a rule not serious; the healing period is short, and hence many accidents in the industry may not be reported at all. Even if we accept the Outwater table, which was constructed on the basis of iron and steel, where the accidents as a rule are more serious, we find that the disability in 9.2 per cent of the cases does not last beyond one day after the day of injury; in 25.3 per cent of the cases the disability lasts three days; in 37.1 per cent of the cases, five days; in 46.9 per cent, seven days; in 56.2 per cent, ten days; while in those States that have a two weeks' waiting period 65.5 per cent of the industrial accidents would not be reported as compensable.

Again, in the cotton manufacturing industry neither North Carolina nor South Carolina furnish any accident reports whatsoever, since they have no workmen's compensation law. This in itself makes any discussion of accidents in the industry resemble playing Hamlet with Hamlet left out.

With this prefatory remark that there never can be any satisfactory statistics of accidents until we agree upon the facts and have a uniform set of reports, I am going to proceed to analyze such figures as exist, from a different point of view, and give you the facts as we find them. It is not my intention to read this entire paper, and certainly not to punish you with all the tables, but to hit the high spots and let you read the rest at your leisure.

I agree, therefore, in general terms that the manufacture of cotton goods is a comparatively safe industry; in fact, one of the safest. Whether cotton mills are as safe as the rather scrappy figures indicate depends on the character of the mills that furnish reports. Only partial data are available and nobody knows whether the mills furnishing data are a fair cross section of the industry. From its very nature cotton mill operation ought to be safer than some other industries. It is free from the explosion and the falling roof of the coal mines. It is

free from the danger of explosions and breaking cranes of the stone quarry. It is more nearly automatic than the shoe factory and, hence, ought to have a lower accident rate.

The question, there, is not, "Is the manufacture of cotton a safe industry?" but rather, "Is it as safe as it can be made? What more can the mill operator do to decrease the hazard of employment, and what more can the employee, on his part, do to decrease the hazard of his employment?"

It is unfortunate that complete statistics are not available for all the lines of industry. We must know what our dangers are and what our losses are in order that we may intelligently improve conditions. Greater attention should be given to statistics concerning the causes of accidents and the rate as applied to occupations. It is not enough to know the rate for the mill as a whole. Greater detail is necessary to aid in eliminating the several kinds of hazards that exist in a cotton mill.

The statistics available are at best but fragmentary. One statement may show the accident rate of a cotton mill higher than some other industry, while another statement will show a lower rate for the cotton industry. One statement may show the rate lower in the cotton mill than in the woolen mill. Another set of figures may show a lower rate in the woolen mill than in the cotton mill. It is quite foolish for either of these to quarrel as between themselves as to which is the safer, for both of them are comparatively safe and the nature of their process is such that they ought to be about equally safe. Nor is there any reason for dispute as between the cotton mill and any other factory having only a limited risk. The real question is to eliminate all of the risks possible and to educate and discipline the employees as well as the employers in the "Safety First" idea.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics each year collects accident data from certain States having a record of industrial accidents. The data are for representative industries and plants. Such figures are compiled by the bureau. The figures for some industries are thin in many of the States and reporting conditions vary as between the States; for example, one State may report all accidents causing a loss of time beyond the date of injury, while another State may have no record of accidents causing a temporary disability of less than one week or possibly two weeks' duration; hence a total of the data for the several States would be something of a hodgepodge.

### Cotton Spinning and Weaving— South.

Pay roll insured	\$204,519,800
Number of cases	5,614
Paid in losses	1,630,872
Paid in losses per \$100 of insurance	0.80

(Continued on Page 80)

\*Extracts from paper read before the Textile Section of the National Safety Congress of the National Safety Council, New York.



# TON-TEX BELTING *for* COTTON MILL SERVICE

In Ton-Tex Belting is offered an 85% cotton belt, which is making exceptional service and production records on regular cotton mill drives.

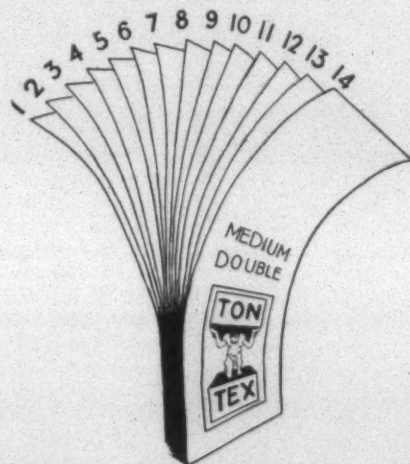
## Less Expensive and More Efficient

At first, Ton-Tex was bought by certain large mills to encourage another use for cotton. Today, Ton-Tex Belting is used because it is less expensive than leather and is actually showing as long life, and increased production on both looms and spinning.

Ton-Tex Belting is very pliable and does not fray. It is 50% stronger than a leather belt of the same thickness. It has little stretch and maintains its driving tension. It is waterproof.

In many mills superintendents using Ton-Tex report: 3 to 5 more picks per minute on looms, and 3 to 4 more turns per minute on spinning.

It is fully guaranteed for Cotton Mill service.



This is Medium Double Ton-Tex Belting, torn apart to show its multiply make-up. Please note there are fourteen distinct ply units in this belt. Each ply has a tensile strength exceeding 140 lbs. per inch of width. These plies are "Welded" together and so tightly and compactly compressed in manufacture, that the thickness of these fourteen plies in the finished product is only one-quarter of an inch. This particular thickness of belt is used generally in place of 27 to 30 oz. double leather belts. The closely compressed strength of this material, as illustrated, makes the substitution of this comparatively thin belting not only practical but highly successful as against the thicker belts above referred to.

## Ton-Tex Belting Carried in Stock By:

Carolina Supply Co., Greenville  
Fulton Supply Co., Atlanta  
Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte

Sullivan Hdwe. Co., Anderson  
Taylor-Parker Co., Norfolk  
W. J. Savage Co., Knoxville  
Alamo Iron Works, San Antonio, Tex.

## Endless Belts

**Endless**—Ton-Tex is the only belt, except leather, being made endless successfully. It can be furnished with prepared ends, together with cement and solvent, and cemented by the customer. It is furnished cemented endless to exact length where open end shafts or pulleys permit such installation. The belt men in many large cotton mills are making Ton-Tex endless themselves.

**Strength**—In proportion to its thickness, Ton-Tex is the strongest belt made. This permits of its safe application in thinner thickness than other types of belting.

**True-Running**—Every strand of Ton-Tex is a separate unit, not wrapped or folded. It must run straight. It cannot do otherwise.

**Salvage**—Ton-Tex may be cut down from a wide size to narrower widths by pulling against a straight edge knife. Two light belts may be made from a heavy one by tearing apart the plies. In both cases the belt will run straight and true, and good for continued long service.

## Best Application Practice for Cotton Mills is Shown Below:

Machinery	Regular Conditions	Heavy Service	Light Service
Motor Belts	H. S.	M. D.	M. S.
Counter Drives	H. S.	M. D.	M. S.
<b>Bale Breakers</b>			
Drive Belt	H. S.	M. D.	
Stripper Belt	M. S.	H. S.	
Beater Belt	H. S.	M. D.	
Calender Belt	M. S.	H. S.	
<b>Cards</b>			
Drive Belt	H. S.	M. D.	
Other Belts	M. S.	H. S.	
<b>Conveyor Belts</b>	M. S.	H. S.	L. S. & No. 5
<b>Drawing Frames</b>			
Drive Belt	H. S.	M. D.	
Machine Belt	H. S.	H. S.	
<b>Looms</b>			
<b>Heavy Goods</b>			
Narrow Looms	H. S.	M. D.	
Wide Looms	M. D.	M. D.	
<b>Light Goods</b>			
Narrow Looms	M. S.	H. S.	
Wide Looms	H. S.	M. D.	
<b>Roving Frames</b>			
Drive Belt	H. S.	M. D.	
<b>Spinning Frames</b>			
Bicycle Drives	M. D.		
Ring	H. S.	M. D.	M. S.
Mule	M. D.		

Key to initials: L. S.—Light Single; M. S.—Medium Single; H. S.—Heavy Single; M. D.—Medium Double.

Ton-Tex is sold from the leather belting list.

# TON-TEX CORPORATION

Manufacturers of Ton-Tex Belting

## Main Offices

245-251 Pearl Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

345-351 West 35th Street, New York City

## Branch Offices

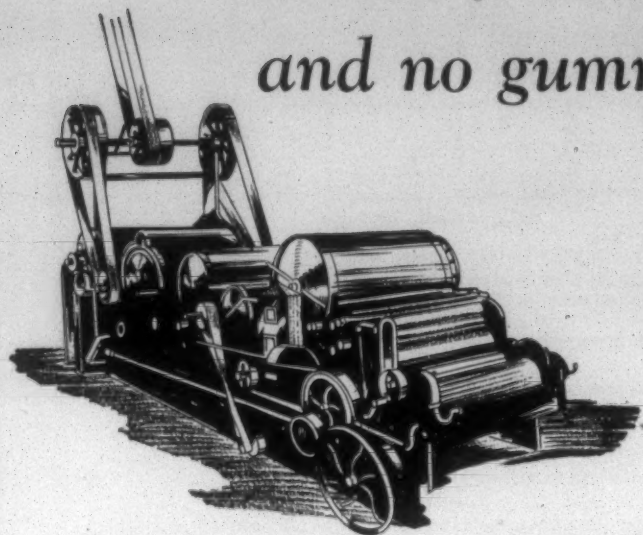
218 E. Brady Street, Tulsa, Okla.  
Penton Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

10 High Street, Boston, Mass.  
27 No. Jefferson Street, Chicago, Ill.

**TON-TEX BELTING AND HOW TO MAKE IT ENDLESS  
WILL BE ON DISPLAY AT THE SOUTHERN TEXTILE SHOW**



# Pliable Belts, with "Pulley Grip" and no gumming



**W**HEN regularly used, the exceptional penetrating qualities of "Standard" Belt Dressing assure pliable, long lived leather belts with plenty of "pulley grip" and freedom from greasy, sticky surfaces.

"Standard" Belt Dressing is a liquid and is applied on belt surfaces with a brush, like neatsfoot oil. It penetrates the leather, lubricates the leather fibers and preserves the belt. A few applications of "Standard" Belt Dressing make dry, hard or cracked belts soft and pliant.

"Standard" Belt Dressing is economical for it is easily applied, greatly increases the life and serviceability of the belt and prevents loss of power through slipping.

**"Standard" mill lubricants are safest  
and cheapest per mill hour.**

"STANDARD" Esso Cylinder Oil	—Steam Cylinders
"STANDARD" Turbine Oil	—Turbines
"STANDARD" Motor Oil	—Automobiles
"STANDARD" Spindle Oil	—Spindles
"STANDARD" Loom Oil	—Looms
"STANDARD" Belt Dressing	—Leather Belts
"STANDARD" Renown Engine Oil	—Electric Motors
"STANDARD" Mill Cot Lubricant D 10	—Comb-boxes

A complete line of oils and greases for automobile lubrication.



Whenever a product of petroleum is sold under this emblem you can be sure of its uniformity and high quality.

## "STANDARD" Lubricants

## Description of Exhibits

American Bemberg Corp. will have on display woven fabrics made of Bemberg yarn, which will include chiffons, georgettes, crepes, voiles, ninons, piques, in printed and piece-dyed effects; also moires, drapery materials, tiesilks, linings, etc.

Knitted fabrics will include tricot, milanese and circular knit underwear (men's and women's), negligees, pajamas, etc.

They shall also have on display shawls, ladies' full-fashioned hosiery, men's half hose, gloves, ties, mufflers, shoe laces, made of Bemberg. There will also be on display samples of Bemberg yarn in the various forms of put-up, such as skeins, bottle bobbins and cones, both dyed and in the natural bleached state.

A. Finkensieper, who is one of their technical men, and B. M. Jenkins will be in attendance at the booth.

will exhibit in space No. 123 in the permanent addition to Textile Hall. They will have on display a very unique and unusual exhibit, giving a comprehensive idea of their full line of high grade bobbins, spools, and shuttles. David M. Brown, presi-

samples of hand cards and heddles, and descriptive mater regarding all of their products. Their booth number is A-146. Representatives in attendance will be Herbert Midgley, president and general manager, Harry C. Coley, secretary and treasurer, and Guy L. Melchor, Southern agent.

Link-Belt Company, Philadelphia, Pa., will have a new exhibit of their silent chain drives which have been used so long and successfully by the textile mills both in New England and in the Southern fields, as well as many mills abroad. As a guide to the future, a glance backwards will be of interest, and therefore visitors are invited to review much interesting data as to the long life these drives are returning, high production record, together with other data of general interest.

The oldest of Southern installations of Link-Belt drives on spinning frames is now in the eighteenth year of operation, and record of many large and small installations will be available in proof of the claim that "Link-Belt silent chain stands the test of time." Of further interest to many mill men will be records of mills as they continue the use of Link-Belt drives as mill enlargements are made.

The attendants at the Show will be: J. S. Watson, manager of the drive chain division; H. D. Mitchell, J. S. Cothran, Horace Bowman and H. R. Cuning.

Washburn, New Bedford, Mass., at Booth A-220, 2nd, floor, Temporary Annex, will have a display at the show of especial interest to far-sighted textile executives who seek the answer to mounting costs and decreasing production. At the Washburn booth you will find a Whitin spinning frame in operation demonstrating long draft spinning with Washburn wood top rolls and, in attendance, a Washburn representative who understands "mill language."

The new Washburn high speed warper beam will not only be shown at this booth but will be seen in operation at the several high speed warper exhibits. This new beam is of unique, light-weight construction; the patented clutch and locking devices are attracting widespread attention.

This exhibit will also feature Kore-Lokt pin boards, Perfection shell rolls, gudgeon rolls and other textile specialties. The following will be in attendance throughout the week: Frederick C. Washburn, Fred Wilkinson, Southern representative, and Myron P. Howland.

The Terrell Machine Co., Inc., Charlotte, N. C., will exhibit the Utsman quill cleaner and Termaco bobbin cleaner. Their space will be 101, and will be in charge of E. A. Terrell, A. C. Kimbril and E. R. Culbertson.

The Atlanta Brush Co., Atlanta, will show a complete line of brushes for every textile purpose.

The Texas Co., Atlanta, will exhibit a wide variety of lubricants especially adapted for textile purposes.



Ira L. Griffin  
Stein, Hall & Co.

dent, and George Gibson Brown, treasurer, will be in attendance throughout the show, and will be located at the Poinsett Hotel.

Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey City, N. J., will occupy booth No. 333. They will be represented by J. P. Chase, who will have on exhibition various Dixon graphite products such as graphite paint, belt dressing, flake graphite, graphite cup greases, together with textile crayons and pencils.

Fabreeka Belting Co., Boston, Mass., will exhibit their product in spaces 329-30 in the balcony of Textile Hall. John W. Evans and Herbert H. Hammond will be in charge. They will have samples of belting, photographs of installations and other things of interest, including a full roll of light double belting.

Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass. Their exhibit will consist of two card setting machines making card clothing, and boards displaying



# THE NEWPORT COLORS

Vat  
Dyes



Ideal base for Khaki and Olive Drabs

## Anthrene Olive R

(Colour Index 1150)

Level dyeing

Slow exhausting

Excellent Fastness

Light

Boiling Soap

Chlorine

That's why  
the chairman  
stated

The Chairman agreed with him. Said he, "It seems to be the sentiment of this meeting that we equip with Lestershire Fire Head Spools. This is a wise choice in my opinion. Our engineers report that Lestershires are made to micrometer accuracy. This extreme care in construction, it seems, results in efficient economy and a great quantity of spools of uniform quality and cannot come off."

The Chairman had just been read. The Lestershire Fire Head Spools for pool replacements. One of the most valuable comments. The Chairman stated that in addition to the fact that there was a dis- since loss of quality of production, owing to pool inaccuracy. Moreover, it was pointed out that should be taken into consideration the fact that even five spools varied in efficiency.



## NEWPORT CHEMICAL WORKS, Inc.

PASSAIC, NEW JERSEY

BRANCH OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES

Boston, Mass.  
68 Devonshire St.  
Providence, R. I.  
32 Custom House St.

Philadelphia, Pa.  
Kensington and Lehigh Ave.  
Greensboro, N. C.  
226 1/2 North Forbis St.

Chicago, Ill.  
36 North Jefferson Street  
Greenville, S. C.  
Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

Canada  
Castle Bldg., Montreal, P. Q.

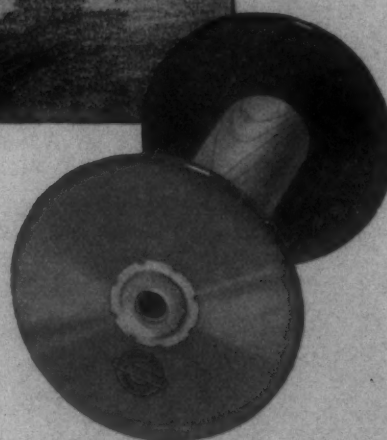
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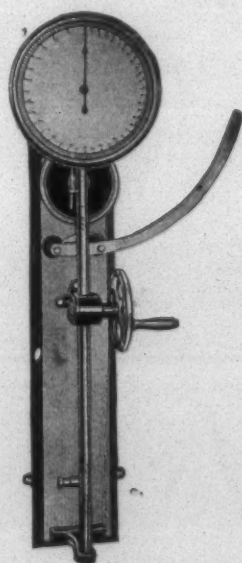
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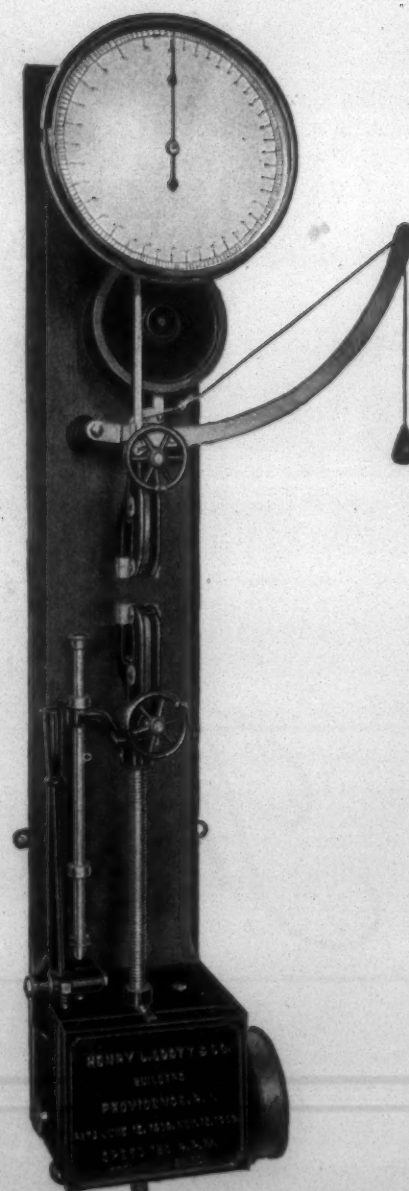


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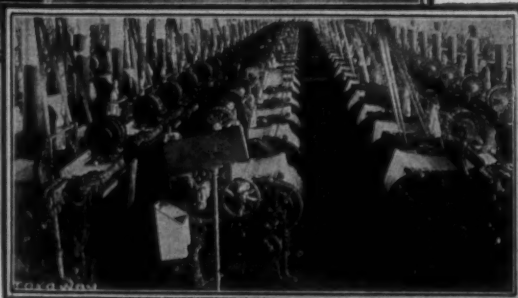
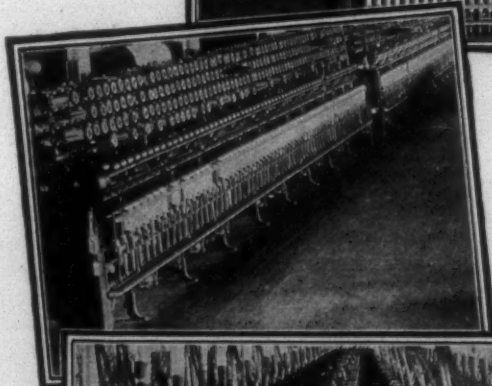
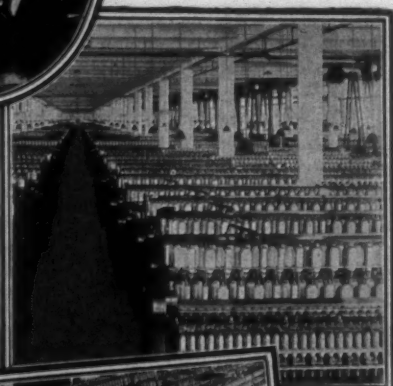
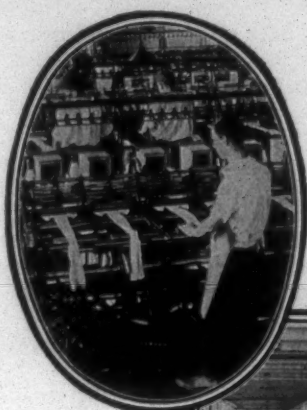
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# Discussion on Spinning at Huntsville Meeting

The second day's session of the recent meeting of the Alabama-Mississippi-Louisiana Division of the Southern Textile Association, Huntsville, Ala., was devoted almost entirely to a discussion on spinning.

The full text of this discussion is given herewith, the discussion on carding having been published last week.—Editor.

## SATURDAY MORNING SESSION

MR. RYCKMAN: We will begin this morning where we left off yesterday, with Question No. 3 under Carding. "Individual yardage weights of laps generally show that the last few yards are heavier than the balance of the lap. What is the cause of this, and how can this trouble be overcome?" Mr. Lane, what is your opinion on that point?

MR. LANE: I do not know, unless we just say that the lap as it comes to the bottom, instead of being round gets pressed out rather straight; unless there is tension there and the lap is smaller I do not know of any other reason. We have put in racks, and that does help a good deal.

MR. RYCKMAN: You believe that the loggerheads or lap racks have something to do with that?

MR. LANE: I do. I believe with that loggerhead you get less friction and the lap turns easily.

MR. RYCKMAN: Mr. Horsley, tell us something.

MR. HORSLEY: All I can say is that I know it is there.

MR. RYCKMAN: Can't you tell us something to eliminate it?

MR. HORSLEY: We have not been able to eliminate it.

MR. RYCKMAN: Have any mills ball bearing rollers in their loggerheads? (One.) Why did you put in ball bearings?

### Ball Bearings in Picker Room

MR. BUCHANAN: We have ball bearings in our picker room, but it does not overcome the variation in that lap; well, it does to some extent, but we try to keep our feed rollers loosened and the calender rolls so that the whole machine stops together.

MR. RYCKMAN: Do you think putting on ball bearings in the lap racks has helped you any?

MR. BUCHANAN: Yes, to some extent, because the lap turns more evenly all the way through.

MR. RYCKMAN: Mr. Lovill, have you ball bearing rollers on your lap heads?

MR. LOVILL: Yes, sir.

MR. RYCKMAN: Did that help any?

MR. LOVILL: Yes. It did not eliminate it.

MR. RYCKMAN: I might say that I am responsible for part of that question, because we found our yardage did vary; towards the last two or three yards in the lap it gradually got heavier, until the last yard was the heaviest of all. We tried in various ways to overcome that but didn't accomplish much. We put on ball bearings, and that did help some. We found that the lap heads or loggerheads, in running down to the bottom, one would run down farther than the other, and consequently some machines would have more friction than others in starting up the lap. To eliminate that we put blocks on the floor and used a gauge between the loggerhead and roller and lap roller and set each one exactly alike and tried that out for a while. We found that helped us a little, but it did not eliminate all the trouble. We next took our frictions on the friction wheel that governs the loggerhead and put in cork instead of leather. That still did not eliminate our trouble, although we are getting better laps than before. I thought, as Mr. Rimmer did yesterday, it was due to the stopping of the machine and the accumulation of stock between the lap roll and the feed that gave us our heavy weight, but on account of having at least two or three or four yards that were heavy that eliminated that point. We went further and instead of wrapping it on the lap roll when we started the machine we ran the lap out on the floor and measured that, and found a difference. So I have rather given it up as a bad job and taken it as a matter of course that we shall have those heavy yards on the end.

Question: Haven't the calender rolls got a draft?

MR. RYCKMAN: I will ask Mr. Rimmer to tell us.

MR. RIMMER: There is a gearing that draws from one to the other. Both have the same number of teeth, and the calender roll is supposed to be of the same diameter. They are ground to size, as a rule.

MR. RYCKMAN: One calender roll is smaller.

MR. RIMMER: There are six calender rolls, really, on the picker. There is a difference. The top calender roll, on our particular machine, has 23-tooth gear, the next one below has 22, the next one 21; so there is a draft in the calender rolls, yes.

MR. RYCKMAN: Do you think, Mr. Rimmer, the ball-bearing lap rack would help this error that we have in our laps?

MR. RIMMER: That is a pretty hard question, but I do think the ball bearing lap rack would have a tendency to relieve the friction. The trouble

is caused by the position of your lap roll in between the two calender rolls, as we call them. You get varying diameters. I believe Mr. Lane's explanation was very good on that. If you could in some way keep the same ratio of speed; it alters as the lap begins to fill up; it gets a little more draft, and you pull the lap out. I believe the ball bearings are a help.

### Breaking Strength of Yarn

MR. RYCKMAN: Our next question is as to the influence of several factors on the breaking strength of yarn. We will start with the first one mentioned, heavy carding. What influence has heavy carding on the breaking strength of yarn? Mr. Rimmer, will you tell us what you think about that?

MR. RIMMER: I think it is a well known fact that if you overload a card you do not straighten out the fibers and they are more or less in a jumbled-up state when they come out in the web; you do not clean the cotton as well; all of which has an effect on the breaking strength, finally.

MR. MURPHY: You mentioned yesterday that the number of fibers as presented in a cross section of the lap should not exceed the number of points in the clothing, flats and licker-in?

MR. RIMMER: Yes.

MR. MURPHY: If that is true, would you consider you are doing heavy carding until you have passed that point—until you have more fibers than you have points?

MR. RIMMER: No. As long as you have a surplus of points operating on the cotton you are carding, but as soon as you present more fibers than you have points you are not carding. Up to that point it will not affect the breaking strength.

MR. RIMMER: I can get the figures; it has been all figured out, like everything else. The approximate number of fibers in the lap under compression on the feed roll has been figured, and you can figure accurately the number of points on your licker-in facing a given point at a certain speed. You can figure the number of points in the cylinder, the number of points in the flats, etc. You really approximate the number of fibers, but you can approximate it near enough to tell you that you are not presenting more fibers than you have points.

MR. MURPHY: I think all of us here would be very much interested in getting some estimate on that for our files.

MR. RIMMER: We are really doing our carding now by rule o' thumb; there are very few who take the number of points into consideration. Of course, there are other factors that enter into carding—grinding and setting.

MR. RYCKMAN: What do we call heavy carding? Who is carding 200 pounds—or 150?

MR. LANE: We have carded from 70 up to 150 pounds—70 on some fine work; being pushed, we carded 150 pounds in twenty-four hours and can see the difference.

MR. LOVILL: Merrimack is carding 140—45-inch cards. Is that too heavy, Mr. Rimmer.

MR. RIMMER: That is not too heavy if you are getting what you want.

MR. LOVILL: Doesn't it depend more than anything else on the number of cards you have?

MR. RIMMER: Yes.

L. A. SPRAYBERRY, Avondale Mills, Eva Jane Plant, Sylacauga, Ala.: We have increased ours and notice the difference. It decreased the breaking strength.

MR. MURPHY: We had an experience, not on heavy carding but on the amount of carding we did do. At one time it became necessary for us to run a harsh character of cotton when we had been running a softer variety. We had to reduce the amount of cotton we put on the cards in order to get the breaking strength out of that harsh cotton we were due to get out of it. I don't think we were overloading the cards, because we were putting only 150 pounds through. We got to 140 and got a satisfactory condition. I wonder if the character of the cotton has anything to do with the amount of carding you can do. Mr. Rimmer, what do you think?

MR. RIMMER: I think the nature of the cotton, of course, has something to do with it. There is no doubt that different kinds of cotton require different numbers of wire, which is about what you are getting at. We know that for the finer and longer staples we require more points—which brings us back to where we started; you have to have more points than you have fibers.

MR. RYCKMAN: The next point we shall take up is the influence of tension on the breaking strength of yarn. I take it this question means the tension on the fly frames and also over the calender roll to the front roll. I know everybody knows something about the fly frame fixer who goes through and changes his gears and forgets to change the tension. How about the weather or the temperature in the morning? Is it necessary to change the tension in order to compensate for change in the atmosphere?

MR. BUCHANAN: I think that would depend upon the humidity we have. If you can keep your humidity near the same thing all the time there is not

(Continued on Page 52)



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## Discussion on Spinning at Huntsville Meeting

(Continued from Page 50)

so much use in changing the tensions. Still, we have to change our tensions sometimes. We watch that as closely, however, as anything we have in the mill. If the tension gets too tight it will stretch the roving somewhat. By watching these things and the humidity you can keep it nearly the same thing. We do not have to change our gears one-tenth as much since putting in humidifiers.

### *Tension and Breaking Strength*

MR. HORSLEY: We all know that if the tension is too tight on the drawing or fly frame it will materially reduce the breaking strength. I do not know what rule you would go by, except experience, as to whether or not you should change the tension. The overseers just have to watch the drawing and fly frame to keep the tension so that they know it is not stretching.

MR. RYCKMAN: Has anyone ever made a test on tension? Mr. Murphy?

MR. MURPHY: I never ran a test for it, because I knew when it was wrong. My father was a mill man ahead of me, and he was a carder before he became superintendent of a mill. From the very first, when I got large enough to work in the mill around the card room, he began to talk to me about tension. I consider too tight tension one of the most serious defects a man can let slip into his mill. There is a point where it will break down and where any fool will see it is too tight, and there is a point where it is perfect. In between there, as Mr. Horsley says, it takes experience. Still, at the same time, I think it is so important that it should not be left entirely to the foreman of that department. I do not think any responsibility should be taken from him in regard to it, but I think it is serious enough that the superintendent should visit his card room often enough, especially in changes of weather, to take particular note of his tension. I know that our tensions have at times been too tight, because our breaking strength went off. I should like to see just a little slack on the fly frames on the ends, because I know then positively that they are not too tight. When they are running steady I do not know whether I am just at the danger point or just beyond the danger point. The frame hands do not like to run it like that because it will break down easily, and you will find a tendency to run it a little tighter than it ought to be run. Where you tighten up the tension anywhere in the mill you will have trouble and serious trouble in the breaking strength, and sometimes it is hard to put your hand on it, if they slacken before you have found it. We had an interesting experience once. We were running some special stock, and the card broke down and would not run. On the regular stock it had been running all right, and we discovered for the first time we were running a little too much tension on our regular stock. We changed our regular stock to the point where we put our special stock, to make it run. I was thinking yesterday, when Mr. Rimmer was talking of long staple cotton, that whatever would hurt the finer numbers is detrimental to the coarser numbers, although it is not so apparent. I will repeat that I consider too much tension one of the most serious things that can happen to us.

MR. RIMMER: I did not hear Mr. Murphy, in talking about tensions, mention the size of the hole in the trumpets on drawings, which will alter the tension. If you have not the right size hole in the trumpet on draw frames it will alter the tension, especially between the calender roll and the fly frame roll. If it is small, it will pull it; if it is too large, it will not condense it enough. You must first, in going into the tensions on the draw frame, determine the right size of hole in the trumpet. They should all be uniform. After you have done that, determine your tension. The condensation should be determined, so you know you are not stretching it out when it goes to the slubber.

MR. MURPHY: My father was second hand in the card room once. The trumpets then were adjustable. He received instructions from his foremen to close up those trumpets on the cards, which they did do, and they had an awful condition in the mill. The superintendent, by a process of elimination, traced it to the card room and to the cards but could get no further until he found the trumpets had been closed up. I think that experience impressed tension on my father's mind.

MR. RYCKMAN: They had a carder, long before my time, at the Lane Mills. Our president, who was then actively running the mills, always contends he was the best carder he has ever known. He used to say that carder would look in the morning to see which way the wind was blowing and when he got to the mill would change his cards to suit. (Laughter.)

### *Setting the Card*

The next point to take up is card settings. I think, and I suppose the rest of you think, the setting of the licker-in to the feed plate is very, very important. In our mill we are not so much interested in breaking strength, because the weakest we handle is so strong it will nearly hang a person—our numbers are so heavy—but I imagine you gentlemen who run from 20s on up find it is very important. Mr. Rimmer, will you tell us something about this subject?

MR. RIMMER: In the first place, you have to know something about the cotton you are running and what you are running it for. For a longer staple cotton you want a longer nose feed plate, which brings the longer staple

lower down, further away from the bite of the feed roll. It is almost impossible, running up to 1 1-16 cotton, to set the feed plate wrong in this way, anywhere, say, from 10 to 15. You can not make a mistake anywhere from 10 to 15, because the feed plate is made so it will take care of that. Of course, if you set it too far away you begin to make a weak web, which is eventually weak yarn and sliver. In running long staple cotton there is a feed plate made for that purpose. For an ordinary feed plate it is about 1½; for a long nose feed plate it is about 1¾ inches. If you set that close, as close as you can get it to the licker-in, you can not injure your staple. You must take into consideration the weight of lap. If the lap is heavy and you set too close, you will injure the lap.

Question: What do you figure too close?

MR. RIMMER: If you are running 16-ounce lap and set to 6's gauge you will probably find your sliver will be weak eventually. I do not know of any rule except by experience. The usual settings are from 10 to 15.

### *Licker-in Settings*

W. L. DENHAM, Dallas Manufacturing Company, Huntsville, Ala.: Licker-in settings have a very important effect on the strength of the yarn, I think. Several years ago we had a lot of weak yarn, which was probably caused from the licker-in, but not from the settings. Going over them, however, we found they were in bad condition and had them all renewed and got a better combing action on the licker-in. It is just a matter of experience, I think. We have had to determine in our mill what setting will be more beneficial on the strength of our yarn. We use probably better cotton than any mill around in this section of the country. We use around 11,000 bales a year, and about half of that is good middling and the other half strict middling. We do not use a bale lower in grade than strict middling cotton. I think the licker-in setting is a very important feature. That is where you start to working through the cards. Another thing which we find has helped our breaking strength is the setting of the screen under the licker-in. We went over that and found we could not set those screens all at the same time just exactly as we wanted them; we found we had to have a gauge. It is the same diameter as the licker-in. We put that in, without the licker-in in there, and have the screen set up to that, then put in the licker-in, and find it will run as we want it. The screen setting, we think, has something to do with it. Our yarns break to standard nearly all the time; under normal conditions it breaks around 80 pounds on 22s.

MR. RYCKMAN: What do you set your licker-in?

MR. DENHAM: Ten, I think it is. But the grade of cotton and the character of the cotton have something to do with it. All of you remember the year 1925, when we had the drought. No matter how you set it, that yarn was weak.

MR. RYCKMAN: Mr. Glass, what do you set your licker-in to the feed plate?

MR. GLASS: 29.

MR. RYCKMAN: You must run cotton like Mr. Denham's.

MR. MURPHY: Mr. Glass is right about that. We started at 7, and every time we pushed that licker-in off the yarn got stronger. We kept pushing and pushing, and when we got to 29 the web got cloudy. That has been our experience, honestly. I knew when you called on Mr. Glass somebody would be surprised at what he would say. We are running 15½-ounce lap with the licker-in set to the feed plate at 29, and that gives the best results we have had.

### SPINNING

MR. H.: Since the program for this morning was supposed to be on spinning, it seems to me we ought to take up that and not devote all the time to carding.

MR. RYCKMAN: All right; we will go to the spinning. The first question is as follows: "What have you found to be the best practice in the making of different numbers of yarn, in regard to the following: Number of yarn being spun; grade and staple of cotton; hank roving; twist multiple used in roving; setting of rolls, center to center; R.P.M. of front roll; twist multiple used in yarn; size ring and flange; gauge of frame; separators or not; inches traveled by rail in one minute; kind of wind for warp yarn; spindle speed; length of traverse; length of stroke; description of bobbins; proper maintenance of spinning machinery necessary to produce quality yarns?" I shall call first on Mr. C. E. Davis. Will you give us as much of this information as you can, Mr. Davis?

C. E. DAVIS, Pepperell Manufacturing Company, Opelika, Ala.: We make 13½ warp and 22s warp and filling from 10½ to 27s; use 15-16 staple; on 13½ warp use 2.00 hank roving; the rolls are set as close as we can get them on the spinning; front roll speed, 141; 2-inch ring; gauge of frame, 3 inches; we use separators; filling wind; size of bobbins, ⅝-inch barrel, 9 inches long; length of traverse, 8 inches. The spindle speed I do not remember.

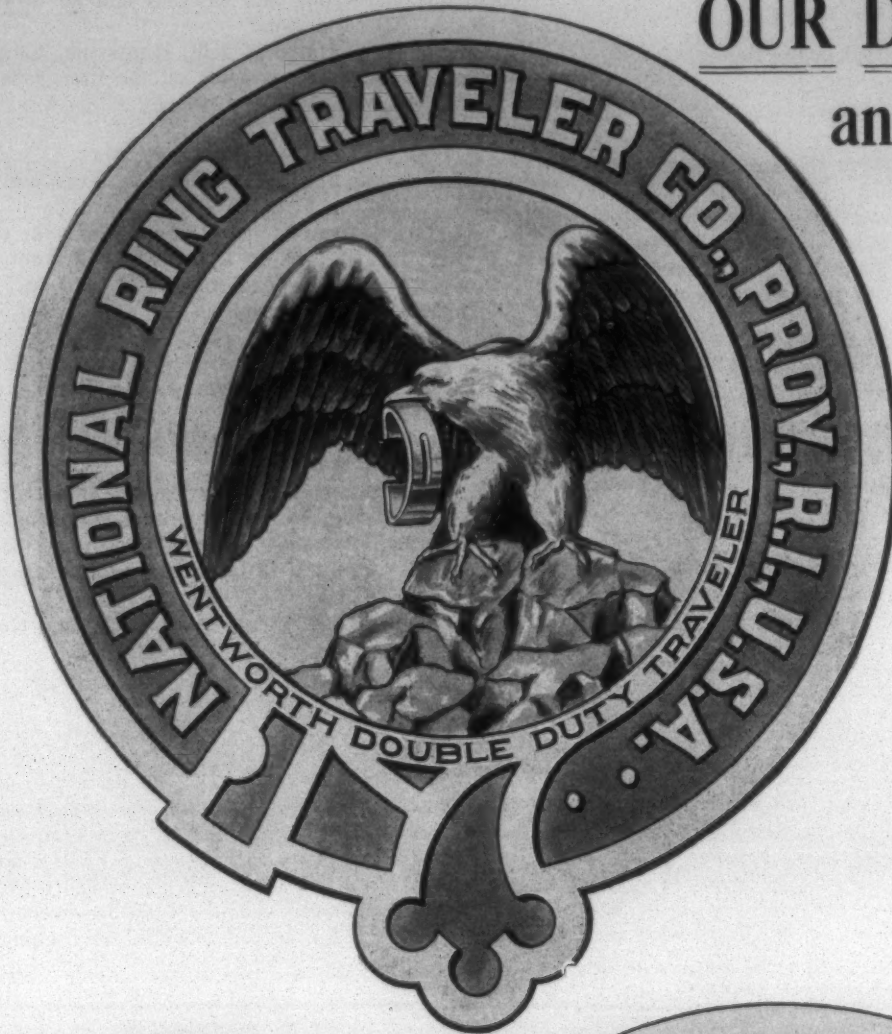
MR. MURPHY: Suppose you have to run ⅝-inch staple sometimes, how do you set your rolls?

MR. DAVIS: We still run the same setting we are running now.

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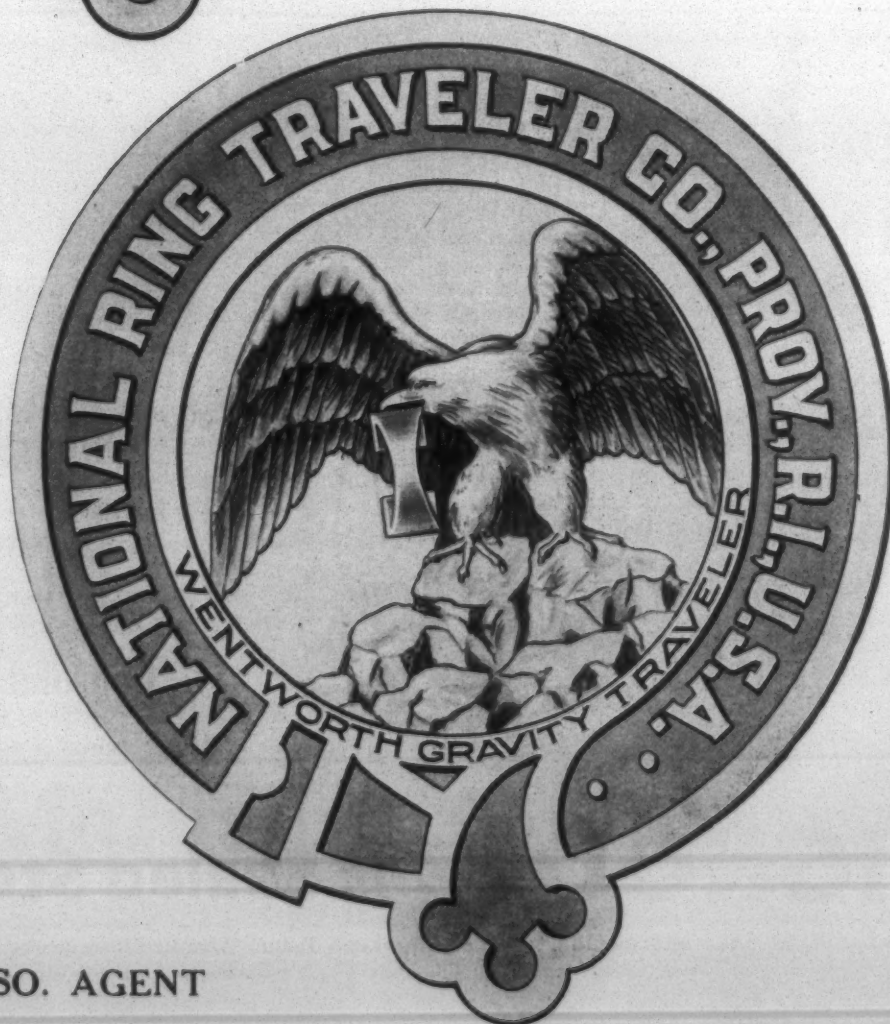
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## Discussion on Spinning at Huntsville Meeting

(Continued from Page 52)

MR. RYCKMAN: What is the twist multiple used in the roving?

MR. DAVIS: I do not know; that is up to the carder.

MR. RYCKMAN: What is your spindle speed?

MR. DAVIS: 8,000 R.P.M.

MR. RYCKMAN: Mr. Carroll, suppose you give us the same information?

W. J. CARROLL, Eva Jane Mill, Sylacauga, Ala.: We run 21s warp; use  $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch staple; the hank roving is 3.00 hank single; the settings are as close as I can jam them; R.P.M. of front roll, 144; twist multiple, 4.50; size of ring,  $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch; gauge of frame,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -inch. We do not use separators; run filling wind. The spindle speed is 7,900; length of traverse, 7 inches; bobbins,  $5\frac{1}{2} \times 8$  inches long.

MR. HORSLEY: What is the diameter of your front roll?

MR. CARROLL: One inch.

MR. RYCKMAN: Mr. A. K. Davis, let us hear from you.

J. K. DAVIS: We are running 23s warp; staple, 1 1-16; hank roving, 4.50; rolls are set  $1\frac{1}{8}$ ; diameter front roll, 1 inch; front roll speed, 137; twist multiple in yarn, 4.50; size of ring,  $1\frac{3}{4}$ ; gauge of frame,  $2\frac{3}{4}$ ; separators; filling wind; speed of spindles, 8,900; length of traverse,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches; length of bobbin, 8 inches.

MR. PYLE: We run 40s filling and 26s warp; staple is  $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch; hank roving is 4.50 and 6.67, I believe. We make the 40s yarn out of 6.67 hank roving. Setting of front roll, 1 inch; R.P.M. of front roll about 102 on the 40s and about 118 on the 26s; twist multiple, about 4.75; size of rings, filling,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches, and warp,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  or  $1\frac{3}{4}$ , I believe; gauge of frame, 3 inches. We use separators for the warp; filling wind; spindle speed on 40s, 8,400; traverse,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches; size of front roll, 1 inch. The exact size of the bobbins I do not remember.

R. E. SCHRIMSHER, Dallas Mills, Huntsville, Ala.: We run warp yarn, 22s; staple,  $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch to 1-inch; roving, 3.00 hank roving; roll sellings, 1 inch; speed of front roll, 115; twist multiple, 4.75; size of rings,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches; gauge of frame,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches; separators; warp wind; speed of spindles, 7,500; length of traverse, 7 inches; bobbins,  $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch  $\times$  8 inches long; diameter front roll, 1 inch.

MR. DENHAM: For your information, I might say we run warp wind on account of our spool; we can not run filling wind.

MR. RYCKMAN: Let's take from 22s to 23s yarn and see if we can make a comparison. Everyone who has that number of yarn answer these questions, please. Mr. Anderson?

R. A. ANDERSON, Margaret Mill, Huntsville, Ala.: We run 18s to 30s;  $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch staple; hank roving, 3.90; set the front rolls as close as we can get them; speed of front roll, 135, I believe; filling wind; diameter of front roll, 1 inch.

V. O. MIMS, Avondale Mill, Sycamore, Ala.: 22s yarn; staple 15-16-inch; roving, 3.30, double; rolls set as close as we can get them; speed front roll, 146; filling wind; 1-inch front roll.

MR. MURPHY: I run 7s; use 15-16-inch staple; roving, 1.10; rolls,  $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch on back; 1 1-16-inch on front; speed of front roll, 174; warp wind; spindle speed, 6,690; length of traverse,  $7\frac{1}{4}$  inches; 1-inch front roll;  $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch bobbin. The twist multiple is 4.50; the size of ring is  $2\frac{1}{8}$  inches.

### Flange Rings

MR. RYCKMAN: How many are using the No. 1 flange ring, if any?

MR. I.: We are just putting on the No. 1 flange now and taking off the No. 2.

MR. RYCKMAN: What advantages do you expect to get by putting on the No. 1 flange ring over the No. 2?

MR. I.: Well, common sense teaches there is less friction on the traverse. I argued against them, but the superintendent bought some anyway, and I find they give better service, with the proper traverse. We use  $\frac{5}{8}$  circle on No. 1 flange. We also get a little bit more ring area; in other words, a larger bobbin.

MR. LANE: We use No. 1 flange on filling and No. 2 flange on warp. I don't see any advantage in one over the other.

MR. RYCKMAN: Why did you change the flange?

MR. LANE: I didn't change it; it was there.

MR. DENHAM: We have one frame equipped with No. 1 flange, and we changed it to No. 2 in the warp. We have some old frames that were built in 1892, with  $5\frac{1}{2}$ -inch traverse, and we wanted to get a larger package in that frame. The spindles kept sticking up. We changed one frame to No. 1 flange for the single purpose of getting more yarn on the bobbin. If there is any other advantage between No. 1 and No. 2 I do not know it, but you can get more yarn on the bobbin. We got twenty-five minutes more on 22s yarn. There is no difference in the breaking strength and none in the appearance of the yarn and no difference in the running of the frame that we

(Continued on Page 72)

## Signode Strapping for Textile Shipments

Signode Tensional Steel Strapping is used in sealing and reinforcing all kinds of textile shipments in bales, boxes and cartons. It gives strength where strength is needed and in this way provides the safest yet cheapest recognized method.

More Textile mills are turning to Signode every week. Surely it will pay you to investigate. Stop in at Booth No. 122 at the Southern Textile Exposition or let us demonstrate in your shipping department.



If you see the method demonstrated, you will be convinced. Remember Booth No. 122 or shall we send you our new catalog?

### Consolidated Steel Strapping Co.

2619 N. Western Ave., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.  
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## SIGNODE The Sealed Steel Strapping

We also manufacture Loop-the-Loop Round Wire Reinforcements, Apex Box Strapping, Pail Clasps, Clutch-nails, Apex Tag Fasteners, etc. Send for complete catalog.



# FOSTER

Cone Winders and Magazine Creels  
for Cone Warping



Installation of Foster Winders and Cone Creels at Proximity Manufacturing Co., Greensboro, N. C.

The Foster System of Cone Creel Warping is used by Cloth Weaving Mills, covering a wide range, Tire Cord and Fabric Mills and Cotton Yarn Mills, making Beams and Ball Warps for weaving and mercerizing. The yarn drawing from a cone package over end in the creel may be warped at the highest possible speed with a perfectly uniform tension on each end throughout the beam or ball. Each package in the creel runs out completely eliminating "stale yarn" and waste.

No warper stoppage for re-creeling is an economical feature of the Foster Cone Creel.

The Foster System of Cone Warping will be shown in operation at  
the Greenville Textile Exposition

## Foster Machine Company

WESTFIELD, MASS.

John Hill, Southern Representative, Healey Building, Atlanta, Ga.



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Why

# TUBIZE YARN

*proved best for underwear*

During the past summer, garments made of Tubize yarn proved their comfort and coolness both to men and to women. This fine yarn absorbs all moisture, and gives the desirable feeling of cool, airy luxury.

Perspiration does not discolor or injure Tubize yarn. It retains its strength—10 to 20% stronger than any similar yarn—through months of the hardest wear and washing.

Many of the foremost manufacturers are now using Tubize. Our experts will gladly help you plan for next season. *Write for samples.*

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"Wears Longer  
Because It's Stronger"  
~~~~~

**Tubize**  
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.  
Brand YARN      Made in U. S. A.

Pronounced two bees





See Our Complete Exhibit of

**Alfred Suter's**

Testing Instruments

*And Our Latest*

**Pan Bearings for  
Card Room Spindles**

Booth 29-30

**Standard Chemical Products, Inc.**

Hoboken, N. J.

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Charlotte, N. C.

MAX EINSTEIN

*Southern Representative*



# Safety in Cotton Industry

By Russell T. Fisher, Secretary, The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, Boston, Mass.

THE textile industry was one of the first, if not the first, to grow from a home industry into a factory industry, and was an old industry when many of the present large industries had not made even a beginning. Our industry was not only one of the pioneers in the development of modern factory methods of production, but was also a pioneer in the application of new discoveries and inventions. The steady development of light and power may be traced in the history of the textile industry for the last 125 years. Illuminating gas replaced whale oil and kerosene, and was in turn replaced by electric lights. Arc lights were used as early as 1879, incandescent lamps by 1881, individual motor drive in 1891, and the first mill completely driven by electricity was erected in 1893. Progress in manufacturing methods, adequate buildings, sanitation, accident prevention, etc., has steadily developed, and today the industry compares favorably with the other large industries of the country.

An idea of the size of the industry and its diversity can be obtained from the last census figures for four of the major groups that include the largest part of the industry.

According to the 1925 census of manufacturers, there were 1,659 silk mills, employing 132,509 wage earners; 973 plants in the wool manufacturing group, employing 208,110; 1,638 cotton mills, employing 468,352; 2,078 knit goods plants, employing 161,880; or a total of 6,348 plants, employing a total of 968,851 wage earners.

In addition to these major groups there are other minor groups, such as the lace and embroidery manufacturers. The rayon manufacturers are, I believe, at the present time, classified as a chemical industry rather than a textile industry.

The approximate size of the industry has been brought out to show why its welfare is of interest to so many people, and to indicate what a tremendous undertaking it would be to arrive at even approximate figures for the industry as a whole on its accident record and results of safety work.

The industry has frequently received widespread publicity of the most unfavorable nature particularly on its accident record. Some of this material is a deliberate misstatement of fact and issued to promote some personal aim. Other unfavorable reports have occasionally been published by responsible parties. Usually these reports are based on incomplete data. Within the past few months the trade papers carried a story based on a report published by the American Engineering Council to the effect that there were too many accidents in cotton mills. An examination of this report shows that the investigators based their conclusions on data from only 41 companies out of a total of over 6,348 in the industry. It is not necessary to emphasize the unfairness and probability of errors in judging

\*Address before meeting of National Council in New York.

an industry the size of the textile industry on such a small group.

An indication of the trend of accidents in the industry can be obtained from a study of the basic rates established by the State insurance boards. In Massachusetts, for example, since the first Workmen's Compensation Act was passed in 1912, the benefits provided by law have more than doubled. If there had been no decrease in the accident experiences, it would be reasonable to assume that with the benefits practically doubled since the inception of the law, the rates would be doubled. Actually the rate today is slightly less than the rate first provided in 1912. A reasonable explanation of this fact is that accidents have decreased at such a rate that the additional cost has been more than offset by the decrease in the number and severity of accidents.

A study of the records of the leading accident insurance companies of the country should indicate the true conditions that prevail in the industry. Through the courtesy of a number of the leading insurance companies the accident records covering the insurance of about 400,000 employees, or about a billion man hours worked, have been examined.

On the basis of these records, there are 20.4 accidents per million man hours of exposure, ranging with the different insurance companies from a low of 17.4 accidents, to 41.8 accidents per million man hours of exposure. The analysis of accident records of about 375,000 employees shows .0418 accidents per employee per year, or 41.8 accidents per 1,000 employees per year. The severity of the accidents figured from the same source of information shows the days lost per employee to be .885, and the days lost per accident as 21.1.

In a paper read by Charles H. Clark before this council in 1920 he raised the question "as to whether the accident hazards of operative textile machinery were not being unduly emphasized by the casualty insurance companies and by those who are directly responsible for safety work in our textile mills."

At that time sufficient data had not been collected to answer the question. Since then the tabulation of accidents by causes has conclusively shown that the operation of textile machinery causes less than 30 per cent of the lost time accidents in a mill.

The position of the textile industry in relation to accidents was brought out by the analysis that the National Industrial Conference Board made of the National Safety Conference data on accidents. This data has been used before but is worth glancing through again.

Of the seventeen major industries of the country the textile industry had the fewest number of accidents causing death, with the exception of the tanning and packing industry, where the information was not complete. In the number of accidents

causing temporary disability the textile industry is lowest; in accidents causing permanent disability next to the lowest, public utilities being the only industry with less.

The well established fact that accidents causing temporary disability are the chief concern of the textile industry is further substantiated by this report with 30.33 out of a total of 31.48 accidents in this class. In considering the total number of accidents the textile industry is considerably below any of the other industries, the chemical industry being the nearest with 43.18 per cent accidents compared to 31.48 per cent for the textile industry.

ACCIDENT FREQUENCY, 1926  
(Number of accidents per 1,000 workers per year)

Industry	Death	Accidents Causing		Total Accidents
		Permanent Disability	Temporary Disability	
Mining	2.37	1.99	180.40	184.76
Woodworking	.75	3.13	144.97	148.85
Packers and Tanners*		1.60	139.70	141.30
Construction	1.43	4.37	132.66	138.46
Quarries	2.04	2.67	132.02	136.73
Paper and Pulp	.42	1.27	86.56	88.25
Not Classified	.83	2.23	82.15	85.21
Metals	.44	2.79	81.86	85.09
Public Utilities	1.40	.57	79.05	81.02
Rubber	.13	1.17	70.86	72.16
Petroleum	.57	2.23	67.36	70.16
Power Press	.16	2.64	55.33	56.13
Food	.17	2.04	54.42	56.63
Automotive	.16	2.72	53.73	56.61
Cement	1.11	1.58	53.58	56.27
Chemical	.61	1.72	41.48	43.81
Textile	.09	1.06	30.33	31.48
All Industries	.54	2.22	73.73	76.49

\*Report covers 16 establishments.

Several of the insurance companies' officials admit that there has been great progress in safety work in mills in the past several years. They feel that practically everything that can be done to safeguard machinery has been done, and that records show that accidents from mechanical causes are less frequent than in any other industry. They are now urging more educational work to cut down the non-mechanical accidents.

Available accident data from insurance companies has not been in all cases segregated by branches of the textile industry, so that it has been found necessary to discuss safety in the industry as a whole rather than in the cotton textile industry. Accident records, however, from a sufficient number of representative cotton mills have been gathered to accurately show the progress being made in the mills today in safety work.

One insurance company covering over 80,000 employees in cotton mills reports  $4\frac{1}{4}$  accidents per 100 employees for a  $2\frac{1}{2}$  year period ending January 1, 1928, and that this figure is one accident per 100 employees less than for the previous  $2\frac{1}{2}$  year period.

Compare this record with  $4\frac{1}{2}$  accidents per 100 employees for the wire goods industry, 9 for iron foundries, 7.3 for textile machinery man-

ufacturers, 6.1 for the tanning industry, and 6.3 for the boot and shoe machinery manufacturers, and we find the hazard in a cotton mill greatly under that of other industries. Another insurance company reports 3.4 lost time accidents per 100 employees per year.

An analysis of 19,681 lost time accidents involving 412,837 days lost showed that 33.8 per cent of these accidents were from mechanical causes, the balance, 66.2 per cent, was from non-mechanical causes. Of the 33.8 per cent accidents due to mechanical causes, 28.81 per cent were caused in the operation of textile machinery, the balance, 4.99 per cent, were caused by incidental machinery, such as machine shop and wood work machines.

The same source of information shows that under mechanical causes warping and weaving machinery caused 10.19 per cent of the accidents, spinning, spooling and twisting 7.54 per cent, cards 4.02 per cent, opening and picking machinery 2.86 per cent, combers, slubbers and lapping machines 1.6 per cent, cloth room machines 1.3 per cent, other textile machines 1.27 per cent.

Under accidents caused from non-mechanical causes over 40 per cent were from handling material and from falls. In studying the accident reports of the insurance companies of the mills it would appear that a very large percentage of the non-mechanical accidents can only be explained on the ground of carelessness on the part of the employee. In fact, many of the accidents result from direct disobedience to instructions. Perhaps the most serious cause of lost time accidents is due to infections, the employee not reporting small cuts, scratches, or bruises when received, and paying no attention until after the infection ords are as follows:

The Luther Manufacturing Company, Fall River, employing 500, went 450 days without a lost time has occurred.

A few individual cotton mill records are as follows:

The Lorraine Manufacturing Company  
(Continued on Page 58)



## Description of Exhibits

**Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.,** East Pittsburgh, Pa., will occupy spaces 78, 79, 80 and 111 in the Textile Hall Annex. Their exhibit will include three types of line starters: No. 11-200-H—A small size, manually or automatically operated starter, 7½ hp. and under. No. 11-200-A-5—A manually operated starter, 5 to 15 hp. No. 11-200-B-5—A manually operated starter, 5 to 30 hp. For those who are unacquainted with line starting equipment, it explained that this apparatus is for starting squirrel cage and wound rotor motors by throwing them directly across the line. The exhibit will also include a shipper rod oper-

checks straps, all kinds of loom pickers, dobby cords, harness cords and a general line of loom strapping.

There will also be a joint exhibit of the Jacobs Company and the General Electric Co. of the new Textolite pickers, and for the first time there will be displayed a full line of Textolite bobbins. This is an entirely new field for either the Jacobs Company or the General Electric Co. to enter. They have been working on bobbins for over a year and will put them on the market shortly after the textile show.

They also will exhibit for the first time a new leather loop picker



**James Bolton**  
**R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co.**



**A. S. Johnson, Jr.**  
**Fidelity Machine Co.**

ated master switch, samples of new cog belts, a 600-volt safely switch, Micarta gears, and a new rayon spinning motor.

Representatives in attendance will be: Charlotte office—F. M. Fuller, manager, C. L. Speak, Atlanta office—John Gelzer, industrial sales manager, M. A. Land, L. W. Shuping and J. H. Lide; Boston office—G. D. Bowne, F. D. Snyder; East Springfield office—D. H. Byerly, small power motor sales manager; East Pittsburgh office—Brent Wiley, assistant industrial sales manager; J. R. Olnhausen, medium A-C motor apparatus sales manager, H. W. Reding, textile engineer.

**Dixie Spindle & Flyer Co.,** Charlotte, will have an interesting exhibit of their patented equipment for conditioning mill machinery. The display will feature the Guillett Overhauling System for spinning and card room machinery; Guillett's adjustable level, Guillett's standard adjustable plugs for spindle plumbing; spindle straightening device; spindle pointing device, the Guillett roll stand reamer, and the Guillett roll spread. All of these devices represent the latest development in overhauling equipment and will be of unusual interest to mill men. The exhibit will be in charge of A. M. Guillett.

**E. H. Jacobs' Mfg. Co.,** Danielson, Conn., will display their full line of loom supplies, such as lug straps,

which is a product of both companies. The new picker will be manufactured on an automatic machine and will consist of leather and Textolite.

They also will display another product of the Jacobs Company which is new: a check strap made entirely of canvas, cemented together with a new flexible adhesive. This product is one of particular interest to the cotton industry because it replaces leather and is a new use for cotton itself.

One of the best exhibits will be the new reinforced roller cushion lug strap, put on the market by this company last July. A six foot model of this lug strap will be suspended from the ceiling of the Textile Hall.

W. Irving Bullard, treasurer; Joseph H. Chadbourne, vice-president; Donald White, sales manager; and Howard S. Loundes, Southern manager will attend.

### Other Exhibitors.

Other exhibitors will include Aldrich Machine Works, DeWalt Products Co., Dodge Mfg. Co., Duplan Silk Corp., Economy Baler Co., Flynn and Emrich Co., Fournier & Lemoine, Hussong Dyeing Machine Co., Johns-Manville Co., Lambeth Rope Corp., Lestershire Spool & Mfg. Co., Thos. Leyland Co., Murray Co., Penick & Ford Sales Co., Powers Regulator Co., Ramsey Chain Co., Roessler & Hasslacher Co., H. L. Scott Co., J. E. Serrine & Co.

**HABERLAND MFG. CO.**  
**ALLWOOD-PASSAIC N.J.**



**CHARLOTTE N.C. BOSTON MASS.**  
**30 BAY STATE RD.**  
**PHONE B.B. 4500**



Individual Yarn or Fabric  
Cost based upon Normal  
Possibilities.

(For establishing Manufacturing  
Policies)

Computed entirely by  
Textile Calculations.

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—the exact cost of Non-  
Production and Sub-normal  
Production.

(For judging operating results)

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chanical methods.

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(For directing sales policies)

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**CHARLOTTE, N. C.**



# Advertising Goods to Seller in Buyer's Market

(By John Allen Murphy, in Electrical Manufacturing)

The notion that the retailer is no more than a cog in the distributing system, and that he functions like a slot machine, is one of the most mischievous fallacies that has ever protruded itself into business. Particularly is this a pernicious doctrine for anyone to spread at this time. Never before has the manufacturer needed the good will of all his dealers as much as he needs it at the present time.

**S**URPRISING as it may seem, the heretical idea that manufacturers may ignore the distributor when advertising their products has made considerable headway in recent years. The argument is that if consumer advertising creates sufficient demand, the retailer will be forced to handle the product. It is contended that the merchant will carry anything that his customers want and that the way to get him to stock a line is to sell it to his trade. Furthermore, the claim is made that advertising to the distributor is not only futile, but that it is also a waste of time and money, as it detracts from the force and size of the all important consumer effort.

I will admit the plausibility of arguments. They contain a certain measure of truth. It is incontestable that the retailer likes to handle articles that are in steady demand. He is partial to manufacturers who help him to sell their goods. He will extend himself to co-operate with the manufacturer who rubs his fur the right way. But he cannot be prodded into action or driven to co-operate.

The notion that the retailer is no more than a cog in the distributing system, and that he functions like a slot machine, is one of the most mischievous fallacies that has ever protruded itself into business. Particularly is this a pernicious doctrine for anyone to spread at the present time.

With numerous recent developments revealing the retailer to be by far the most necessary factor in the scheme of distribution, and with chain stores, department stores and other retail organizations becoming more powerful every day, it is time for manufacturers to stop making faces at their distributors. Never before did the manufacturer need the good will of his dealers as badly as he does today.

One of the best ways to win the good will of the retailer, and to get his whole-hearted co-operation, is through business paper advertising. Of course, a manufacturer can get nowhere with the trade unless his dealer policies are sound. But once sound policies have been put in force, there is no better method of capitalizing them and of putting them effectively to work than through the medium of trade advertising.

A mistake commonly made in estimating the value of business paper advertising is judging it entirely on the basis of the orders it produces. To get orders direct from retailers is only one of the many purposes

business paper advertising. If a manufacturer advertised only for orders, the chances are he would be disappointed with the results.

To make such advertising pay, it is necessary to have other objectives, besides the desire for immediate business. That has been conclusively demonstrated by the hundreds of advertisers who are using business papers successfully.

An analysis of the business paper campaigns of these companies reveals that they have twelve purposes principally in view.

1. To get orders.—More manufacturers advertise in business papers for orders than for any other reason. Perhaps they would not admit that this is their object, but if you could penetrate their thoughts you would find that they have a sneaking hope that their business paper advertising will bring them immediate business. If it doesn't they give way to disappointment by charging that the "business papers are no good."

Advertising to the seller, a necessary unit in any well-rounded marketing plan, would sell vastly more if it were backed by a strong distributing plan which gives the seller the adequate support he deserves.

These critics are not giving business publication advertising a fair shake. While it is possible to make a trade campaign produce a profitable volume of orders, the manufacturer who advertises for no other purposes, or who depends solely on such a campaign, is expecting too much.

A business paper campaign, no matter how good it is, is only one of several necessary units in a well-rounded marketing plan.

To be sure, such advertising, even though unsupported by any other effort, will sell merchandise, but it would sell vastly more if it were

backed by a well co-ordinated distributing plan.

Trade advertising, to be fully effective, usually needs the assistance of personal salesmen. Personal salesmen function much more economically when they are assisted by a business paper campaign. Neither trade advertising nor salesman should be blamed if they fail for lack of support.

Another mistake business paper advertisers often make is expecting their copy to produce results too quickly. It works exactly as does consumer advertising.

If a woman sees a new electrical toaster advertised in a magazine, she does not rush down to a store to buy it right away. In fact, she may not be especially interested in the toaster at first. But after she sees many advertisements in behalf of the toaster, she becomes so familiar with the appliance, particularly with its name, that when she needs a toaster she is likely to ask for or "to accept" the one that she saw advertised.

It is the same with a business paper advertisement. A merchant does not become greatly excited when he sees a new product advertised in his business paper. Gradually, however, as subsequent advertisements for it appear, the retailer begins to "accept" the article. If he should receive a few calls for the advertised product at this stage, he would at least know what his customers were talking about. Also he would know where he could get it for them. If a salesman came around at this juncture, he would receive a much more friendly reception than if the article he is representing had not been advertised to the retailer.

Repetition is the very essence of all advertising, whether it be to the trade or to the consumer. Keep it

**At least eleven objectives other than immediate orders are served when the manufacturer advertises to the seller in a buyer's market. The chief objectives are:**

1. To get orders from the retailer.
2. To get dealers to send in orders between the visits of salesmen, such as during off seasons.
3. To pave the way for salesmen and to make it easier for them to sell.
4. To enable salesmen to cover more territory and to make more calls.
5. To intensify their efforts and to increase their productiveness per call.
6. To help the wholesaler to sell and to support the efforts of manufacturers' agents and other outside representatives.
7. To get the advertiser's message before all factors in the buying firm that exert influence in buying.
8. To present selling arguments sales suggestions, advertising plans and display ideas to the trade.
9. To advertise special events, such as dealer conventions, a come-to-the-market occasion, or a change in policy.
10. To tell dealers about new numbers, additions to the line, fashion changes, and the like.
11. To sample a new product to the trade.
12. To enthruse the trade, tying dealers together in one big, loyal family.

up long enough and the message it carries will be accepted by the audience to whom it is addressed.

2. Getting dealers to order between the visits of salesmen.—Few manufacturers can afford to have a large enough sales organization to cover the retail trade as often as it should be covered. With hand-to-mouth buying in the saddle, the manufacturer of the average fair-selling specialty should have some sort of a representative—a direct salesman, wholesaler's salesman, or manufacturer's agent—call on his dealers every few days.

Advertisements placed in the industry's best business papers will urge buyers to keep up their stock. They will let them know where they can buy and will keep them from forgetting the line.

**A much larger part of the salesman's time could be made productive if the manufacturer paved the way for his call by advertising which acquaints the retailer in advance with the lines the salesman carries.**

We have no better evidence of the importance of this kind of advertising than the fact that in numerous fields of business today no more than twenty per cent of the retail orders are placed through traveling salesmen. The rest are sent by mail, by telegraph and by telephone. Naturally, the most energetic and most persistent trade advertisers in these fields get these mail and wire orders.

3. Paving the way for salesmen and making it easier for them to sell.—Even the most successful salesmen spends no more than two hours a day with buyers. The average salesman spends much less. The other four or five hour a day that salesmen work are put in traveling, in trying to get interviews and in cooling their heels waiting for buyers to see them.

A much larger percentage of a salesman's time could be made productive if his house took the trouble to pave the way for his call. This can best be done through business paper advertising.

Through trade advertisements, a manufacturer can make himself and his products known to retailers. Then when his salesmen call on them, they would not have to waste so much time introducing themselves and trying to gain a hearing with the buyer.

A salesman representing an unconcern usually meets with a cool reception. In most cases, a salesman handing in a card with the card with the name of any good trade advertiser on it, does not have to wait long to tell his story.

4. Enabling salesmen to cover more territory or to make more calls.—This use of business paper advertising is intimately tied up with the two previously described uses. It follows that, if salesmen do not have to call on retailers so often, and that if they are not obliged to spend time unnecessarily waiting to see buyers, they can cover more territory.

(Continued on Page 66)



# PAGE PROTECTION FENCE

*FOR YOUR PROPERTY AND MINE*

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Addressed to

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Charlotte, N. C.

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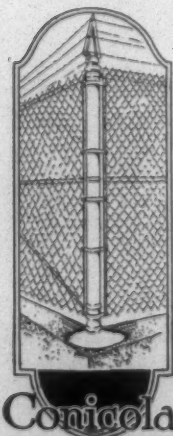
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## Program for Southern Textile Association

A program of unusual interest has been prepared for the semi-annual meeting of the Southern Textile Association, which meets in Greenville on Friday, October 19. The meeting, which is to be held in connection with the Southern Textile Exposition, will convene in the ball room of the Poinsett Hotel. It will be called to order at 100 a. m. by Carl R. Harris, president. Lunch will be served at 12:30.

The completed program features a number of addresses by prominent textile men, who will discuss some of the more recent developments in textile machinery.

H. G. Beede, secretary of the Fales & Jenks Machine Company, will speak on "Modern Textile Machinery and the Textile Problem."

R. H. DeMott, general sales manager of the S. K. F. Industries, will speak on "Advantages of High Speed Roller Spindles."

R. G. Dort, of the Fabric Department of the American Celanese Corporation, will talk on "Recent Developments in Fabrics Made From All-Celanese Yarns."

J. R. Richardson, of Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, will speak on "Weaving Fabrics from Synthetic Yarns on Drop Box Looms."

In addition, there will be reports from the chairmen of the Spinners, Eastern Carolina, Master Mechanics and Alabama-Mississippi-Louisiana

Divisions of the Southern Textile Association.

Southern mill men who have patented new textile inventions during the past year will be given an opportunity to describe their work.

## Eastern Carolina Division Meeting

The Eastern Carolina Division of the Southern Textile Association will hold its meeting in the Textile Department of the North Carolina State College, Raleigh, Friday, October 12th, 10 a. m.

D. F. Lanier, superintendent of the Oxford Cotton Mills, Oxford, N. C., is chairman of the division and will preside over the meeting. He announces that Waste will be the general topic for discussion, and as every mill man is confronted with this problem, there should be much helpful information brought out.

It is hoped that every mill in Eastern Carolina will be represented at this meeting; also as many representatives of firms allied with the textile industry be present as possibly can.

Under the general heading of Waste, the following topics have been suggested by various superintendents in Eastern North Carolina mills:

Waste of cotton in process.

Waste of labor—waste of supplies.

Waste of human effort—waste of money.

What is considered a fair amount

of waste per spindle for spinning, twisting, spooling, reeling and winding?

What is the best method in reducing the roving waste on the run out of the spinning room? Is the uneven run outs on slasher caused from defective measuring on warpers or from varying tensions on the beams in slashing? Best remedy? How may the waste made in starting up a slasher set be effectively reduced?

## Johnson Rayon Mills Incorporated

Burlington, N. C.—Charter has been granted to A. M. Johnson Rayon Mills, Inc., of Burlington, N. C. The purposes of the company, as set forth in the charter, are to manufacture, purchase, sell and deal in yarns, threads and spun fabrics. The capital is divided into 1,000 shares without nominal or par value. The subscribed stock is given as 1,000 shares. The incorporators are William S. Coulter, Thomas D. Cooper and Eva Burke Clapp, of Burlington, N. C.

No mention has been made of Albert M. Johnson, president of the National Life Insurance Company, of Chicago, among the incorporators, despite the fact that the development here is generally credited to him. This rayon plant, on which construction started last year, has been much of a mystery, since Mr. Johnson has disclosed very little

concrete information about the plant.

The inside of the big plant a mile north the city has been carefully guarded since the construction took the form of reality, and the extent of work already going on there cannot be learned.

It is reported, however, that the plant is already in partial operation, probably in the advance stage of experimentation on the rayon that the mill expects to make and send to the trade, getting set to switch upon a large production basis when the experiments prove all that is desired.

## Textile Engineers' Program

Greenville, S. C.—The meeting of the textile division of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers to be held here October 17 will include a technical session in the morning, and in the afternoon a trip through the Lyman, S. C., plant of the Pacific Mills.

George H. Perkins, consulting engineer of Boston; James A. Campbell, of the Rockland Finishing Company, and Walter W. Gayle, Southern agent of the Saco-Lowell Shops, are scheduled to speak at the morning session. Following the visit to the Pacific Mills there will be a dinner at which James W. Cox, consulting textile engineer of New York, will be toastmaster, and Alex Dow, president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and J. E. Sirrine, will engineer of Greenville, will be the principal speakers.

# for Every Day thru the Year

Send for Color Chart.

The yarn lies in perfect position in the primary winding assuring true delivery of yarn with minimum of waste.

**"SONOCO"**  
VELVET-SURFACE CONE  
(PATENTED)



**"SONOCO"**  
UNDERCLEARER ROLL  
(PATENTED)

When the covers are worn you have only to slip off the old tube and put on a new one.



**"SONOCO"**  
VELVET-SURFACE CONE  
(PATENTED)



X-Ray View of  
Precise-Wind. Open Wound  
Cotton Yarn Package

Wound on  
Sonoco "Yarnsaver" Cone



CLOTH-WINDING CORES

FOR ALL REQUIREMENTS



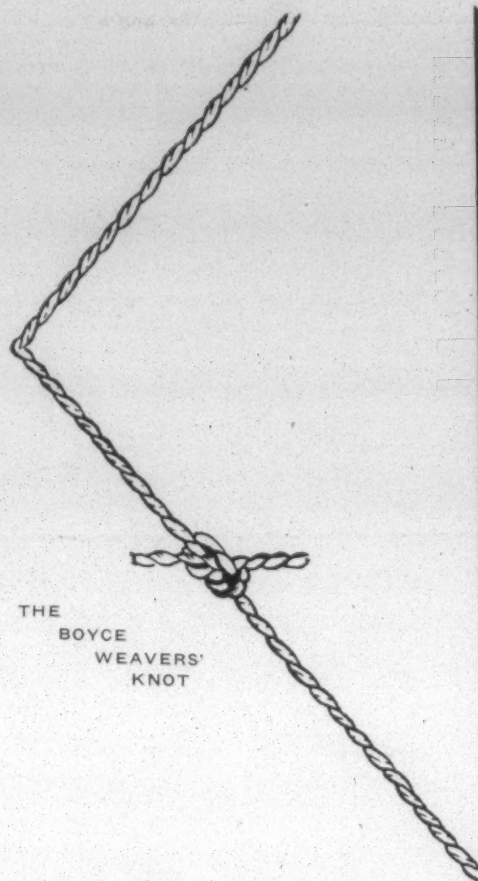
X-Ray View of  
Tube or Cheese Package  
of Cotton Winding  
(or Warped)

(or Jack-Spooling or Twisting)  
Wound on "Sonoco" Tube

**SONOCO PRODUCTS CO., Mfr.**  
CONES, TUBES AND CLOTH-WINDING CORES  
Sonoco "Velvet Surface" Cone and Sonoco "Underclearer Roll"

512 BOOK STORE BLDG. NEW BEDFORD, MASS.      MAIN OFFICE AND FACTORY      W. J. WESTAWAY CO., Ltd. HAMILTON, ONT.





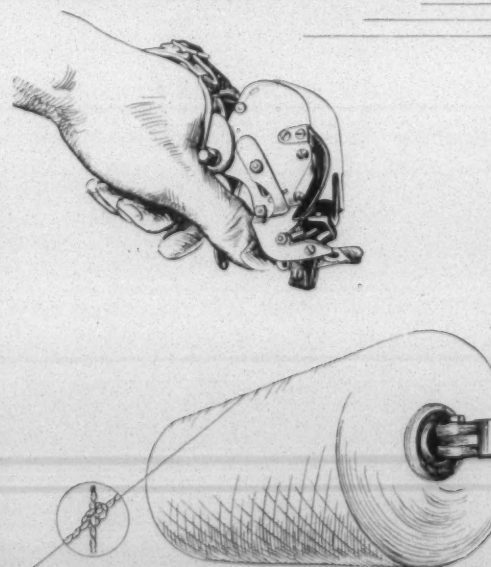
# Good-bye "chicken-head" knots....

NO LONGER need your yarns be menaced with those lumpy, bulgy trouble makers—called spooler knots. For when a Boyce Weavers' Knotter ties your broken threads and pieces up your ends—every knot is small, flat-shaped, insignificant . . . a *weavers' knot*.

Thus the Boyce-tied knot hardly exceeds your yarn's thickness and can easily lose itself in the finished fabric. No kinks . . . no slip knots. Then when it meets your knitting needles, it slips straight through without the least trouble . . . without a chance of snapping them. On the loom, too, there's no possibility of



## BOYCE WEAVERS' KNOTTER



one of these close-shaven knots being zipped off by the heddles or reeds. . . .

That's why the Boyce is such a time and temper saver . . . why there are over 30,000 in daily use . . .

And it's speedy in its tying, this Boyce. You merely slip in the broken ends, and pull back the trigger. *Click. Click.* The knot is made and its ends clipped in a fraction of the time it would take the most nimble fingers. Scarcely a second lost.

There's a Boyce for tying your cotton, silk and rayon—even your worsted and woolen yarns. For special purposes, too, we make special knotters . . . for tying wet silk, for instance. In this case, the Boyce is worn on the belt instead of on the left hand.

May we go into detail . . . give you a demonstration of this modern Boyce Weavers' Knotter . . . show you how simple it is to operate? *Write us today . . .*

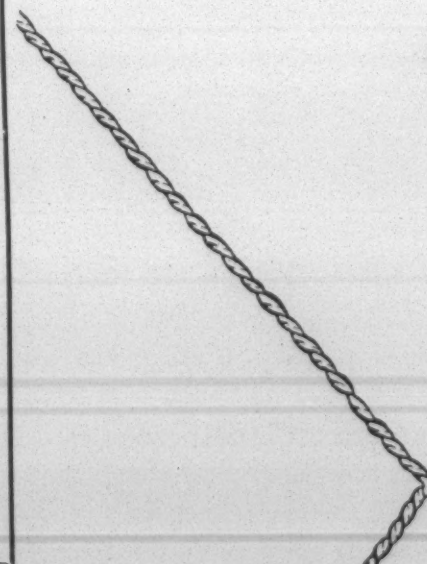
### MILL DEVICES CO., Inc.

Main Office and Plant  
[GASTONIA, N. C.]

Northern Representatives:  
C. E. Herrick,  
Room 210, 44 Franklin St.,  
Providence, R. I.

Canadian Agents:  
W. J. Westaway Co., Ltd.,  
Hamilton, Canada

European Agents:  
Mellor, Bromley & Co., Ltd.,  
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# Shut out

## FACTROLITE

*turns inefficient glaring light*

**G**LARING light tires the eyes, and tired eyes cannot work as well—or as much—as eyes that do their task under a restful light. Modern factories throughout the country are using FACTROLITE for their windows because this glass is scientifically designed to eliminate the glare and turn daylight into working light.

Not enough light is just as bad as too much light. Painting plain glass, pulling down the shades or using colored glass reduces the illumination as well as



*Factrolite Wire Glass*

Sizes up to 48 inches wide and 130 inches long. Thicknesses  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{3}{8}$  of an inch. The twist of the wire runs with the length of the sheet. In ordering always specify width first.

*We Shall be Pleased to Send Samples*

# Mississippi Glass

CHICAGO . . . 220 Fifth Avenue



# the glare!

## FACTROLITE

### into productive working light

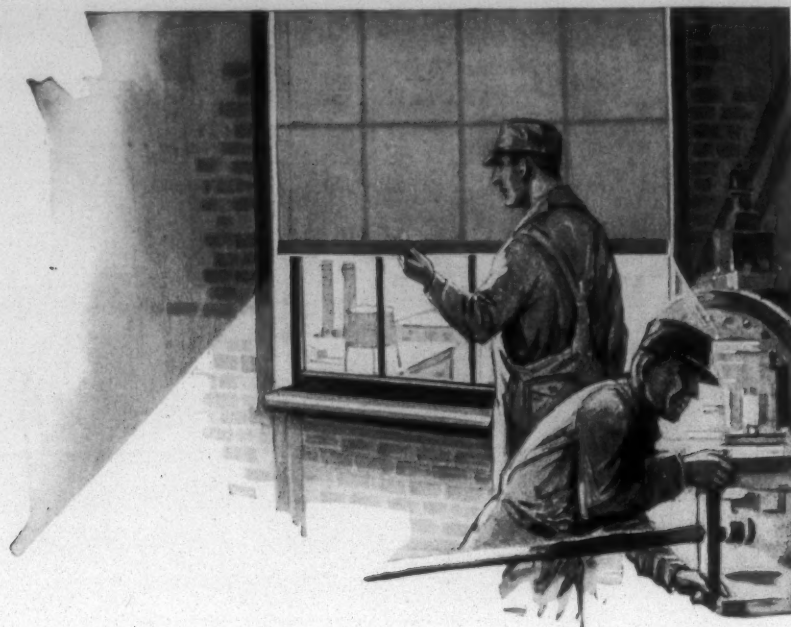
the glare but it does not leave enough light to permit the eyes to work at their best.

In every square inch of FACTROLITE there are 900 prisms to break up and scatter the rays of light in every direction. These prisms produce uniform diffusion, scientifically utilize daylight to speed up work. Factories equip with FACTROLITE because it does away with the economic waste caused by too much glare and poor working light. FACTROLITE is produced in plain and wire glass.

*Samples and Literature Upon Request*

# Glass Company

venue • New York . . . ST. LOUIS



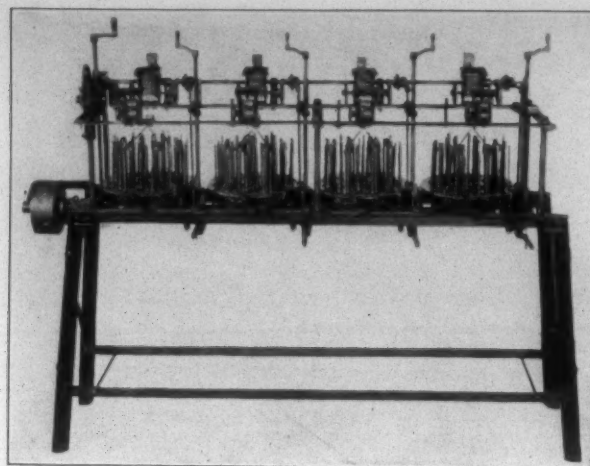
*Factrolite*

Sizes up to 48 inches wide and 130 inches long. Thicknesses  $\frac{1}{8}$  and  $\frac{3}{16}$  of an inch.



# RHODE ISLAND BRAIDERS

*Known to the Trade Since 1865*



BRAIDING MACHINERY OF EVERY  
DESCRIPTION FOR MAKING

SHOE LACES

BANDING

WICKING

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AWNING BRAIDS

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ELASTIC BRAIDS

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TAPES

Ribbers

Multi-Design  
Machines

Four and Five  
Color Yarn  
Selectors

Tension Devices

Special Machinery  
Built to Your Order

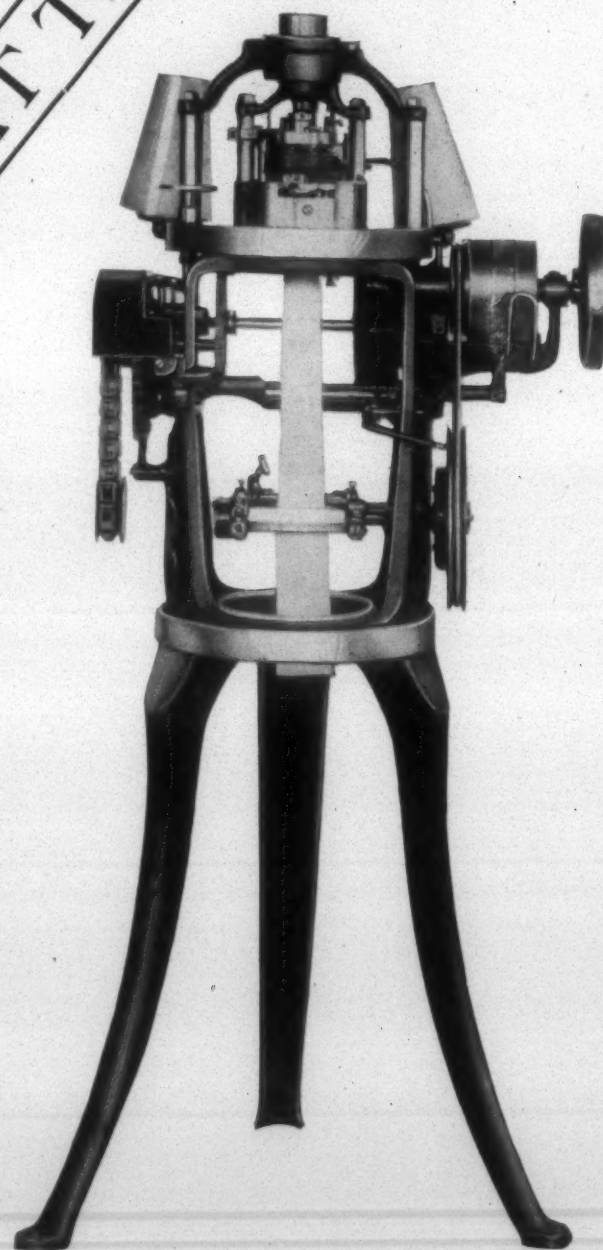
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Cylinders—Dials—Needles

FIDELITY MACHINE COMPANY

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SEE THESE MACHINES RUNNING AT THE EXPOSITION



*Interesting history of the  
knitting arts, including  
newest developments—  
fully illustrated—mailed  
free upon your request.*



## Personal News

John Egbert has resigned as superintendent of the Grimes Fabric Company, Lexington, N. C.

Alfred Egbert has resigned as overseer weaving at the Grimes Fabrics Company, Lexington, N. C.

Walter Egbert has resigned as overseer warping and winding at the Grimes Fabric Company, Lexington, N. C.

G. G. Burrows, from the Stehli Silk Mills, High Point, N. C., has become superintendent of the Grimes Fabric Company, Lexington, N. C.

P. B. Martin has been promoted from overseer cloth room to designer at the Erlanger Cotton Mills, Lexington, N. C.

J. J. Moon has been promoted from second hand to overseer cloth room at the Erlanger Cotton Mills, Lexington, N. C.

D. Conrad has been promoted to second hand in cloth room at the Erlanger Cotton Mills, Lexington, N. C.

George F. Becknell, of Salisbury, N. C., has accepted the position of assistant manager of the Ellenboro Cotton Mills, Ellenboro, N. C.

T. E. Lattimore has been promoted from night second day to day overseer of weaving at the Kershaw Cotton Mills, Kershaw, S. C.

John P. Hallman has resigned as general overseer weaving at the Brookside Cotton Mills, Knoxville, Tenn.

J. M. Bolt has been promoted from second hand to overseer weaving at the Fort Mill Manufacturing Company, No. 1, Fort Mill, S. C.

O. B. Ayers, of Greenwood, S. C., is now overseer spinning at the Fort Mill Manufacturing Company, Fort Mill, S. C.

C. E. Turner, of Palmetto, Ga., has become head loom fixer at the Brookside Cotton Mills, Knoxville, Tenn.

H. H. Greer has been promoted to overseer night weaving at the Lanett plant of the West Point Manufacturing Company, Lanett, Ala.

G. M. Haralson has been promoted from loom fixer to second hand in No. 5 weaving at the Lanett plant of the West Point Manufacturing Company, Lanett, Ala.

J. F. Chalmers has been promoted from overseer weaving to superintendent of the Fort Mill Manufacturing Company, No. 1, Fort Mill, S. C.

E. J. Boswell has resigned as overseer carding and spinning at the Whitehall Yarn Mill, Whitehall, Ga., to become night superintendent of the Elberton Cotton Mills, Elberton, Ga.

W. V. Jones has resigned as overseer carding at the Sellers Manufacturing Company, Saxapahaw, N. C., and accepted a position with the Sterling Cotton Mills, Franklinton, N. C.

A. P. McAbee has been promoted from overseer weaving in Mills No. 1 and 4 to general overseer weaving at the Brookside Cotton Mills, Knoxville, Tenn.

T. J. Reynolds, of Opelika, Ala., and Manchester, Ga., is now second hand in weaving at the No. 3 mill of the Brookside Cotton Mills, Knoxville, Tenn.

J. P. Eller, formerly with the Hillcrest Silk Mills, High Point, N. C., has become overseer weaving at the Grimes Fabric Company, Lexington, N. C.

George Hedrick has resigned his position at the Stehli Silk Mills, High Point, N. C., to become overseer warping and winding at the Grimes Fabric Mills, Lexington, N. C.

F. Kilby Hall, of Milton, Mass., who has been at the experimental laboratory of the U. S. Department of Commerce at Clemson College, Clemson, S. C., for the past year, has resigned that position to accept the appointment as Associate Technologist in the textile section of the U. S. Bureau of Standards in Washington.

Previous to his work at Clemson College, Mr. Hall was for two years associated with Russell T. Fisher, secretary of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers in the technical department of that organization, which provides technical advice and information for its members and conducts investigations on manufacturing methods.

Mr. Hall is a graduate of the Milton High School and the Lowell Textile Institute at Lowell, Mass., where he received the degree of Bachelor of Textile Engineering in 1924. He has had practical experience in the industry, having worked in mills as well as conducting technical work for the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

### William Farnum Brown

William Farnum Brown, for 25 years with the Victor Ring Traveler Company, died suddenly at his home in Providence, R. I., death being due to heart failure.

Mr. Brown was the first representative ever to cover the South for the Victor Ring Traveler Company. On his numerous trips through this section, he made a large number of friends who will learn with much regret of his passing.

Mr. Brown was one of the most highly esteemed men in the service of his company and officials of the company express a deep sense of loss at his death.

## AMALIE PRODUCTS

# Amalie RAYOLENE

*A product of the SONNEBORN  
Research Laboratories*

**D**ISCRIMINATING knitters of rayon depend largely on one of the several types of RAYOLENE to keep their production up to the highest possible standard of quality.

Recognized as the foremost independent refiners of 100% pure Pennsylvania colorless, odorless and stainless mineral oils—the base of our RAYOLENE—users are assured of the last word as to purity of the mineral oil content.

Our own 100% Pennsylvania base combined with olive oil and neatsfoot oil—the purest of each kind obtainable—in blends that conform with all modern knitting mill practice, are added reasons why rayon knitters as well as weavers of rayon insist on the exclusive use of RAYOLENE.

There is a RAYOLENE type that will fill your knitting requirements in a highly satisfactory manner. Acquaint us with your winding and knitting problems, and our expert in your own territory will cheerfully make his recommendation without any obligation to you.

**L. SONNEBORN SONS, Inc.**

114 Fifth Ave., New York

*Sales offices and warehouses in principal textile centers*

**L. SONNEBORN SONS, INC., NEW YORK, N.Y.**



# MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

**New Orleans, La.**—The Maginnis Cotton Mills have let contract for an additional building to cost \$30,000.

**Belmont, N. C.**—Contract for the erection of a building by the Hatch Full Fashioned Hosiery Mill is to be let within a short time.

**Kingsport, Tenn.**—Contract for the erection of the building for the Kingsport Silk Mills has been let to Pye Brothers.

**High Point, N. C.**—L. R. Terry is soon to begin construction of a hosiery plant, to be equipped for knitting only, the product to be sold to finishing plants.

**Talladega, Ala.**—Bemis Bros. Bag Company expect to let contract October 16 for the erection of its new bagging plant here. Initial construction will include several units to cost a total of about \$3,000,000.

**Anniston, Ala.**—The Anniston Cordage Company has let contract for a two-story brick addition, 90x52 feet. It will be used as a warehouse for the present, but later will be equipped with machinery.

**Albemarle, N. C.**—Work on a new full fashioned hosiery mill at the Wiscassett Mills is expected to be started within a short time. A plant to cost about one million dollars is to be built, according to local reports.

**Winchester, Va.**—The John C. Wellwood Corporation, of New York, is expected to purchase the plant of the Buster Brown Hosiery Mills and install 90 looms for weaving silk fabrics. H. B. Alexander, local banker, is interested in the proposition.

**High Point, N. C.**—The Diamond Full Fashioned Hosiery Mills is to build a one-story building, 150x50 feet, and install 25 full fashioned hosiery machines. Frank Wineskie is president.

**Sparta, Tenn.**—Contract for the building of the Sparta Silk Mills is expected to be let within a few days. The main mill will be one story and basement, 100x300 feet. Plans are by Robert & Co., engineers, Atlanta.

**Sylacauga, Ala.**—Plans have been drawn for an addition to Avondale Mills and work will begin in the near future. No contract will be let, the addition being built under the direct supervision of the mill management.

The addition will to the mill will be 213 by 130 feet and will be only one story in height. The proposed addition to the warehouse is 132 by 75 feet and five stories in height. The proposed addition will involve an outlay of more than \$100,000, it is estimated.

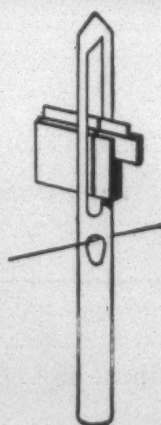


**The Farish Company**  
INCORPORATED  
MILL  
SELLING  
AGENTS

100 Worth St. New York

**FRED'K VIETOR & ACHELIS**  
65-69 Leonard St., New York  
**DICKSON & VALENTINE DEPT.**  
Selling Agents for  
**RELIABLE SOUTHERN MILLS**

**ISELIN-JEFFERSON CO.**  
328 Broadway, New York  
Offer Southern Cotton Mills  
the services of their  
Export Department  
in  
Sales and Consulting Capacity



**INSTALL  
K-A ELECTRICAL  
WARP STOP MOTIONS—NOW**

The far seeing weaving mill executive installs K-A Warp Stop Motions knowing that money put at interest will yield interest—but money invested in K-A will yield ten fold.

Southern Representative  
**WILLIAM D. WHITTAKER**  
**R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co.**  
PAWTUCKET, R. I. ATLANTA, GA.

Fellow American Society Landscape Architects

**E. S. DRAPER**  
1516 E. Fourth St. 101 Marietta Bldg.  
CHARLOTTE, N. C. ATLANTA, GA.  
**LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT and ENGINEER**

Town Planning and Mill Villages  
Real Estate Subdivision and  
Resorts  
Country Clubs and Golf Courses  
Private Estate and Home Grounds  
Parks, Playgrounds and Cemeteries

Complete Topographic Surveys  
General Designs, Grading, Planting  
and Detail Plans  
Supervision of Landscape and  
Engineering Construction

Largest Landscape Organization in the South

**Rome, Ga.**—Lockwood Greene, Inc., engineers, will let contract this week for building a second unit of the rayon plant of the American Chatillon Company.

**Macon, Ga.**—Additional land has been purchased here by the William Carter Company, and it is expected that the present knitting mill of the company will be considerably enlarged.

**Hickory, N. C.**—Clon-Whis Hosiery Mill has begun operation. The new company, operating 20 knitters, five ribbers and four loopers to begin with, is employing about 20 workers. The capacity will be doubled in the near future.

E. E. Whisnant, manager of the Hollar Hosiery Mills, is president and manager. C. L. Whisnant and P. L. Cloaninger are other officers of the company.

**Ware Shoals, S. C.**—Report that the Ware Shoals Manufacturing Company may enlarge their plant was being circulated in local building circles. While no official information was given out, several builders said they had heard that such an enlargement was being contemplated. A large addition to the mill was planned last spring, plans being drawn at that time, but was abandoned after much discussion.

**Thomasville, N. C.**—Carolina Underwear Company, recently organized at Thomasville for the cutting and manufacturing of men's, women's and children's underwear, has installed six machines and this nucleus of what is expected to become a considerable enterprise is turning out at present about 50 dozen pairs of bloomers per day.

**Americus, Ga.**—The first machinery for installation in the Americus Rayon Mills arrived here during the latter part of last week from Gloversville, N. Y., where it has been in operation. The shipment constituted a single car, being the first of four cars to be installed.

The building which will house this new industry has just been completed. A majority of the stock in the mills is owned by Americus investors, having subscribed under arrangement with N. C. Denny, who owns a large number of mills in Eastern States, and who owns a large part of the new mill.

It is said the mill will be in operation within 60 days with production devoted to rayon knit fabrics.

**Albemarle, N. C.**—Along with the announcement that the Wiscassett Mills Company would build a new million dollar plant here comes the announcement that the Lillian Knitting Mill is near the completion of a \$75,000 expansion program. When completed and all machinery is installed, the Lillian Mills payroll will



be increased from \$1,200 to \$1,500 per week, officials state.

Six 24-section legging machines are now being installed. Two are already in operation and the mill is sending out samples of their new full fashioned products. The addition which has been built on the west side of their large plant is large enough for 14 of the latest full fashioned machinery built in America.

The Lillian Knitting Mill is now operating 175 old model machines. A. L. Patterson, secretary-treasurer of the company, states that an expansion program to last several years will continue. The mill is already shipping its product to all parts of the United States and to several foreign countries.

**Spartanburg, S. C.**—The Proximity Cotton Mill and the White Oak Cotton mill, of Greensboro, N. C., have again resumed full time operations. Since last spring these mills have been closing Thursday nights, running 40 hours out of the usual 55-hour weekly schedule. The 40-hour schedule will continue to prevail in the Revolution Cotton Mill and in Proximity Print Works, according to J. H. Hardin, secretary of the plants. Next week the Pomona Mills will return to the 55-hour week.

**Birmingham, Ala.**—The Alabama Mills Company, with headquarters in Birmingham, which has under construction ten cotton mills in ten Alabama towns, has announced that the first four units will be in pro-

duction early in November. These plants are located at Haleyville, Jasper, Aliceville and Russellville. The plants at Fayette and Winfield will

start in December and the remaining four in Clanton, Wetumpka, Greenville and Dadeville, will be ready in December and January.



"HURRICANE" Automatic Loop Dryer

**DRYERS**  
for Cotton Stock.  
Skein Yarns, Warps.  
Underwear, Towelling.  
Piece Goods, Plush.  
**Rayon**

**HOSIERY** AUTOMATIC DRYERS  
ELECTRIC DRYING FORMS  
CONDITIONING MACHINES... VACUUM EXTRACTORS  
**THE PHILADELPHIA DRYING MACHINERY CO.**  
3351 Stokley Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Southern Agents: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N.C.

## "KROMOTAN" LEATHER BELT

**Tough of Fibre BUT Flexible in Service**  
Its remarkable flexibility gives a vise-like grip on pulleys, thus transmitting more power than other types of flat belting.



Our Transmission Engineers are available to help you solve your transmission problems.

**Charlotte Leather Belting Company**

302 E. Sixth Street Charlotte, N. C.  
Phone Hemlock 1027 Long Distance Telephone 9986

1894 Makers of a Complete Line of Leather Belting 1928

Please Visit Our Exhibit, Booth 22, Textile Hall,  
Greenville, S. C., October 15th to 20th

### Position Wanted

As roller coverer. 10 years' experience in roller shop. Five years as foreman. Age 25. Best of references. T. H. Wherry, Williams Hotel, Crowley, Texas.

### Wanted

By large mill, young man with textile education and mill experience in designing. One who can also watch after production and getting out samples. Small salary to start but wonderful opportunity for young man to get experience. Inclose reference with application. Address L. G. E., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

### Man Wanted

Wanted young college graduate with electrical and mechanical training for learning textile plant work. Large mill. Experience unnecessary. Advancement. Give references. Address P. O. Box 218, Charlotte, N. C.

**C. A. Meister Co.**  
Incorporated  
215 FOURTH AVENUE  
New York

**Colored and Fancy  
Cotton Yarns**

**Moreland Size, Inc.**

"The Warps Best Friend"

**Moreland Sizing Company**

Established 1908  
Office: 206 Andrews Low Bldg.

Spartanburg, S. C.  
S. C. THOMAS & J. T. MORELAND, Owners

## Cotton Goods Sales Much Larger

The Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York made public Tuesday its statistical report on the production and sale of standard cotton cloths during September. The report covers a period of four weeks.

Sales during the month amounted to 387,151,000 yards. This was equivalent to 152.6 per cent of production, which was 253,688,000 yards. Average weekly production for the month was 63,422,000 yards as compared with an average weekly production of 60,494,000 yards during the five weeks of August, and 72,275,000 yards average weekly production during the first six months of the year.

Shipments amounted to 278,110,000 yards or 109.6 per cent of production.

Stocks on hand at the end of the month were 417,245,000 yards, or 5.5 per cent less than at the beginning of the month. Unfilled orders on September 30th amounted to 398,005,000 yards, an increase of 37.7 per cent as compared with unfilled orders on September 1st.

These statistics on the manufacture and sale of standard cotton goods are compiled from data supplied by 23 groups reporting through the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York and the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc. The statistics cover upwards of 300 classifications or constructions of standard cotton cloths and represent a large part of the total production of these fabrics in the United States.

**Sullivan Hardware Co.**

Anderson, S. C.

**Mill Supplies**

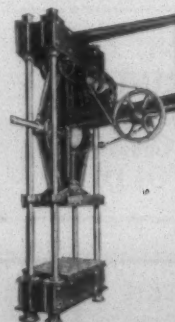
All Orders Given Prompt and  
Careful Attention

**RODNEY HUNT**

**Textile Wet Finishing Machinery**  
Water Power Equipment  
Rolls—Wood, Metal, Rubber

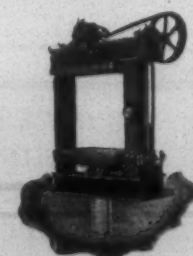
RODNEY HUNT MACHINE COMPANY  
33 MILL STREET ORANGE, MASS.

**BALING PRESS**



**Kunckle Joint**  
60 to 500

**Tons Pressure**  
Motor Drive  
Self Contained  
Can be set  
anywhere you can  
run a wire



Hydraulic, 50 to  
300 tons pressure,  
any size to  
suit your requirements.  
Let us tell you  
more about them.

Established 1872

**Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc.**

367 W. Water St.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.



## Advertising Goods to Seller in Buyer's Market

(Continued from Page 58)

ritory or make more calls in their old territory.

The most common cause of high distributing costs is lopsided selling, which results from the failure of the manufacturer to use all the selling instrumentalities that are open to him. He makes one or two agencies or avenues of distribution do all his marketing for him. He overburdens his wholesalers, or his own salesmen.

If he assigned to each factor its proper role in his marketing plan and asked it to do no more than its share, each would help the other, results would be better and selling costs would be lower.

Fine co-ordination between all selling factors which are involved in a marketing plan is essential, and every recognized sales medium should be used in order to attain the maximum effect.

When we examine any admittedly successful marketing plan, such, for example, as that of the National Lamp Works, we are impressed with the fine co-ordination that exists between all selling factors; every recognized sales medium is being used.

5. Increasing the productiveness of the salesman's call. — In many fields salesmen have so many things to sell that it is next to impossible for them to mention each item to the buyer on whom they are calling. At the most, the buyer can give them only a few minutes' time. If they would show their full line, hours would be required.

Salesmen usually solve this difficulty by concentrating on a few specialties or leaders and let the rest take pot-luck.

A number of manufacturers help their salesmen, under circumstances of this kind, by constantly playing up different portions of their line in business paper advertisements. In this manner retailers are gradually acquainted with the line.

Perhaps they become interested in

parts of it that the salesmen have neglecting to show. They ask to see these additional numbers, and thus the salesmen sell larger bills than they would otherwise.

6. Advertising in business papers to back up the wholesaler.—This is one of the greatest fields of usefulness for the business paper advertisement. Manufacturers are always complaining about the co-operation they receive from wholesalers. The facts of the matter are



A. M. Guillet

Mr. Guillet will have charge of the Dixie Spindle and Flyer Co.'s exhibit at the Southern Textile Exposition.

that the wholesaler is doing the best he can; he has thousands of items to sell and naturally he cannot permit his salesmen to give much attention to each article. The wholesaler has to sell the things that his customers are asking for; he has no time to do missionary selling.

The manufacturer could help the retail trade. Many companies are doing this by advertising in business papers.

A notable example is the National Carbon Company. This concern sells

its batteries and flashlights through wholesalers exclusively. It has no direct contact with its dealers. Its only line of communication with them is through its trade advertising.

This advertising so successfully present the merits of Everyready products, and why the dealer should handle them, that the wholesaler's salesman doesn't get a chance to forget them when he is booking a customer's order.

That is one of the biggest accomplishments of competent trade advertising—it removes the ordering of the advertised product from the memory and makes it automatic.

7. Getting the advertiser's message to all buying factors.—Almost everyone who works in a store today is a buyer, especially all who come in contact with customers. The manufacturer's salesman usually sees only the actual buyer. The manufacturer's trade advertising, if it is properly prepared, reaches all who have buying influence.

It is the custom of all progressive merchants to pass business papers around among their sales people, with the request that they note any articles advertised for which they may be receiving calls or which they think could be sold. A store that didn't follow this practice today would soon find its stock lacking many of the most saleable articles. If there were no other reason for business paper advertising, it would amply justify itself on this score alone.

8. Presenting ideas and suggestions to the trade.—A common fault among business paper advertisers is to advertise the product from the consumer viewpoint rather than from the retailer's viewpoint. They tell about the product's qualities, how to use it, etc. That sort of argument does not ordinarily interest the dealer. What he wants to know is how to sell the product, how to display it, how to advertise it and how much money he can make by handling it.

The best trade advertisers invariably take this slant in their business paper copy. There are a number of advertisers in the electrical indus-

try who use this appeal, particularly among the lamp manufacturers. The Corning Glass Works, the Armstrong Cork Company, and Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Inc., are a few other business paper advertisers that always talk the language that the retailer likes to hear—sales, profits, turnover.

Practically every manufacturer could employ that kind of trade copy. It is hard to imagine a company that has not an inexhaustible fund of selling suggestions to pass along to its dealers. There is no better business paper copy than these suggestions.

9. Advertising special events to dealers.—Here is another never-failing source of trade advertising copy. Special events are always transpiring in every large business. This makes capital news to relay to dealers.

A good way to announce a new consumer advertising campaign to the trade is to tell about it simply and then explain to dealers how they can tie up their merchandising to the campaign.

The most frequently used subject of this type is the announcement relating to consumer advertising. Retailers are told that they should stock up heavily because the big campaign that is starting in all the leading magazines will create an unprecedented demand for the advertised product.

Basically, this makes a good subject for dealer advertising. The trouble is that it is overdone and often grossly exaggerated. As a result, retail merchants are now taking the attitude that if the manufacturer's advertising creates such overwhelming demand, they (the retailers) will soon discover it, and that in the meantime it isn't necessary to do so much shouting.

A good way to announce a new consumer to the trade is to tell about it simply and then explain to dealers how they can tie up their merchandising to the consumer drive. Colgate & Company has used this method skillfully in informing grocers about Super Suds.

10. Telling dealers about changes

**INSPECTING  
SEWING  
BRUSHING  
SHEARING  
SINGEING  
PACKAGING  
FOLDING**

### Curtis & Marble Machine Co.

**Textile Machinery  
Cloth Room and Packaging Machinery  
WORCHESTER, MASS.**

**SOUTHERN OFFICE**

1000 Woodside Bldg.

Greenville, S. C.

**DOUBLING  
MEASURING  
WINDING  
STAMPING  
TRADEMARKING  
CALENDER  
ROLLING**

**WE HAVE BEEN  
MAKING  
HIGH GRADE  
PRODUCTS  
FOR 45 YEARS  
MERIT COUNTS**

### THE DAVID BROWN COMPANY LAWRENCE, MASS.

DAVID M. BROWN, Pres.

for

GEO. G. BROWN, Treas.

**"HIGH GRADE"**

**BOBBINS-SPOOLS-SHUTTLES**

**IF YOU HAVE NOT  
USED OUR  
AUTOMATIC LOOM  
SHUTTLES  
YOU SHOULD DO SO  
THERE ARE NONE  
BETTER ON THE  
MARKET**



in line, new products. — At a time when the fashion appeal has been introduced into almost every line of goods, ranging from ax handles to zinc, and changes are taking place so fast that yesterday's merchandise is passe tomorrow, manufacturers ought to be thankful that there is a medium through which they can announce these changes to their dealers, at least once a month.

The business paper is the only medium that reaches the retailer often enough to get these announcements of product changes to the trade before they are out of date. Catalogs are often too slow. Frequently there are further changes in the line before the new catalog reaches the trade.

In many fields, salesmen are too slow. Their samples are obsolescent a few weeks after they start on their road trips. The only way a manufacturer with a rapidly changing line of goods can post all of his dealers quickly is through the pages of the industry's business press.

This style of advertising can be used advantageously even where only occasional changes or additions are made to a line. The National Lead Company recently used this kind of advertising most forcefully in announcing its new soft, easily-mixed lead to the retail trade.

11. Sampling a new product to the trade.—It may not be possible to get a retailer to order by mail an untried product, but it is possible to get him to send for a free sample. If he likes the sample, it is not hard

to get him to stock a trial shipment of it.

This method of opening up new retail accounts works so smoothly that it is surprising that more manufacturers do not use it. It is used to a considerable extent in the grocery business and with amazingly satisfactory results.

12. Tying the trade into one large enthusiastic family. — Manufacturers often forget that their dealers are allies who nearly always fight alone. The manufacturer usually has only one dealer in a community. As a rule he knows nothing about that manufacturers' dealers in other communities. How much better that dealer would feel if he knew what other dealers are doing with that manufacturer's goods in other communities.

Some manufacturers go to the tremendous expense of holding conventions of dealers. The purpose is that the dealers may get acquainted and catch enthusiasm from one another. An enthusiasm breeding convention of this sort can be held monthly in the advertising pages of the industry's business papers at a fraction of what a flesh-and-blood convention would cost.

The chain stores are finding that one of the weaknesses in their system is that they are not tied closely enough together. Many are starting house magazines, the purpose of which is to interchange ideas among managers and to make the good discoveries of some stores the common practice of all stores.

Manufacturers can interchange ideas of this kind among their dealers without going to the trouble and expense of publishing a house magazine. They will find the business papers made to order for their purpose.

Among the manufacturers who have used this kind of trade appeal with notable results are Hart Schaffner & Marx, the clothing manufacturer, and The Hoover Company.

## Rayon in the U. S. Knitting Industry

**M**ULTIFILAMENT, or so-called super rayon yarns, and the non-lustrous, or delustered, rayon yarns, are remarked as the outstanding developments so far as the knitting industry is concerned by various commentators in the Rayon Supplement of the Daily News Record, New York, issued last week. "An important factor in the progress of knitted rayon fabrics suitable for underwear," says Mr. J. W. Brantman, of the Princeton Knitting Mills, "has been the development of multifilament, or so-called super yarns.

When knitted rayon fabrics first were recognized and adopted as a desirable and necessary commodity in the manufacture of underwear, it was established that the tighter a rayon fabric was knitted, the more acceptable it was from a standpoint of appearance and service. Cloth knitted in this fashion of a standard filament yarn, while for general appearance was satisfactory, was in weight heavier than was comfortable in an undergarment, and was somewhat harsh against the body when worn. However, with the yarns available, this was the best result that could be achieved.

In order to enlarge the scope for the demand of rayon knitted fabrics in the underwear market, the necessity for the development of a finer rayon yarn became apparent, and the producers of rayon yarn finally achieved their purpose in multifilament yarns. These yarns were spun with a greater number of filaments to the individual thread, and each filament, due to the special process to which it was subjected, naturally was softer and finer. This consequently produced a yarn that was softer.

### Fabrics of Multifilament Yarns.

Manufacturers of fabrics found that these super yarns could be knitted just as tightly as was necessary, and a cloth of this construction made of these yarns, was softer, more mellow, and had a more even appearance; and still was of a proper and satisfactory weight. Garments made of the super yarn fabrics therefore were preferable, as they felt softer, had a better appearance, and were very comfortable when worn.

Like all new propositions, when multifilament rayon yarns were first

(Continued on Page 70)

# Georgia Webbing & Tape Company

COLUMBUS, GEORGIA

MANUFACTURERS OF

## Narrow Fabrics

### WEBBING FOR MECHANICAL USES

*up to six inches in width*

### COLUMBUS TAPE FASTENERS

*for spinning tape*

### NON-STRETCH WEBBING

*for automobile tops*

### CASKET WEBBING

### SPINNING AND TWISTER TAPES

*various widths, weights, and weaves*

### LOOP EDGE WRAPPING TAPE

*for tire manufacturers*

### PLAIN WRAPPING TAPE

*for vulcanizing purposes*

### TAPE SEWING THREAD

**Durability**

**("COLUMBUS TAPE")**

**Strength**

Products of Georgia Webbing & Tape Company will be exhibited in Booth No. 21—Annex—during the Exposition. This booth will be in charge of J. R. Killian, President, and W. I. Hudson, Jr., Secretary-Treasurer. They extend a cordial invitation to all who may be interested in narrow fabrics, especially Spinning and Twister Tape, to visit their booth.



# SHAMBOW

at the

## Southern Textile Exposition

Greenville, S. C.  
October 15th-20th

BOOTHS 105-106-107

The most complete exhibit ever made of  
Cotton, Wool, Worsted, Duck, Silk and  
Rayon

# SHUTTLES

for

*Plain and Automatic Looms*

The exhibition will include all the most  
improved designs of threader eyes, tensions,  
spindles and shuttles.

*Complimentary Tickets on Request*

Make Our Booth Your Headquarters

**SHAMBOW**  
Shuttles Exclusively  
**SHUTTLE - COMPANY**

WOONSOCKET, R.I.  
GREENVILLE, S.C.      PATERSON, N.J.

## Safety in Cotton Industry

(Continued from Page 56)

pany, Pawtucket and Westerly, R. I., has a record of less than 2 lost time accidents per 100 employees for the last two years.

Firestone Cotton Mills, of Fall River, employs about 1,000 persons, and did not have a lost time accident in December, 1927, or January, 1928. The average rate for the last six months is 4.7 per 100 employees.

The Artic Plant of B. B. & R. Knight Corporation, employing 350, went from December 17th to May 22nd without a lost time accident, then had one accident and have had none since. The Natick Plant, employing 400 persons, went from March 5th to August 21st with no lost time accidents. The Grant Plant, employing 150 persons, had no lost time accidents from November 1st to March 28th, and had no accidents in April, May or June. The Royal Plant had no accidents in January, May and June. The Centerville Plant had no accidents in January, one in February, none in March, four in April, none in May, and one in June.

The Whitman Mills in New Bedford have less than two accidents per 100 employees per year.

The Butler Mills average about two accidents per 100 employees per year.

The New England Southern Mills, employing 400 persons, have been 18 months without a lost time accident.

The Kilburn Mills, employing 1,300 persons, went through January, February and March without an accident.

To illustrate the type of accident hazard in the cotton mills the record of the Androscoggin Mill in Lewiston is given in some detail. For the year ending July 1, 1928, the mill averaged employing 922 persons and had 7 lost time accidents, resulting in 327 days lost. This is at the rate of .76 accidents per 100 employees per year. There were no accidents from mechanical causes, all seven accidents resulting from non-mechanical causes.

These seven accidents and the time lost were as follows:

Cause	No. of Accidents	Days Lost
Falls	1	194
Handling material	2	44
Striking against objects	3	68
Burns	1	21
Total	7	327

That this period was not the exception is shown by the accident summary for the past seven years, where the days lost per employee gradually decreased from 1.02 to 0.35 per employee. The frequency of accidents per 100 employees shows a low average for the seven years.

### Accident Summary.

Year ending June 30	Frequency accidents per 100 employees	Severity days lost per employee
1920	3.32	1.02
1921	4.75	.75
1922	5.47	.85
1923	4.46	.67
1924	4.66	.73
1925	5.70	.75

1926	3.7	.66
1927	4.28	.73
1928	.76	.35

This example illustrates clearly the problem that confronts the cotton manufacturer. The exposure to machinery hazard has been reduced to a minimum, leaving the possibility of further reduction in accidents almost entirely in the non-mechanical class, where practically all accidents are the result of carelessness, chance-taking, negligence, or lack of ordinary precaution on the part of the employee.

Many excellent papers have been presented at previous meetings of the Safety Council telling in detail how accident prevention work should be organized and what methods of procedure will bring results, and it would only be repeating to give them here. There are, however, certain fundamentals that are necessary in a successful safety organization.

First—The active head of the company, usually the treasurer in a cotton mill, must be convinced that continuous safety work is essential.

Second—The agent and superintendent must be made to realize that getting results from safety work is a part of their job.

Third—The overseers must be held responsible for any accident occurring in their department.

Fourth—The employee must be educated to an understanding that safety work is primarily for his benefit.

## Textile School at Clemson Growing Fast

Clemson College, S. C.—The Textile School at Clemson College has opened with a larger enrollment than ever in its history, having about 170 students.

During the summer vacation a number of new machines, including an 82-inch Crompton & Knowles side cam blanket loom and Fade-O-Meter, have been added to the equipment.

After being away for the purpose of studying methods of cotton manufacturing toward the further improvement and development of the textile department, the faculty returned. Mr. Eaton visited Eastern mills, Mr. Lee and Mr. McKenna took special work at N. C. State College, Mr. Cartee made special study of fancy woven fabrics. Mr. Mullin made special study of bleaching, finishing and dyeing at various plants in Europe.

### Two Assistants.

On account of the increased enrollment it was necessary for the department to add two assistants, G. H. Dunlap in the carding division and W. E. Tarrant in the weaving division, and an assistant in the chemistry division yet to be appointed.

Professor Mullin has added a large and widely varied line of examples and samples of foreign textile fabrics, etc., from all parts of the world to his division. Arrangements have also been made to import considerable new equipment from abroad for this division.





*Like a vast exhibit of*  
**MODERN DRYING**  
*throughout textile industry*

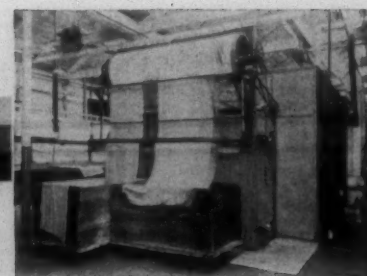
Installations of Proctor Dryers, like a vast exhibit of modernization, show you all that is best today in drying raw stock, skein yarns, package yarns, warps, piece goods, carpet, hosiery, etc.

New and improved types of these machines command attention to advantages never before attained in drying. For example, the New Proctor Super Dryer shows raw stock drying on a new high plane of efficiency and satisfaction at a new low level of cost—a dryer that saves space, steam, trouble and waste. The New Proctor Air Dryer for Warps proves itself a power in producing better quality warps. The Proctor Tenter Housing demonstrates how to get the most out of tenters and effect large savings in tentering cost. The Proctor Loop Dryer for piece goods offers new advantages.

And so on thru the line of Proctor Dryers—for yarn, hosiery, carpet and many other materials—each offers the most in modernization. Each embodies an unparalleled dryer engineering experience. Whatever your drying need, Proctor Dryers serving similar needs will point the way to the paying modern practice.

**Proctor & Schwartz, Inc.**  
**Philadelphia, Pa.**

**Southern Representative: H. G. Mayer, Charlotte, N. C.**





## Index To Advertisers

Where a — appears opposite a name it indicates that the advertisement does not appear in this issue.

Page	Page
<b>-A-</b>	<b>-L-</b>
Abbott Machine Co. 95	Lambeth Rope Corp. 73
Abington Machinery Works 119	Lane, W. T. & Bros. 116
Akron Belting Co. 107	Langley, W. H. & Co. 116
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. 110	Lawrence, A. C. Leather Co. 77
American Aniline & Extract Co. 109	Lea, David M. & Co., Inc. 118
American Bobbin Co. 109	Leslie, Evans & Co. 116
American Casablancas Corp. 18	Lestershire Spool & Mfg. Co. (Colored Insert)
American Glanzstoff Corp. 91	Lewis, John D. 71
American Molstening Co. 116	Leyland Tomas & Co., Inc. 39
American Yarn & Processing Co. 5	Lincoln Electric Co. 13
Amory, Browne & Co. 110	Link-Belt Co. 91
Apco-Mossberg Corp. 110	Lowell Shuttle Co. 91
Arabol Mfg. Co. 110	David Lupton's Sons Co. 91
Armstrong Cork Co. 110	<b>-M-</b>
Arnold, Hoffman & Co. 110	Marston, Jno. P. Co. 91
Ashworth Bros. 98	Mathieson Alkali Works 91
Associated Business Papers, Inc. 98	Mauney Steel Co. 7
Atlanta Brush Co. 105	McLeod Companies 65
<b>-B-</b>	Meister, C. A. Co. (Insert)
Bahnson Co. 105	Mill Devices Co. (Insert)
Bancroft, Jos. & Sons Co. 14-114	Mississippi Glass Co. (Insert)
Barber-Colman Co. 123	Moreland Sizing Co. 89
Baruer Mfg. Co. 123	Morse Chain Co. 89
Bell, Geo. C. (Colored Insert)	<b>-N-</b>
Bond, Chas. Co. 48-49	National Aniline & Chemical Co. 53-117
Borne, Scrymser Co. 98	National Ring Traveler Co. 102
Bosson & Lane 102	Neutrastol Chemical Corp. 100
Bouligny, R. H., Inc. 102	Neumann, R. & Co. (Colored Insert)
Bradley, A. J. Mfg. Co. 124	Newport Chemical Works, Inc. 29
Briggs-Schaffner Co. 66-92	<b>-O-</b>
Brown, David Co. 31	Oakite Products, Inc. 59
Butterworth, H. W. & Sons Co. 31	<b>-P-</b>
<b>-C-</b>	Page Fence & Wire Products Assn. 59
Carolina Power & Light Co. 32-33	Parker, Walter L. Co. 4
Carrier Engineering Corp. 117	Parks-Cramer Co. 65
Outlin & Co. 2	Perkins, B. F. & Son, Inc. 69
Charlotte Leather Belting Co. 35	Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co. 69
Charlotte Mfg. Co. 2	Piccadilly Hotel
Celanese Corp. of America 35	Proctor & Schwartz, Inc. 69
Central Roller & Belting Co. 104	<b>-R-</b>
Chemical Dye Corp. 104	Ramsey Chain Co. 116
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co. 104	Reeves Bros., Inc. 57
Collins Bros. Machine Co. 104	Rhyne, Moore & Thies 51
Commercial Fibre Co. of America, Inc. 34	Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co. 64-78
Consolidated Steel Strapping Co. 108	R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co. 118
Adam Cook's Sons 111	Rice Dobby Chain Co. 10
Corn Products Refining Co. 101	Robinson, Wm. & Son Co. 108
Courtney, Dana S. Co. 116	Rogers Fibre Co. 24-25
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works. 65	Sandoz Chemical Works, Inc. 124
Crump, F. M. & Co. 64	Sargent's C. G. Sons Corp. 47
Curran & Barry 104	Scott, Henry L. & Co. 122
Curtis & Marble Machine Co. 66-74	Seaboard Ry. 86
Cutler-Hammer Mfg. Co. 6	Seydel Chemical Co. 68
<b>-D-</b>	Seydel-Woolley Co. 82
D. & M. Co. 100	Shambow Shuttle Co. 12
Dary King Traveler Co. 16	Sipp Machine Co. 117
Davis & Furber Machine Co. 116	Sirrine, J. E. & Co. 63
Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc. 75	S K F Industries 69
Diamond Chain & Mfg. Co. 100	Slip-not Belting Co. 119
Dixie Spindle & Flyer Co., Inc. 64	Sonneborn, L. Sons 119
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co. 104	Sonoco Products 114-119
Draper, E. S. 104	Southern Landscape Service 86
Draper Corp. 104	Southern Ry. 96
Dronsfield Bros. 65	Southern Spindle & Flyer Co. 96
Duke Power Co. 21	Southern Textile Exposition 53
Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc. 46	Stafford Co. 11
DuPont de Nemours, E. I. & Co. 21	Standard Chemical Products, Inc. 88
<b>-E-</b>	Standard Nut & Bolt Co. 41
Eastwood, Benjamin Co. 122	Standard Oil Co. 70
Eaton, Paul B. 64	Steel Frame House Co. 65
Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc. 115	Steel Heddle Mfg. Co. 81
Economy Baler Co. 2	Stein, Hall & Co. 116
Emmons Loom Harness Co. 61	Stevens, J. P. & Co., Inc. 70
Entwistle, T. C. Co. 64	Stone, Chas. H. 65
<b>-F-</b>	Sullivan Hardware Co. 93
Fabreeka Belting Co. 23	Tagliabue, C. J. Mfg. Co. 17
Fafnir Bearing Co. 61	Takamine Laboratories, Inc. 79
Fairbanks-Morse & Co. 64	Terrell Machine Co. 79
Fales & Jenks Machines Co. 64	Textile Finishing Machinery Co. 76
Farish Co. 64	Textile Mill Supply Co. 76
Ferguson Gear Co. (Insert)	Thies, B., Inc. 27
Fidelity Machine Co. 72	Timken Roller Bearing Co. 45
Ford, J. B. Co. (Insert)	Tolhurst Machine Works 102
Foster Machine Co. (Insert)	Ton-Tex Corporation 102
Franklin Process Co. (Insert)	Tripod Paint Co. (Insert)
<b>-G-</b>	Tubize Artificial Silk Co. (Insert)
Garland Mfg. Co. 38	<b>-U-</b>
General Dyestuff Corp. 42-43	U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co. 113-118
General Electric Co. 67	U. S. Ring Traveler Co. (Insert) 118
Georgia Webbing & Tape Co. 67	Universal Winding Co. (Insert) 118
Graton & Knight Co. 80	<b>-V-</b>
Great Northern Hotel 30	Vanderbilt Hotel 112
Greenville Belting Co. 57	Veeder-Root, Inc. 81
<b>-H-</b>	Victor Ring Traveler Co. 64
Haberland Mfg. Co. 106	Fred'k Victor & Achells 15
Harris, A. W. Oil Co. 36	Viscose Company 90
Hart Products Corp. 103	Vogel, Joseph A. 117
H & B American Machine Co. 93	<b>-W-</b>
Hercules Powder Co., Inc. 93	Washburn, Inc. 117
Hetherington, John & Sons, Ltd. 93	Watts, Ridley & Co. 116
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co. (Colored Insert)	Wellington, Sears & Co. 94
Hunt, Rodney Machine Co. 44	Whitin Machine Works 123
Hunter Mfg. & Commission Co. 123	Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co. 37
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co. 88	Williams, J. H. Co. 116
Hotel Imperial 64	Wolf, Jacques & Co. 88
<b>-I-</b>	Wood, T. B. Sons Co. 116
Iselin-Jefferson Co. 81	Woodward, Baldwin & Co. 84
Jacobs, E. H. Mfg. Co. 124	Zagora, J. Machine & Parts Co. 84
<b>-J-</b>	
Johnson, Chas. B. 81	
<b>-K-</b>	
Kaunagraph Co. 81	
Keever Starch Co. 81	
Klipstein, A. & Co. 81	

## Rayon in the U. S. Knitting Industry

(Continued from Page 67)

knitted into fabrics and introduced in the underwear market, they were featured in the higher priced line, and this limited the sale of garments made of super yarn cloth to a field outside the popular price and demand. With the natural development and the increased demand for these fabrics, and with the resultant larger production, it is possible now to manufacture super yarn fabrics and offer them in garments that are selling in a practical manner to the consumer at popular price.

### Subdued Luster a Big Development.

An important further step in the advancement of rayon has been the development of yarns with a subdued luster. This new dull luster super rayon produced in the finished garment an item for the knitted undergarment field that for general appearance, desirability and comfort, has no equal. With the idea of keeping even this new development in the field of popular demand, as well as in the higher-priced field, the manufacturers of the fabric, as well as the makers of the undergarments, by working on a close margin, have made it possible to offer at popular prices, satisfactory garments of these new super yarns.

The results so far obtained in the sale of garments made of these new fabrics, is surpassing that of any other grade of knitted undergarment offered within the same range of price. The brand we are using, "Dulesco," has proved very satisfactory.

In view of these developments from all angles, there is no question but that super rayon fabrics for undergarments are becoming more and more essential and desirable right along. The manufacturers of undergarments who are making the most progress in the knitted rayon field are those who are featuring garments made of fabrics that are constructed of the super rayon or multifilament yarns.

The time that has intervened has tically all worth while undergarments will be made of these super rayon fabrics.

### Recent Developments.

A wide variety of possibilities in the knit goods field are set forth by another writer, James Teague, who says:

Last year the underwear and hosiery trade talked mostly of multifilament yarns and their possible application in the knit goods field. The time that has intervened has seen these yarns finding wide and varied use and today the industry turns its attention to the non-lustrous yarns as offering further possibilities in the use of rayon.

What the future of non-lustrous rayons will be is still a matter of some speculation. Some houses already have brought out lines of un-

derwear in a manner that indicates thorough confidence. Hosiery concerns that once specialized in seamless silks are said now to be preparing lines of delustered rayon stockings to retail at 50 cents a pair. And as the yarn with its subdued finish, is only 5 cents a pound higher than the product now in production, these mills foresee a fair profit on volume sales.

Since the yarn mills have paid special attention to diminishing one of rayon's biggest handicaps — its high luster—it has sought to simulate the exact luster of silk. In the new subdued luster yarn the underwear mills believe the yarn people have succeeded. They admit that the consumer is more prone to accept the newer product than the old, and therefore, are showing an interest commensurate with the novelty of the yarn.

There exists some doubt as to further possibilities of all-rayon hosiery. In the last two years the volume has fallen sharply. When the merchandise was first placed on the market it was new and its high luster and low price were incentives to buy. But not today. It is believed fully that some women again may buy rayon when shown without its once-favored sheen. The future of delustered rayons in underwear, at reasonable prices, is admittedly great.

As production of 35-denier yarns increase it is matched by a growing demand from the underwear trade. Yarns of this denier have been found particularly suitable for mixtures. Glove silk underwear manufacturers operating mostly with tricot machines discovered some time ago that 35-denier yarns are of a size similar to the silk yarns in production at their mills, and at once adopted the type. But it was found that 35s were not numerous, which restricted the output of mixtures until early this year. At present it is said that the supply is proportionate to the demand.

In the cuprammonium field, both hosiery and underwear have been found successful. Full-fashioned hose of Bemberg, retailing at \$1 a pair, have in a manner supplanted the vast quantity of irregular silk stockings that did so much to harm the industry. The demand for Bemberg has not yet been fully supplied, as hosiery mills are still being allotted only a portion of the quantity they might otherwise use. But this condition is expected to be remedied by the end of the year, when it is thought that the yarn manufacturer will be in a position to supply all needs.

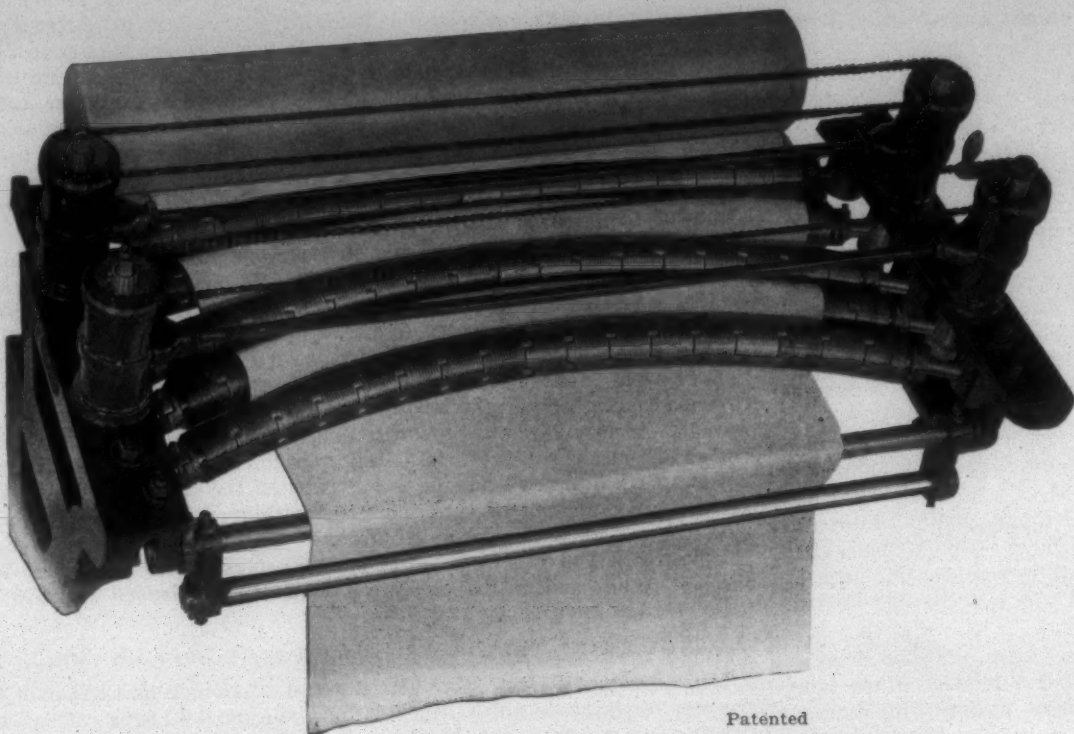
In underwear, Bemberg is priced almost at silk levels and, therefore, has not become as popular as Bemberg hosiery. Yet there have been no price recessions, which indicates that the underwear manufacturers have had no actual trouble in disposing of their merchandise.

**CHAS. H. STONE**  
**DYESTUFFS AND CHEMICALS**  
 OFFICE, WAREHOUSE & LABORATORY  
 228 WEST FIRST STREET  
**CHARLOTTE**  
 OVER TWENTY-FOUR YEARS EXPERIENCE



# The Improved Regulating Cloth Expander Three and Five Bar

FOR WATER MANGLES, STARCH MANGLES, DRY CANS, CALENDERS, MERCERIZING AND DYEING MACHINES

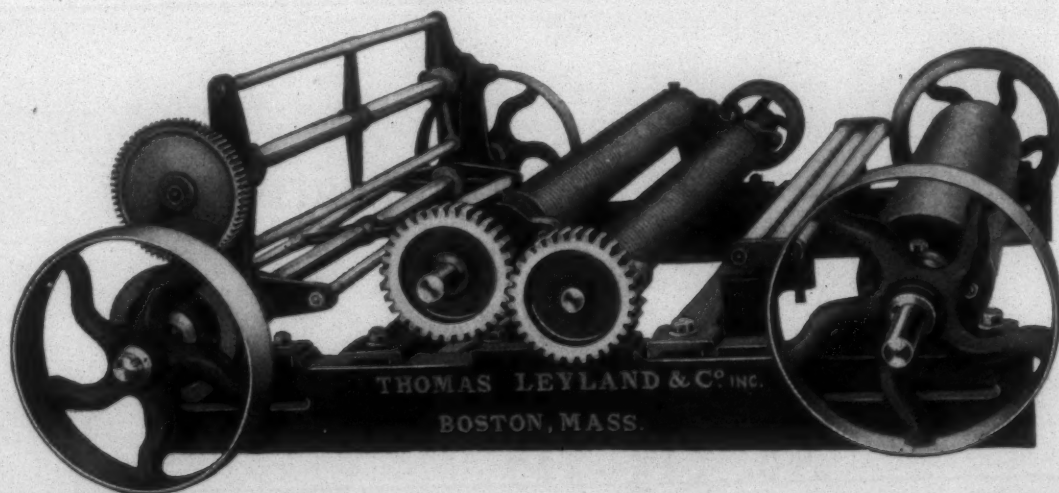


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The above cut shows the 5-bar Expander with double Regulating Motion

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With or without Plaiting Down Attachment; Scrolls Gear Driven (Belt Driven if Desired)



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Expanders are equipped with composition or malleable iron clutches, oilless bushings and bent steel bars. We also use when required, special metal bars to avoid rust. On machines for sulphur dyeing we equip the expanders with special metal clutches and special metal bars to resist chemical corrosion. For widths beyond sixty-nine inches, for quilts, wide sheetings and similar goods, we install a center support, giving rigidity, and we manufacture the so-called RUBBER COVERED Expander, the rubber tube or sleeve covering all the clutches or bobbins the entire width across the expander. This expander is suitable for silk and rayon fabrics, or for fine cottons.

Manufactured by

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### Discussion on Spinning at Huntsville Meeting

(Continued from Page 54)

know of. Our one purpose was to get more yarn on that short-traverse frame. We had to change the traveler, too. We use a No. 2 on No. 2 flange and No. 3 on the other. A different circle, of course.

MR. DAVIS: The only advantage I can see anyone would gain would be if he was on fine work, because you can get better stock in the traveler, owing to the circle. The travelers have to be thinner and narrower if running the No. 2 flange than if running No. 1 flange.

MR. RYCKMAN: We run 8s yarn; use  $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch to 15-16-inch staple—we sometimes don't get all 15-16, though that is the way the Government classes it. That is the Government classification; we check it when it comes in. A number of years ago we bought a lot of certificated cotton from the Government, certificated as  $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch full. I know some of it ran as low as  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch full. We had no comeback, because it was certificated  $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch full. We had considerable trouble with it; it was very soft and had considerable short staple. While some few fibers in it ran  $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch, I was looking for the short ones, while they were looking for the long ones. We had considerable trouble with the work all through the mill; it got weak. Because we could not find any other name for it we called it fuzzy filling; those short fibers stuck out of the yarn. It caused streaks in the cloth where the yarn hit the separators, and the only way we could do away with that was to eliminate the separators. That led us to purchase a machine for stapling cotton; it was an English machine costing \$450. That machine would actually lay the fibers out on a piece of felt, and you could get the percentages of the different length fibers, from  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch up to  $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch, or as far as it would get.

Our hank roving is 1.25; our twist multiple in roving is 1.30; front roll speed, 162; rings, 2 inches; gauge of frame, 3 inches; we have separators; use filling wind; our spindle speed is 8,000; length of traverse,  $7\frac{1}{4}$  inches; length of stroke on filling wind,  $1\frac{5}{8}$  inches; we use  $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch cone bobbin. Twist multiple in yarn, 4.88.

MR. RIMMER: On this No. 1 and No. 2 flange ring, probably someone may get a mistaken idea of what is meant. The No. 1 flange is the same diameter as the No. 2 flange. When you talk about getting more yarn on the bobbin, it is not because you have a larger diameter ring. The difference comes in the pull; you do not increase the diameter.

#### Testing Cotton Fibers

MR. MURPHY: As to twist multiple, if you cross-section 4.50 yarn and

4.88, you have more fibers to the cross section in the 4.50; consequently when you put in your cloth and go to break it you have more fibers to pull against in the 4.50. You get the additional weight in the 4.88 by contraction of twist, whereas in the 4.50 you put the weight in in the fibers.

I am a member of the D-13 Committee of the American Society for Testing Materials. There are sub-committees under the main committee D-13, and one of these is a committee on cotton. In the last year that committee has been trying to work out some method whereby fibers may be tested before they get into the yarn. At their meeting they had a very high-grade farmer. I guess you would call him. He was an experimental farmer. He brought this accusation against the mills; he said the farmer does not know just what the mills need in the way of cotton; if the mills want less variation of staple, they should tell the farmer so, or rather the experimental farmer; if the mills want certain lengths, let the farmer know that, let him know what is the most popular length that mills need. Now, the United States Bureau of Standards worked out a crude machine to test fibers and has asked several different laboratories in the country to make one of these machines and test different fibers sent them. In our laboratory at Shawmut we were asked to do that, and we have made the machine. Describing it roughly, you pull out the fibers as if you were going to staple them and wrap them with No. 20 sewing twine, coming to the center, and leave a space there about the thickness of a pin. The number of fibers they want is 10,000. Of course, you can not count them, so the length of this sewing twine is worked out in a formula which gives the approximate number of fibers. The cotton is taken out of this machine and put in a testing machine. This place in the center not wrapped with sewing twine is put between the jaws, and the fibers are broken. The amount of variation is astonishing. There is going to be a tremendous amount of work to get anywhere with it, but it strikes the Cotton Committee of D-13 that the cotton industry must arrive somewhere to get the best results and not let the cotton go in the mill before we know what it is.

MR. RYCKMAN: Can't we get a comparison on 29s or 30s yarn?

MR. LOVILL: We run 29s. Our staple is 13-16-inch to 15-16-inch, Government stapling; we call it 1-inch cotton. We use 4.90 hank roving—up to three or four months ago 4.50. Twist multiple in yarn, 4.75; setting of rolls, as close as we can get them; front roll speed, 124; size of rings, 1 13-16-inch and No. 1 flange; gauge of frame,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches; we use separators; warp wind;

(Continued on Page 74-)

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Greenville, South Carolina.

Week of October 15th





**FIG. 20.**  
Oblong Style  
(Renewable Hardwood Shoes)  
Heavy Duck  
Tough leather binding



**FIG. 67**  
Lane Shipping Hamper  
A sturdy, long-lived carrier of moderate weight. Used extensively for transporting goods in process of manufacture

## LANE CANVAS BASKETS SHIPPING HAMPERS TRUCKS

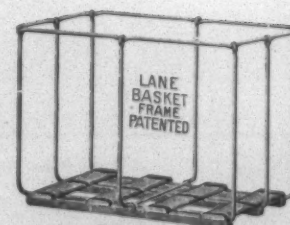
*Made of Lane Woven Duck*

See full line in Space Nos. 12  
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20.



**FIG. 27**  
Lane Heavy-Duty Truck  
Designed for severe use. Smooth surfaces prevent damage to silks, rayon and other delicate materials. Equipped with Lane-built casters with guards, always easy running

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**FIG. 49**  
Lane Basket Frame  
The Backbone of all Lane Baskets. Flexible Eye-joints. Highest grade spring steel. Wooden cross slabs

**W. T. Lane & Bros.**

**Poughkeepsie, N. Y.**

*Manufacturers*



## Discussion on Spinning at Huntsville Meeting

(Continued from Page 72)

spindle speed, 9,000; length of traverse,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches; bobbin,  $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch diameter,  $7\frac{3}{8}$  inches; diameter front roll, 1 inch.

IRA E. GUNN, Russell Mill, Alexander City, Ala.: We run 31s yarn;  $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch to 1-inch staple. We use 15-16-inch and 1-inch during the summer months and  $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch and 15-16-inch during the winter months. We use the longer cotton in the summer, because I consider the weather conditions worse then and we need better cotton. Twist multiple in yarn, 5.25; speed of front roll, 98; size ring,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches; No. 2 flange, gauge of frame,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches; no separators; filling wind; spindle speed, about 8,900; length of traverse,  $6\frac{3}{4}$  inches; the bobbin diameter I think is  $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch; I am not sure. Front roll, 1 inch; hank roving, 6.00.

MR. MURPHY: I do not want to leave an impression that someone might get in trouble about. I spoke a while ago of 4.50 twist multiple. I would not advise anyone to use 4.50 twist multiple on single warp. All our work is twist.

MR. RYCKMAN: What grade of cloth are you making, Mr. Gunn?

MR. GUNN: Print cloth, pajama check, broadcloth.

*Type of Traveler*

MR. CARROLL: I am sure some of the mills represented here use the round and square point and double-duty traveler, and I should like to get some information about that.

MR. RYCKMAN: How many are using square-point travelers? (Eight.) How many are using the round-point travelers? One man says he uses both, Mr. Carroll, the square point in the filling and the round point in the warp.

MR. J.: We find on coarse filling the traveler does not come unthreaded as often when using the square point, when doffing.

MR. RYCKMAN: Do you find any difference when changing travelers from square to round point, for instance, changing a frame from warp to filling and changing the traveler from square to round or round to square? Suppose you have a frame running on warp and using a round-point traveler and change that particular frame to filling, you change to the square point. Is that right?

MR. J.: Yes.

MR. RYCKMAN: What difference would there be in the running when you put the square point on?

MR. J.: We have not noted any. I suppose after you run a round point

for a while the square point might run a little rough for a few days, until it gets worn to the ring.

MR. MIMS: I use the square point, for the same reason. On coarse numbers the round points will come unthreaded when you doff or at any other time you stop the frame, for cleaning or anything else. I am changing all the time, so I use square points altogether, on account of that. I find if you change from square to round you are just breaking in new rings again.

P. B. CROUCH, Merrimack Manufacturing Company, Huntsville, Ala.: We use the round-point traveler for fine numbers and the square point for coarse numbers and find we have very little trouble in changing. On our 16s and coarser we use the double-duty traveler. We have had them for quite a little while. I would like to ask if anybody else has had any experience with the double-duty traveler.

MR. GUNN: I have used one box of double-duty travelers. I have not changed the whole mill, however. We find that they will last a little longer; that is the only difference I can see.

MR. RYCKMAN: I tried some of those; I am, in fact, running some of them now. When they were sold to us the impression was left with us that they would last just twice as long as the regular traveler. It is a small traveler with a little slit cut in the bowl on the top. They tell you a whole lot of stuff about why it drives the temper to the point of the traveler. I have been using them now for maybe two months on about twenty-four frames. We do get somewhat longer life out of the double-duty traveler. As to how long travelers can be used, it is a question of different localities and different humidities. If a week-end is very damp, when you come in Monday morning the travelers will be rusted, and whether they are worn out or not you will have to take them off, whether a double-duty traveler or not. It has been my experience that it is not the point of the traveler that wears but the side where the yarn runs. I may be wrong, but that is my experience. I have in my desk at home a little package of travelers, regular and double-duty, that I have taken off after one, two, three, four and five weeks' run. We make a custom of changing travelers every three weeks, in order to know that they are changed, regardless of whether they are worn out or not. We have run some of these double-duty travelers for six weeks, with the same wear as on the other in three weeks.

MR. CROUCH: We run the double-duty travelers, and I find I can run them on coarse numbers, say, 7s, for ten weeks and get good results. On finer numbers, we do not use the gravity traveler. We tried it, but it would

(Continued on Page 76)

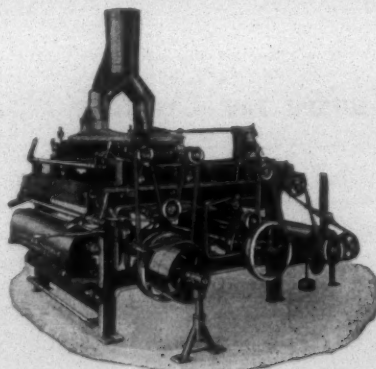
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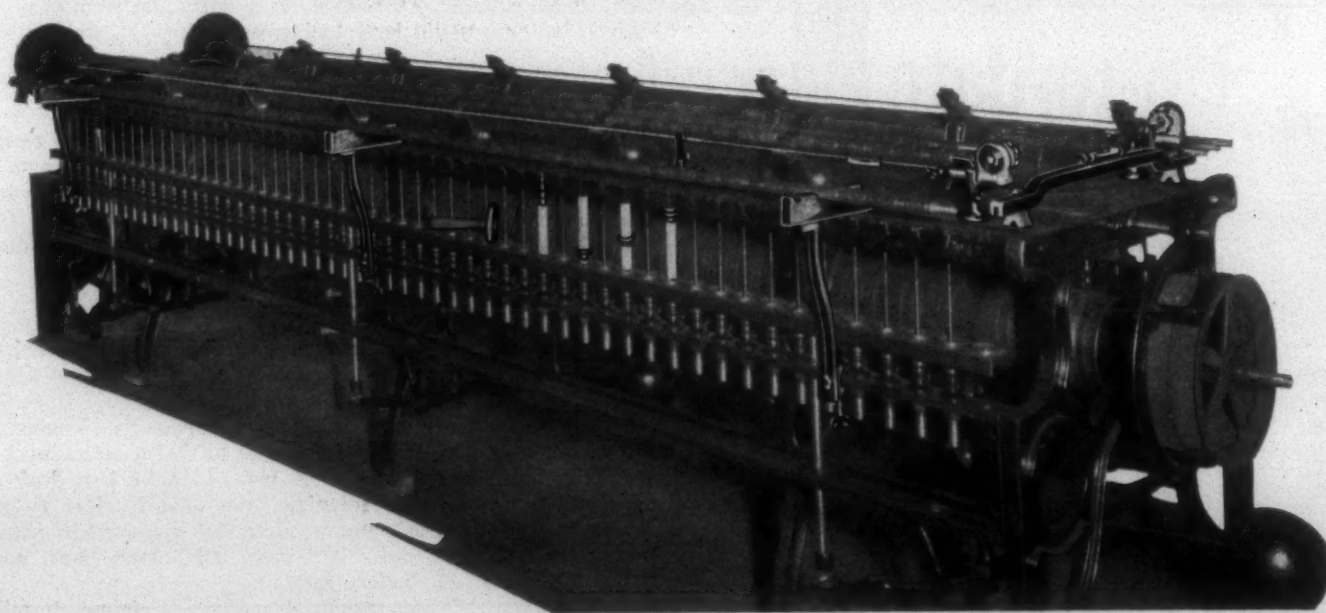
When in poor health you quickly seek the best physician, then why not apply the same principle when having your machinery repaired or overhauled?

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### Discussion on Spinning at Huntsville Meeting

(Continued from Page 74)

fall off. It seemed the traveler, being very narrow at the top, would break or would stretch; we have never been able to use the gravity traveler on fine numbers. We run the regular traveler three weeks. That is on warp.

MR. DAVIS: We have run some double-duty travelers on warp, not on filling. We are making a test now. Ordinarily we run travelers two or three weeks, depending on weather conditions. We haven't had enough experience with the double-duty travelers to say whether there will be any advantage or not. We have some running now that have been running four weeks and are apparently all right so far.

#### Long Draft Spinning

MR. RYCKMAN: Mr. Denham, can't you tell us something about long drafts?

MR. DENHAM: We put in a long-draft spinning machine several months ago, for experimental purposes. We use 1.50 intermediate roving and get five or six pounds better breaking strength. There are advantages and disadvantages in long-draft spinning. I do not believe a spinner can take care of as many sides on long draft, for there is quite a lot of cleaning. The intermediate roving gives off more lint and makes the machine dirtier, but you do get a better breaking strength. We put in seven frames for experimental purposes. If the experiment works out as we feel it should, we may go to long draft, but I don't think anybody would make any money in changing all old frames to long draft.

MR. MURPHY: Do you see any difference in the running of that work on certain days?

MR. DENHAM: No, sir; it runs so well, being new frames.

MR. RYCKMAN: You run 22s yarn, 3.00 hank roving—your draft on that would be about 783, wouldn't it?

MR. DENHAM: Yes.

MR. RYCKMAN: You have increased your draft twice?

MR. DENHAM: Yes, to 1564.

MR. RYCKMAN: What processes did you cut out of the card room? What amount is saved by putting in the long draft?

MR. DENHAM: If you had all long draft you would cut out all your speeders, but you would have to increase either the slubbers or intermediates.

MR. RYCKMAN: Is the front-roll speed on the long draft the same or greater?

MR. DENHAM: About the same. We would save in our card room about \$12,000 a year in waste. But if you put in the attachment to old spinning frames, the interest on that investment would be more than you would save in the card room.

MR. RYCKMAN: In cutting out the speeders you have reduced the doublings in your mill one-half?

MR. DENHAM: Yes.

MR. RYCKMAN: Do you consider you get just as good yarn?

MR. DENHAM: In my estimation, there is no difference. It runs a little more even as to thick and thin places; there is an advantage there.

MR. MIMS: We have eight frames on long draft. I think Mr. Denham has about covered the question. He is right about the cleaning; there is lots more cleaning than on a regular frame, but we do get better breaking strength. The spinners can not take care of as many sides on long draft and do their own cleaning, as on regular spinning; they have to clean so much oftener. Our fourth roll is covered, and we find that gives much more satisfaction than the old steel roll did. It is very satisfactory now, outside of the cleaning. We make 22s hosiery yarn.

MR. CROUCH: We are making 43s filling on frames installed in 1902, draft 550.

#### Maintenance of Spinning Machinery

MR. RYCKMAN: Let us take up the last subject: "Proper maintenance of spinning machinery necessary to produce quality yarns." What do you do to maintain your machinery in proper condition?

MR. CROUCH: We overhaul once a year.

MR. HORSLEY: We intend to overhaul at least once a year. We haven't been running that long yet. As soon as the machinery was erected we immediately started back over giving the frames a thorough overhauling.

MR. MIMS: About once a year. We do not carry a regular crew; we have only 132 frames.

MR. CARROLL: We carry a regular crew and get over once a year.

MR. DAVIS: We clean the steel rolls twice a year.

MR. K.: We clean them once a year.

MR. RYCKMAN: Do I understand, when you say "overhauling" you mean line level, roller necks all looked over and repaired, etc.? Has anyone found it necessary to have roller necks refluted?

MR. L.: I did that once, but I don't believe it pays.

MR. RYCKMAN: We clean the rolls twice a year.

(Continued on Page 78)



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## Discussion on Spinning at Huntsville Meeting

(Continued from Page 76)

Question: Does any spinner ever change the roller—that is, run one way for ten or fifteen years, then turn them around?

MR. DAVIS: Is that overhauling once a year on day run or day and night?

MR. CROUCH: At Merrimack, day and night, but we have 148 frames that do not run at night.

### Multiple System

MR. MURPHY: I should like to hear a little discussion on multiple system.

M. V. MILLER, Buck Creek Mill, Siluria, Ala.: We changed our plant over to the multiple system about three months ago. We put on clean-up hands, and the spinners don't do anything but put up ends and set in roving. Spinners that had eight sides were given ten. We were able to cut our spinning force about nine per cent. The results have been good. We have not seen any change in the production.

MR. RYCKMAN: What is the idea in changing to the multiple system?

MR. MILLER: I made a trip to North Carolina and South Carolina and saw several mills up there on it doing nicely. I saw a chance to cut our cost and pay the spinners more. We have 74 frames, and we run from 13s to 28s. We have three clean-up hands, who do all the cleaning. Some of the spinners are running twelve sides on 28s; it runs from ten to twelve. We have 132 spindles on a side; we have unusually long frames.

ROBERT W. PHILIP, Editor, Cotton, Atlanta, Ga.: Were those clean-up hands spinners before you changed?

MR. MILLER: You can put almost anybody at cleaning up. We didn't put any good spinners at cleaning up. We have three clean-up hands for 74 frames; two take 25 frames each and one 24.

MR. HORSLEY: Are you able to keep the spinning room as clean as before?

MR. MILLER: Yes; in fact we have found it better. The section men have only those three girls to go to, where they had all the room before. It saves a lot of argument, and there is less friction.

MR. HORSLEY: How much spare time will the clean-up hands have?

MR. MILLER: Not much.

MR. MURPHY: Do you think it would be advantageous to take the roving bobbins out and let somebody else clean them? Do you think you could

stretch the girls out far enough to save something there, as you do your clean-up hands?

MR. MILLER: It might be done; we have never tried it. It looks reasonable.

MR. RYCKMAN: What are the duties of the clean-up hands?

MR. MILLER: To clean up everything that is to be cleaned—pick the roving, wipe the rolls, pick the flutes, clean the spindle bases, etc. They do not wipe out the front side—the thread board; the spinners do that.

MR. CARROLL: I tried the multiple system but could not hold to it because I could not reduce the cost much. There is a cleaning attachment on the frames that does not leave very much cleaning for the spinner. Our spinners run from eight to ten sides, 21s warp and 18s to 22s filling, 252 spindles to the side on the filling frame and 202 on warp—126 and 191.

MR. MURPHY: Our spinners do everything. We made a thorough test and do not believe on coarse numbers it can be handled. Of course, there is more dirt on coarse numbers; the roving runs out so rapidly. Our girls are running eight sides of 102 spindles to the side on 6s, 7s and 8s.

MR. RYCKMAN: I have visited the Pacific Mill, at Lyman, S. C., where they have the multiple system. There the girls do not take the roving off the bobbins; they run it down to the last wrap, and then the bobbins are taken over to a man who sits at one side of the room. He has an air hose, and he cleans those bobbins off with air. He has got that down fine; his movements are almost automatic. The spinners don't do anything but keep up ends and clean off the front board.

Our time is about out, and I will turn the meeting over to Mr. Murphy.

MR. MURPHY: The term of our secretary will not be out until our spring meeting. I shall ask Mr. Gregg to state how the chairman of the division is selected.

J. M. GREGG, Secretary-Treasurer, Southern Textile Association: The chairman of the division is appointed by the Executive Secretary and the Board of Governors of the Association.

The selection of the time and place for the spring meeting was left to the Executive Committee.

Mr. Gregg announced that the fall meeting of the Southern Textile Association will take place at Greenville, S. C., in October, during the Southern Textile Exposition; also that there will be a meeting of the Master Mechanics that week.

On motion, a rising vote of thanks was extended to the Huntsville committee, to Mr. Ryckman, and to Mr. Murphy.

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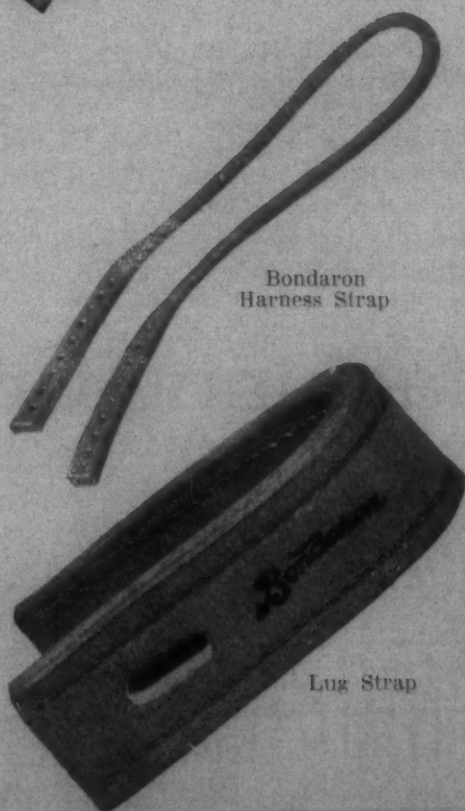
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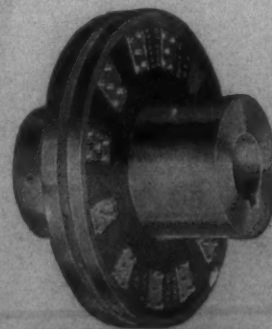
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ALSO, you'll find the entire Howard Organization ready at all times to serve you. Let our representatives show you the true meaning of prompt, personal service . . . . . and a fair deal on all card clothing problems.

See Our Exhibit at the Southern Textile Exposition

## Howard Bros. Manufacturing Co.

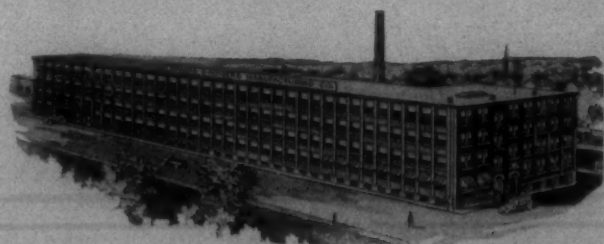
*Established 1866*

Home Office and Factory: Worcester, Mass.

*Branches*

Philadelphia, Pa.

Atlanta, Ga.



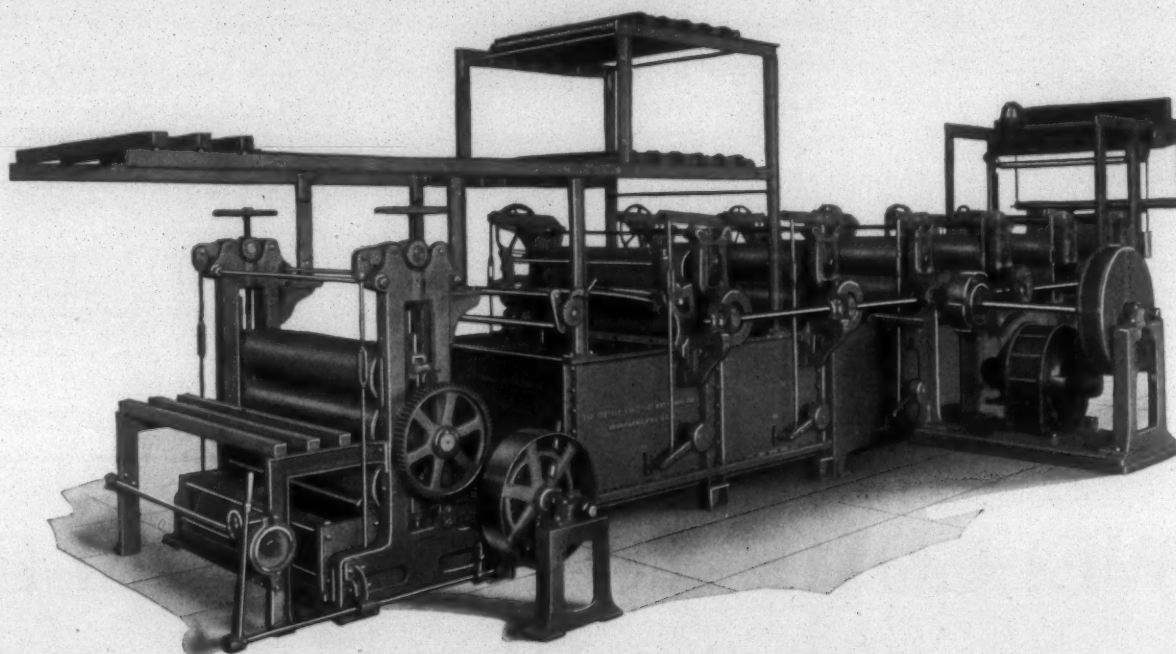
TRADE MARK  
**TUFFER**  
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.



## We Build All Kinds of Machinery

for the processing and finishing of fabrics. This includes Bleaching, Mercerizing, Dyeing, Drying, Printing and Finishing Machinery for all kinds of fabrics and cotton warp yarns.

Our Exhibit at the *Southern Textile Show* Space 123  
will be worth a visit



110—Padder, Oxidizing and After-Treatment Machine

The equipment shown above consists of a three-roll Padder and After-treatment Machine with Oxidizing Rigging, particularly adapted for producing sulphur colors on cotton fabrics by the continuous method.

Ranges of two or more machines where continuous processing is possible are our specialty. We will gladly go over your proposition with you and make recommendations regarding present or future equipment.

## THE TEXTILE-FINISHING MACHINERY CO.

Main Office and Works  
Providence, R. I.

New York Office  
30 Church St.

Southern Representative, H. G. Mayer, Charlotte, N. C.



## Cotton Manufacturing and Safety

(Continued from Page 44)

Average payment per case	290.50
Average wages per hour, 1924	0.285
\$100 pay roll pays 350.9 man hours	
100 man hours cost pure premium	0.22799

If 100 hours in the Southern cotton mills at an hourly wage of \$0.285 costs \$0.22799 pure premium, then at a wage of \$0.460 the pure premium would be \$0.36800 per 100 man hours, proving Southern cotton mills less hazardous than Northern because at the same wages the pure premium would be \$0.0918 less per 100 man hours of work.

If the average payment per case in the Southern cotton mills at a wage of \$0.285 is \$290.50, at a wage of \$0.460 the average payment per case would be \$468.88, or \$114.20 more per case than in the Northern mills.

### Analysis of Lost Time From Accidents in the Cotton, Spinning and Weaving Industry.

Furnished by American Mutual Liability Insurance Company.

Per cent of lost time chargeable to specified causes, based on 19,661 lost time accidents involving 412,837 days lost, with an average of 21.0 days lost per accident.

#### Mechanical Causes.

	Per Cent
Warping and weaving machines	10.19
Spinning, spooling and twisting	7.54
Card	4.02
Opening and picking machines	2.86
Elevators and hoists	1.89

Combers, slubbers and lapping machines	1.60
Cloth room machines	1.33
Incidental machine shop tools	.78
Incidental woodworking machines	.73
Power and transmission	.64
Other textile machines	1.27
Other mechanical causes	.95
Total mechanical causes	33.80

#### Non-Mechanical Causes.

	Per Cent
Handling material	23.52
Falls of persons	20.07
Striking against objects	9.46
Falling material	3.58
Hand tools	3.09
Plant vehicles	2.47
Burns	1.33
Electricity	.54
Flying objects	.50
Vehicles	.33
Poisonous substances	.28
Other non-mechanical causes	1.03
Total non-mechanical causes	66.20
Grand total	100.00

12.42% of total time lost due to infection cases.

1.60% of total time lost due to eye injuries.

.02% of total time lost due to eye injuries—infection.

.56% of total time lost due to loose-clothing accidents.

The National Council on Compensation Insurance of New York City has furnished a table showing experience collected and tabulated by the council covering five policy years, 1920 to 1924, inclusive. The table is attached. It shows the pay roll insured, the number of losses sustained, and the total cost of such losses. From these figures the computation has been made of the pure premium per \$100 insured. This pure premium is understood to be the amount paid back in losses with-

out account being taken of the cost to companies in getting any business and paying overhead expenses. In mills doing cotton spinning and weaving the pure premium is 81 cents. In mills making cotton yarn and thread the pure premium was 87 cents. In mills spinning and weaving woolen the pure premium was 68 cents, while it was 82 cents in mills making yarn only. There is a considerable difference in wages in the cotton and woolen industries and the experience figures given in and of themselves give only definite information concerning accidents. The bureau has available, however, from its own publication the average wage per hour in 1920, 1922 and 1924 in cotton and woolen mills and using an average of the wages for the three years as a measurement of wages throughout the period, 1920 to 1924, some interesting figures are developed.

From these figures the conclusion would be that the woolen industry is less hazardous than the cotton industry. In the statements that follow the figures for cotton spinning or weaving, or woolen spinning or weaving are given, but not the figures for cotton or woolen yarn. The data for mills making yarn only are omitted because the bureau's wage figures are based on both spinning and weaving.

#### Cotton Spinning and Weaving.

Pay roll insured	\$928,401,000
Number of cases	22,268
Paid in losses	7,558,600
Paid in losses per \$100 insured	0.81
Average payment per case	339.44
Average cotton mill wages per	

hour, 1920 to 1924, inclusive	0.394
\$100 pay roll pays 253.8 man hours	
\$100 man hours cost pure premium	0.31915

#### Wool Spinning and Weaving.

Pay roll insured	\$671,471,200
Number of cases	11,877
Paid in losses	4,584,550
Paid in losses per \$100 insured	0.68
Average payment per case	386.00

Average woolen mill wages per hour, 1920 to 1924, inclusive	0.545
\$100 pay roll pays for 183.5 man hours	

100 man hours cost pure premium	0.37057
---------------------------------	---------

If 100 man hours in woolen mills at a wage of \$0.545 cost \$0.37057 pure premium, then at a wage of \$0.394 the pure premium would be \$0.30016, per 100 hours proving woolen mills less hazardous than cotton because at the same wages the pure premium would be \$0.01899 less per 100 man hours of work.

If the average payment per case in woolen mills at an average hourly wage of \$0.545 is \$386.00, at a wage of \$0.394 the average payment per case would be \$279.05.

This confirms the statement that woolen mills are less hazardous than cotton mills since at the same wage as that paid in cotton mills the average payment per case in cotton mills.

#### Cotton Spinning and Weaving—North.

Pay roll insured	\$711,272,200
Number of cases	16,363
Paid in losses	5,797,157
Paid in losses per \$100 of insured	0.82

(Continued on Page 84)

# WELCOME TO GREENVILLE AND OUR BOOTH No's. 59 & 60

## LET US EXPLAIN

### Our Free Service on All Belting Made by Greenville Belting Company

After using BELTING and PICKERS made in all parts of the United States, just try some made in GREENVILLE.

Won't cost as much. Will give better service.

Get it when you want it. No Freight or Express charges to pay.

Not billed until delivered to your mill.

Turn your belt troubles over to us.

"You've got to be satisfied before we are."

## Greenville Belting Company

Telephone 2218

Greenville, S. C.





# PRODUCTS



## *for* COTTON

The various processing needs, peculiar to the manufacture of cotton into cloth, are supplied by a variety of staple and specialized products bearing the AKCO trade mark—a symbol of quality. These lines carry through the various stages of development, such as carding,

twisting, sizing, de-sizing, de-gumming, dyeing and finishing. We also carry a complete line of staple dyestuffs for all cotton treatments, as well as for fancy mixtures. Next time you need a cotton processing product, remember to

*Get It From Klipstein*

BOSTON, MASS.  
CHICAGO, ILL.  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.  
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

**A. KLIPSTEIN & CO.**  
644-52 Greenwich St.  
NEW YORK CITY

CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Represented in Canada by  
A. KLIPSTEIN & CO., LTD.  
MONTREAL, CANADA

# AKCO PRODUCTS

CHEMICALS — DYESTUFFS — OILS — SIZES — FINISHES — WAXES



## Description of Exhibits

**The Bristol Co.**, Waterbury, Conn., will be represented by H. L. Griggs, general sales manager; H. E. Beane, G. H. Gaites, J. H. Ferguson and A. A. Ault. Their exhibit will consist of recording thermometer and pressure gauges, Bristol counters and time recorders; recording and indicating tachometers; automatic temperature control equipment operated by means of compressed air for steam process work, etc.; recording ammeters, voltmeters and wattmeters, switchboard and portable type; recording and controlling humidity instruments; Bristol safety set screws and socket head crop screws.

**David Brown Co.**, Lawrence, Mass., **Bull Dog Electric Products Co.**, Detroit, Mich., will show Bulldog controlling and distributing apparatus for electric light and power as follows: Bulldog safety switches, Bulldog universal light and power panel boards and cabinets, Bulldog safety Fuserors Saftofuse. These products will represent advanced designs in this type of all electrical engineers. L. E. Lewis, of Charlotte, will be in charge.

**Centrif-Air Machine Co., Inc.**, Atlanta, Ga., manufacturers of equipment, will show the Centrif-Air adjustable cotton cleaning system in booth 312, which will be in charge of Jno. B. Brennen, vice-president and manager. This system uses mechanical and centrifugal force for opening cotton and removing dust,

dirt, leaf particles and other extraneous matter small enough to pass through cleaning screens—then centrifugal force, gravity and air to free the opened cotton from rocks, metal, glass, heavy seed and all other hard materials heavier than the staple of the cotton. Atkinson, Haserick & Co., Boston, Mass., are sole agents in Northern United States and Canada for the Centrif-Air Machine Co.

**Davenport Mfg. Co., Inc.**, Davenport, Iowa, will exhibit Schick power presses which are time, labor and money saving and will successfully bale all conceivable material, including rags, cotton, wool, cotton waste, shoddy cloth, yarn, blankets, burlap, clothing, etc. All the presses are equipped with especially built torque motors, direct connected, but may be obtained in belt drive if so desired. Their exhibit will be in Passage 1, Textile Hall, and will be in charge of L. S. Knight, Wm. H. Jones, and several of their engineering department.

**Industrial Dyeing Corp. of America**, with plants at New York, Pawtucket, R. I., and Charlotte, N. C., dyers of rayon exclusively, will exhibit samples of their dyeing at the Southern Textile Exposition, booth No. 347. Representatives will be President Louis Wisner, Karl Ginter and William H. Deerfield.

**Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Co.**, Passaic, N. J., will occupy booths 23, 24,

25 and 26. The will exhibit rubber covered products such as rubber liner pails and pipes. Other features will include Condor and International transmission belt, Parante air and pneumatic tool hose, Economy C. R. L. fire hose, picker bumpers and other rubber products relating to the textile industry. Their exhibit will be directed by their representative W. E. Tiedt.

**The Permutit Co.**, New York, will occupy booth A-15. The principal and most interesting exhibit of the company will be a model of water softening and filtering equipment such as is used in industrial plants. This model is about 4 feet long and is made exactly to scale after the design of a large commercial unit that delivers 100,000 gallons per day. Even the small pipes and strainers in the interior of the water softening tank have been reproduced in miniature and the model represents a very striking and clever piece of workmanship. The company also manufactures Ranarex instruments for recording CO<sub>2</sub>, gas density, ammonia gas, etc., which will be exhibited and operated. R. W. Irwin and W. H. Mitchell of the Chattanooga office will be in attendance.

**Transmission Ball Bearing Co.**, Buffalo, N. Y., will exhibit a complete line of their transmission equipment. This includes Chapman ball bearing for line shafting, Chapman pillow blocks, Chapman ball

bearing loose pulleys and other equipment.

**S K F Industries**, New York City, as an outstanding feature of their exhibit in Spaces 7, 8 and 9 in the Annex, will show a cutaway section of a giant S K F roller bearing spindle. To more fully illustrate the significance of this great development in over 100 years' history of the spinning spindle, there will also be on exhibit spinning frames which will very clearly show a comparison of the power consumed by the S K F roller bearing spindle and the plain bearing spindle.

There will also be shown the various types of S K F anti-friction bearings which are used on textile machinery of all kinds.

The following representatives will be in attendance: R. H. DeMott, H. A. Fonda, G. F. Langevin, K. W. Meklenburg, B. F. Davis, E. M. Potter, T. S. Jackson, N. Miller, R. W. Franklin, M. H. Courteney.

**The Sherwin-Williams Co.**, Philadelphia, Pa. Their exhibit will display Save-Lite mill whites, mill village paint and other paint accessories for mill maintenance. At their booths 1 and 2 in the annex, there will be in attendance R. B. Olney, special mill representative, Spartanburg, S. C.; E. H. Steger, mill representative, Charlotte, N. C.; J. O. Hasson, general manager, industrial sales, Cleveland, O.

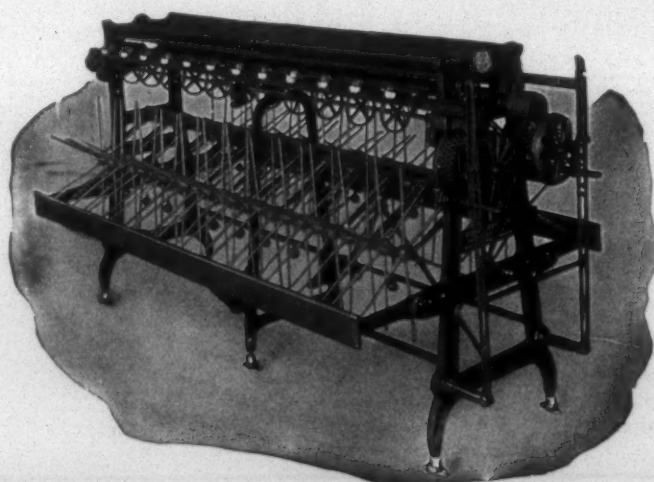


# Rayon Skein Winder



At the Show—Space 221 Annex

—OILLESS SPINDLE BEARINGS—



Sipp winders are equipped with patented oilless spindle bearings.

### Features

Oilless  
Reversible

Noiseless  
Renewable

Saves wear on ends of the spindles.

Specially designed to wind  
Rayon, Silk and mercerized yarn  
from skein to spool

Steel pipe frame construction

Patented rigid traverse motion

Single or double drive

You Are Cordially Invited to Visit Our Booth and See This Winder in Operation

Southern Agent

G. G. Slaughter, Charlotte, N. C.

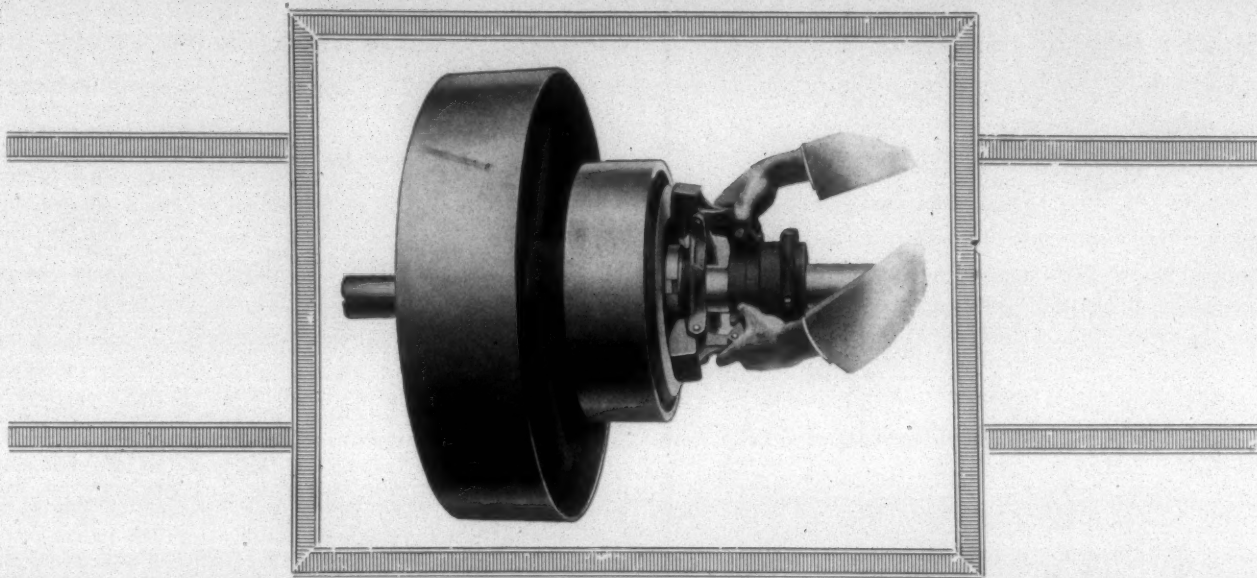


The Sipp Machine Company

Paterson, N. J.



# Announcing the PEERLESS UNIT ADJUSTING FRICTION CLUTCH



## ADJUSTMENT

The illustration above shows how readily the Peerless Unit Adjusting Clutch can be adjusted to compensate for load or wear. Simply loosen the small hollow set-screws in adjusting nut and with clutch thrown out of engagement turn the toggle mechanism with your two hands; turning to the right to tighten the clutch and to the left to loosen it.

Tightening the clutch makes it grip tighter and pull a heavier load. Sometimes conditions are such that it is desirable to have a clutch slip under a certain load. The Peerless Clutch

can easily be so adjusted that it will slip at the proper moment.

The outer rim or cover protects the friction surfaces from dust and dirt, making the Peerless a very desirable clutch for service in cement mills, phosphate plants, elevators and any other place where dust or gritty substances are afloat in the air.

The Peerless is compact in form yet possesses unusual strength; has few parts, none of which are affected by centrifugal force. Therefore, it can be depended upon to transmit rated capacities in proportion to speed.

*Send for Bulletin No. 571*

## T.B.Wood's Sons Co., Chambersburg, Pa.

Wood's Power Transmission Machinery

New England Branch: CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Southern Branch: GREENVILLE, S. C.

Shafting  
Hangers  
Couplings

Rope Drives  
Friction Clutches  
Flexible Couplings

Pulleys  
Pillow Blocks  
Belt Contactors

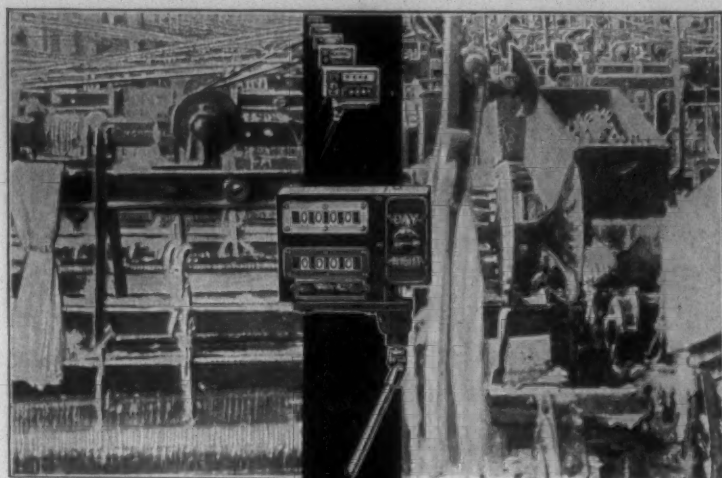
Speed Reducers  
Conveyors  
Ball Bearings

# Friction



# Clutch





They've Got a  
Line on  
PRODUCTION  
Per Loom—  
Per Weaver

This mill has a "line" on production per loom—for every loom, every day. It's the line of Veeder-Root Pick Counters on each section of looms.

It's a *straight* line on running-time, picks woven and pay earned by the individual weaver. It has straightened out disputed claims of work produced by weavers on different shifts.

It has made the actual production-costs *line up* with estimated costs. The same system of pick-recording will do the same for you. Write for Textile Counter Booklet.

See our Exhibit at the Southern Textile Exposition

**Veeder-ROOT INCORPORATED**  
HARTFORD, CONN.

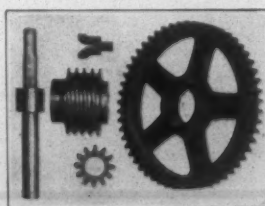
General Southern Representative:

W. A. Kennedy, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Special Representatives for North and South Carolina:

Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

## Textile Machine Products and Service



Gears, machine products and duplicating for any textile machine.

Loom gears from cast iron, or steel gear bands.

Draft gears, pick gears, and others.

Motor pinions of any material.

Fabroil or other Bakelite Noiseless gears for motors, or other parts.

Machines built to customer's suggestion with help of our engineers.

We solicit business on competitive basis in any quantity and quality.

**J. ZAGORA MACHINE & PARTS COMPANY**

1221 S. Mint St.

Charlotte, N. C.

## Cotton Manufacturing and Safety

(Continued from Page 80)

Average payment per case.....	354.28
Average wage per hour in 1924.....	0.460
\$100 pay roll pays 217.4 man hours	
100 man hours cost pure premium.....	37718

The table based on data furnished by the American Mutual Liability Insurance Company shows the per cent of total days lost that are chargeable to the several causes, but these figures must not be interpreted as severity rates in the several classifications, as the amount of exposure in each classification is now known.

The significant thing is that more than 60 per cent of the time lost is due to non-mechanical causes; in other words, were there no accidents in connection with the operation of machinery, there still would be more than 60 per cent as many days lost as are lost now.

Making the operation of machinery perfectly safe would still leave more than 60 per cent of the risk. The textile mill still has much to do to make machinery free from accidents and to make other lines of work entirely safe, and the worker has much to do on his own part in making his occupation safe not only in connection with machinery but in other classes of work about the mill.

For the purpose of this paper I wired Commissioner Stanley of Georgia requesting him to give me the number of fatal and non-fatal accidents in cotton mills for the entire State of Georgia for each of the years 1926 and 1927, with the number of employees. The result is that there were 4,173 non-fatal and 5 fatal accidents in the cotton mills of that State, a total of 4,178, in 1926. In 1927 there were 3,923 non-fatal and 2 fatal, a total of 3,925. The total non-fatal accidents for the two years were 8,096, while there were a total of 7 fatal, making a grand total of 8,103 for the two-year period. These figures cover 406 mills in 1926 and 412 mills in 1927. The hours of exposure were 392,433,000 man hours.

Here we have what I assume to be complete returns from a Southern State, good, bad, and indifferent conditions, and the rate per million man hours, taking the whole cotton manufacturing industry of Georgia, is 20.7. Now, here is a complete, and as far as I know, a thorough statement. Georgia it has been said is the most hazardous State in the cotton mill industry in the Union. These figures show that that is not true, for even on the same base it isn't as high as Texas, and if you reduce Alabama, for instance, from a two weeks' waiting period to one you would have a very much higher rate. It is not very much higher than that of Maine, and while it does weaken the statement made in this paper that the hazard is less in the South than in the North, that statement really when analyzed comes down to this—that more of the Northern States report one-day accidents than those of the Southern States. This Georgia statement came in after the paper was practically prepared, and I simply want to show you that even this statement covering all the little

and bad plants still leaves the cotton manufacturing industry among the less hazardous.

In closing I want to say one thing—that extended disability due to infection in the cotton manufacturing industry is very great; 12.42 per cent infection in cotton spinning and weaving would indicate that what the cotton industry needs is adequate first-aid treatment for each and every kind of wound or scratch, no matter how small. I wish I were able to give you statistics that would be more acceptable, but all I can say is this—that your industry as a whole is a low hazard industry with a tremendously high infection rate.

## Franklin Installs Largest Yarn Dyeing Machine

The increased use of color in recent years has made mass production a necessity in commission yarn dyeing just as it has long since been a necessity in many other industries. The necessity has arisen because of the fact that many colored cotton fabrics are today made with solid ground either in the warp or filling or both. All the ends in such a fabric must be from the same dye batch to assure perfect goods.

A similar problem is encountered in dyeing yarn for multi-colored pile fabrics. The colored yarns used for the pile of such fabrics runs into very large poundage at times and here again all the yarn used in one piece of fabric must be from one dye batch.

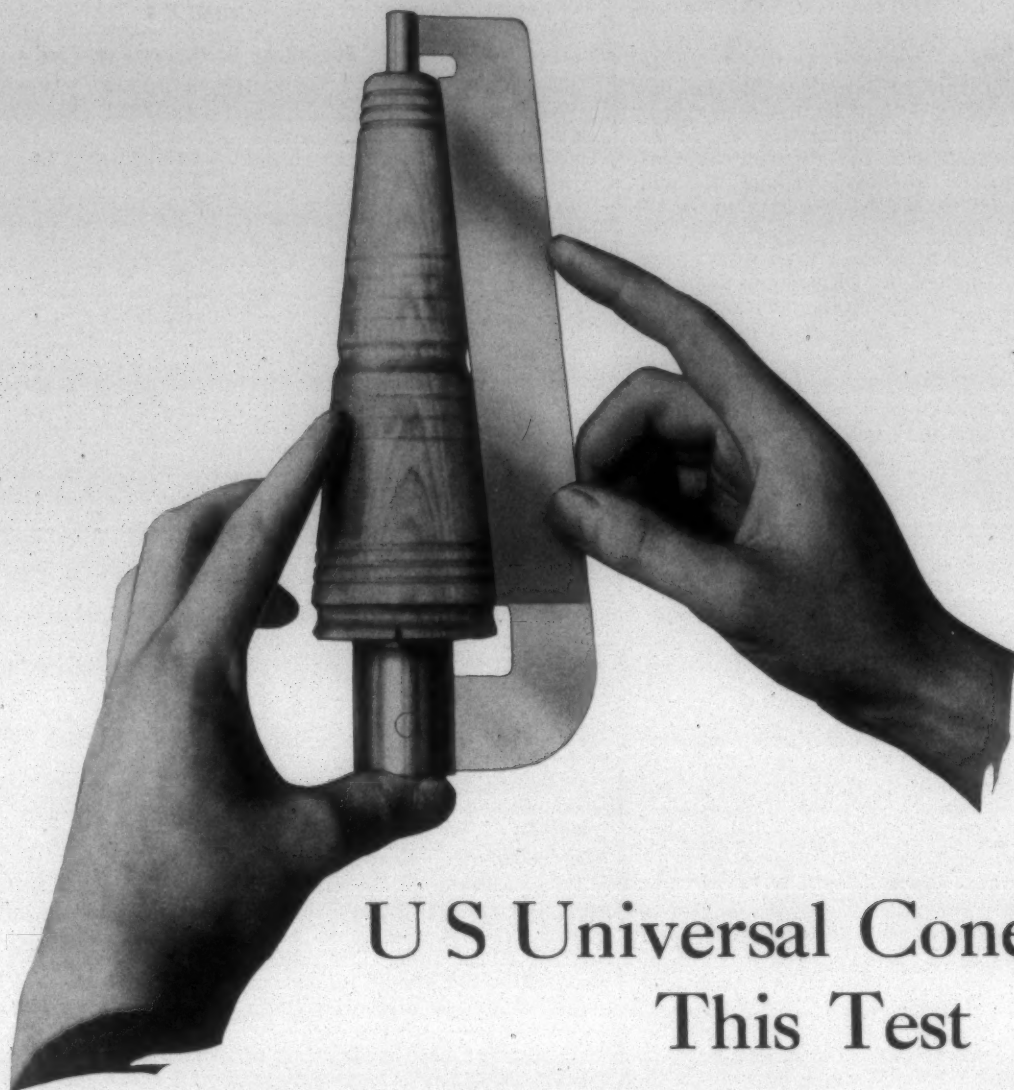
It is true that a large quantity of cotton yarn of exactly the same shade can be produced by dyeing the fibre in the raw stock. However, this is not a real solution for many mills today due to the fact that time is such an important factor in today's market. In other words, it takes the mill too long to get the yarn after ordering, due to the fact that the yarn has to be spun after the raw stock is dyed. Furthermore, yarn made from dyed stock has to be purchased in such large quantities that there is considerable risk in carrying it, especially in this age when styles and the popularity of certain colors change so rapidly.

The real solution seems to be larger dyeing machines and in response to an insistent demand from its customers the Franklin Process Company has built and installed two such machines, one in its Providence plant and one in its Philadelphia plant.

These machines will dye from 2,000 pounds to 3,000 pounds of cotton yarn per batch. They operate on the well known Franklin Process principle. That is, they dye the yarn in the Franklin package or wound form. Two thousand Franklin packages with a six-inch traverse (approximately one pound of yarn to a package) can be placed in a machine at one time or 4,200 Franklin packages with a three-inch traverse (approximately one-half pound of yarn to a package).

This latter feature is particularly important to plush manufacturers, as it enables them to make a pile of deep rich color and with an unusual amount of lustre.





## U S Universal Cones Meet This Test

### U S PRODUCTS

*include all kinds of Cones, Rolls, Tubes, Payne Winder or Bottle Bobbins, Warper Shell Rolls, Balling Spools, Swifts, and Swift Arms; in fact, everything in wood for winders and Ball Warpers, in addition to every kind of Bobbin, Shuttle, and Spool.*

U S Magazine Creel Cones for the Universal High-Speed Warping System were developed especially for the Universal Winding Company. These cones are uniform in length and diameter, the taper is exact, and a special U S finish is applied just right to pick up an end. At the same time, the finest cotton yarns and rayon can be run on and off without damage.

Wood tubes or cones out of round or of various lengths, are a nuisance. Look yours over and decide now to let U S make your next lot.

P. S. We keep standard Foster tubes 6-7/8" x 1-1/16" in stock.



## U S BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO.

GREENVILLE, S. C.

*Main Office:*

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

*Branch Offices:*

HIGH POINT, N. C.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ATLANTA, GA.

**BUILDERS OF BETTER BOBBINS, SPOOLS, AND SHUTTLES**

U S salesmen are specialists on bobbins, spools, and shuttles. Order direct from U S for real helpful and understanding service



## Start Excavation for Enka Plant

Asheville, N. C. — Hope that the construction of the American Enka Corporation's plant near here would be completed in fifteen months was expressed by Dr. A. F. L. Moritz, vice-president and chief engineer of the corporation. Dr. Moritz has general supervision of the construction work.

From other sources it was learned that the American Enka Corporation fully expected that the production of yarn at its plant there would not be delayed past January 1, 1930. In the meantime Enka officials were reported to be making a comprehensive study of the American market preparatory to their initial sales campaign. The American corporation is a subsidiary of the Enka Artificial Silk Company of Arnhem, Holland, whose products have en-

joyed a steady sale in the American market.

Excavation for the foundations of the various buildings at the new \$10,000,000 plant has been started by the Nichols Contracting Co. of Atlanta. The H. K. Ferguson Construction Co. of Cleveland holds the contract to erect the big plant in the Hominay Creek Valley, a few miles west of the city.

The design of the rayon plant will be made by Lockwood, Greene & Co., of New York, engineers for the Enka people.

Temporary construction on extension of power and telephone lines, sewers and paved highways is being rushed by the City of Asheville to give service to the construction company. Blueprints of the railway sidings which will connect the plant site with the Murphy branch of the Southern Railway have been completed.

## The Shrinkage of Sheetting

In the June, 1928, "Journal of Home Economics," beginning on page 429 there appears an article on sheetings that will be of interest to everyone. The shrinkage data is especially interesting. In their work, Margaret Furry and Rachel Edgar determined the shrinkage of sheets as follows. Yarns were drawn out in the new fabric to form a rectangle, 8 inches long by 6 inches wide. The 8-inch length was the warp. The samples were then laundered in the college laundry at Iowa State College and the shrinkage determined.

The following table gives typical results as quoted from the article. The data originally was given in terms of percentage, but have been changed to inches per yard to show the true meaning of the results obtained.

TABLE I

### Shrinkage in Inches Per Yard

Kind of Sheetting	Weight in Ounces Per Square Yard	Warp Shrinkage	Filling Shrinkage
Unbleached	3.62	3.4 in.	3.7 in.
Unbleached	4.44	3.1	2.2
Unbleached	3.55	2.2	2.6
Bleached	3.55	1.1	0.7
Bleached	3.27	1.4	2.6
Bleached—Mercerized	3.58	2.0	1.1
Bleached	3.98	2.0	0.7
Dyed	3.80	....	....
Bleached	4.96	1.7	1.7
Bleached (twill)	4.95	2.0	1.5
Linen	4.93	1.1	0.7

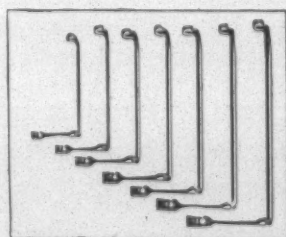
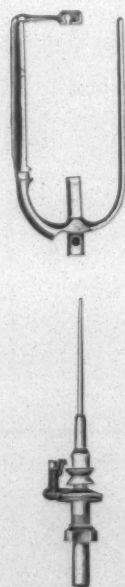
Viewed in terms of inches per yard, some of the results might be serious. A 3.4-inch warp shrinkage per yard, for example, would equal 10.2 inches in a 108-inch sheetting, while a 3.1-inch shrinkage per yard would equal 9.3 inches in a similar length. Even a 2-inch shrinkage per yard amounts to 6 inches in a 108-inch length. The following table contains the average results of such criticizable shrinkage tests conducted with the 130 sheets that were examined.

TABLE II

### Average Shrinkage in Inches

Kind of sheetting	Weight	Number of sheets tested	Shrinkage in inches per yard		Shrinkage in inches based upon a 108-inch length	
			Warp	Filling	Warp	Filling
Unbleached	Light	3	2.7	3.2	8.1	9.6
Unbleached	Medium	5	2.1	3.0	6.3	9.0
Unbleached	Heavy	4	2.2	2.6	6.6	7.8
Bleached	Light	19	1.9	0.46	5.7	1.38
Bleached	Medium	50	2.2	0.43	6.6	1.29
Bleached	Heavy	48	1.8	0.6	5.4	1.8

The same amounts of shrinkage in pieces that had been tailored into garments from the above materials would have meant trouble in many cases. In a flat piece, such as a sheetting, the shrinkage frequently is not noticed. Regardless of whether or not the shrinkage is a noticeable one, Apparently the manufacturing process is such that both warp and filling are stretched, as otherwise there could be no shrinkage during washing.



The first and only manufacturers of Flyer Pressers in the South. This company is prepared to furnish the industry with Flyer Pressers that make Profits—Made of Norway Iron, and fitted to flyer at their factory.

## QUALITY PRODUCTS HELPFUL SERVICE

Beginning its brilliant record of service to the Southern Textile Industry more than a third of a century ago, with the determination to build a reputation for quality products and a policy of helpfulness to the then infant industry, the SOUTHERN SPINDLE & FLYER CO., Inc., has more than achieved its purpose.

It has kept pace with the tremendous growth of the industry, until today this company is organized and equipped to take care of the calls for repairing and overhauling for the whole Southern Textile Industry, from Virginia to Texas. A policy of growth which this company will continue.

Manufacturers—Overhauers  
Repairers of

## Cotton Mill Machinery

"Quality Features Built-in  
Not Talked-in"

# SOUTHERN SPINDLE & FLYER CO., Inc.

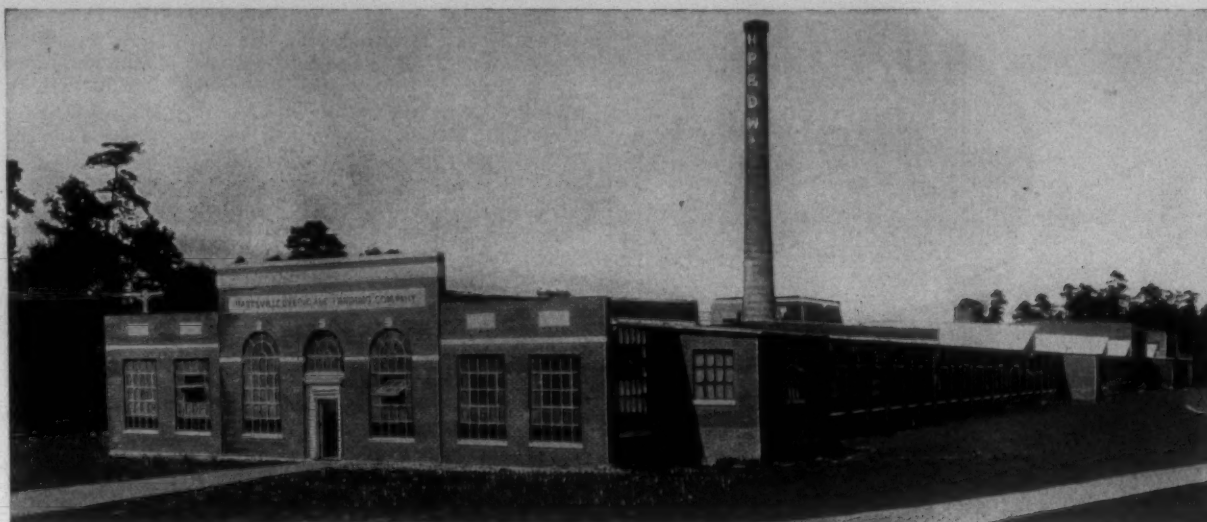
WE MANUFACTURE, OVERHAUL AND REPAIR COTTON MILL MACHINERY

W. H. Monty, Pres. and Treas.

CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

P. S. Monty, V.-Pres.





## Territory Served By Carolina Power & Light Co. Chosen Again

**T**HE Easton Finishing Company of Easton, Pennsylvania, recently announced their relocation in Hartsville, South Carolina . . . And now the Bronx Company, Inc., who have operated in New York since 1822, have also chosen Hartsville.

These plants have been combined to form the Hartsville Print and Dye Works, which will be one of the most complete bleaching, dyeing, printing, and finishing plants in the country. The combined plants will have a daily production of 250,000 yards and will be equipped to handle all classes of cotton and rayon piece goods.

Back of this merger and relocation is, of course, a striking story of the natural advantages our territory offers for more efficient and more economical plant operation. Investigations conducted through our engineering service showed that this section possessed advantages which offered these industries their greatest opportunity for maximum production at minimum cost.

Throughout Carolina Power & Light Company's territory are other outstanding locations particularly adapted to various industries. Give us an opportunity to discuss your production problems with you. We can perhaps offer a situation which will be equally as well adapted to your requirements.

*You may write us confidentially*

### Carolina Power & Light Company

INDUSTRIAL  
BUREAU



RALEIGH  
NORTH CAROLINA

### The Photograph

shows building recently constructed to house the bleaching and dyeing machinery of the Easton Company. This building, which is located on tracks of the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company, covers an area of 65,000 square feet.

An addition of 80,000 square feet for the printing equipment of the Bronx Company is being constructed under the supervision of Robert and Company, a Southern Engineering firm.

In the rear of this building is an artesian well which overflows into the mill reservoir. Water from this well is so soft and chemically pure that filtration and correction is unnecessary.

Complete power requirements will be furnished from electric transmission lines of Carolina Power & Light Company.



## Description of Exhibits

**Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.,** Stamford, Conn., intend to exhibit a complete line of hand and electric chain hoists.

In addition to this they intend to introduce an innovation at the textile show. J. R. Ramsdell will be present during the entire month of October, with a Yale model K23 low platform electric industrial crane truck, and will assist the exhibitors to haul and place the heavy machinery in their booths, before the opening date, and also to remove the machinery after the closing date. During the show this truck will be on exhibition in one of the lobbies of the textile hall, and Mr. Ramsdell will be in attendance at that booth. Those in attendance representing Yale & Towne will be Carl O. Hedner, district manager for the Southern United States territory, and J. R. Ramsdell from the executive offices at Stamford.

**Fellows Gear Shaper Co.,** Springfield, Vt., will show their line of gear shapers, with particular reference to those most suitable to textile work.

**Lunkenheimer Company,** Cincinnati, O., will show a complete line of iron, steel and bronze valves—boiler mounting—oil and grease cups—lubricating devices, and other engineering specialties.

W. M. Hood will be in charge of their exhibit, assisted by W. Kenneth Bishop. The public is cordially invited to visit the display and submit their valve problems to the men in charge of the exhibit, who will render all possible assistance in solving them.

**Vacuum Belting Company,** Indianapolis, Ind., will feature their spinning frame belting, cone belting, Universal winder belting, made of genuine hoghide. There will be special attention given to short center drives. They also expect to have some short center drives in operation.

**W. O. & M. W. Talcott, Inc.,** Providence, R. I., will show a full line of the Talcott belt fasteners for leather, rubber, and woven transmission belts and conveyor belts. They also will show samples of test which have been made showing the breaking strain of belts which are fastened with various types of belt fasteners, also sample fasteners showing the safety features of the Talcott belt fasteners, and samples will be furnished for trial without charge.

**Charles Bond Company** expects to occupy Spaces A-132 and A-133 adjoining the space occupied by their associate company, Bond Foundry & Machine Company of Manheim, Pa.

Charles Bond Company will display a full line of their Bondaron special tanned textile leathers such as check straps, lug straps, bumper straps, harness straps and pickers, etc. They will now also their imported lines of Persian lamb skins and English sheep and calf skins, etc.

They will display several rolls of leather belting made from Bondaron special tanned leather as well as

their Bondex special tanned leather and also round leather belting made from Bondaron leather. All of these leathers are well known to the textile trade.

A running exhibit illustrating Whirlpool waterproof leather belting operating continuously in a tank of water will no doubt attract quite some interest and it will demonstrate the possibility of successfully operating in water leather belting when waterproof cemented and waterproof dressed.

Their Southern representatives, John C. Turner and Harold C. Smith will be in attendance at the exhibition as well as C. Carter Bond from the main offices in Philadelphia.

**Consolidated Steel Strapping Company,** manufacturers of the Signode tensional steel strapping will show their very latest equipment and materials for reinforcing shipments.

They will occupy both No. 122 and have on display and in operation the most modern and efficient tools and strapping for reinforcing cases, boxes and packages of all kinds, as well as their most improved equipment for baling.

Practical demonstrations will be arranged for all who are interested in investigating the efficiency and economy of the Signode system, on any and all of the sizes and kinds of shipments.

The simple but powerful little Signode tools for the smaller boxes and packages, will be working as well as the heavy hand and pneumatic types for 3/4-inch up to 2-inch strapping.

The especially treated and rust proofed steel strapping—the simple rugged, quick acting tools—and the strong uniform seals combine to make possible one of industries best protections against the dangers of transportation.

Signode steel strapping compresses and reinforces the shipment at its weakest points. It saves money through the use of lighter weight containers.

E. C. Pagel, division supervisor of sales, O. B. Shelton, Carolinas' representative and W. F. Shelton, Georgia representative will be in charge.

The local Signode distributors, the Sullivan Hardware Company and the Sullivan-Markley Hardware Company will also be represented.

**Westinghouse Lamp Co.,** New York City, at booth 112 in the annex adjoining their parent company, the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., will show a complete line of reflectors equipped with the proper mazda lamps. They will also show transparencies of well lighted mills and the lamps will be displayed for inspection. Their representatives will be ready to supply any information regarding lighting and there will be on hand a lighting specification of a mill that was designed by our engineers.

Edward Lomberg of the executive office at New York will be in charge of the setting. Their representatives from their Southern division will be L. S. Paletou, manager Southern division, Atlanta, R. H. Westbrook and J. D. Mangham.

**Textile Exposition Greenville S.C. October 15-20**

**BOOTH 117**

**Steel Heddle Welcomes You!**

You'll find us in the same old place, Booth 117.

Make it your headquarters. Hang up your hat and coat on our hooks.

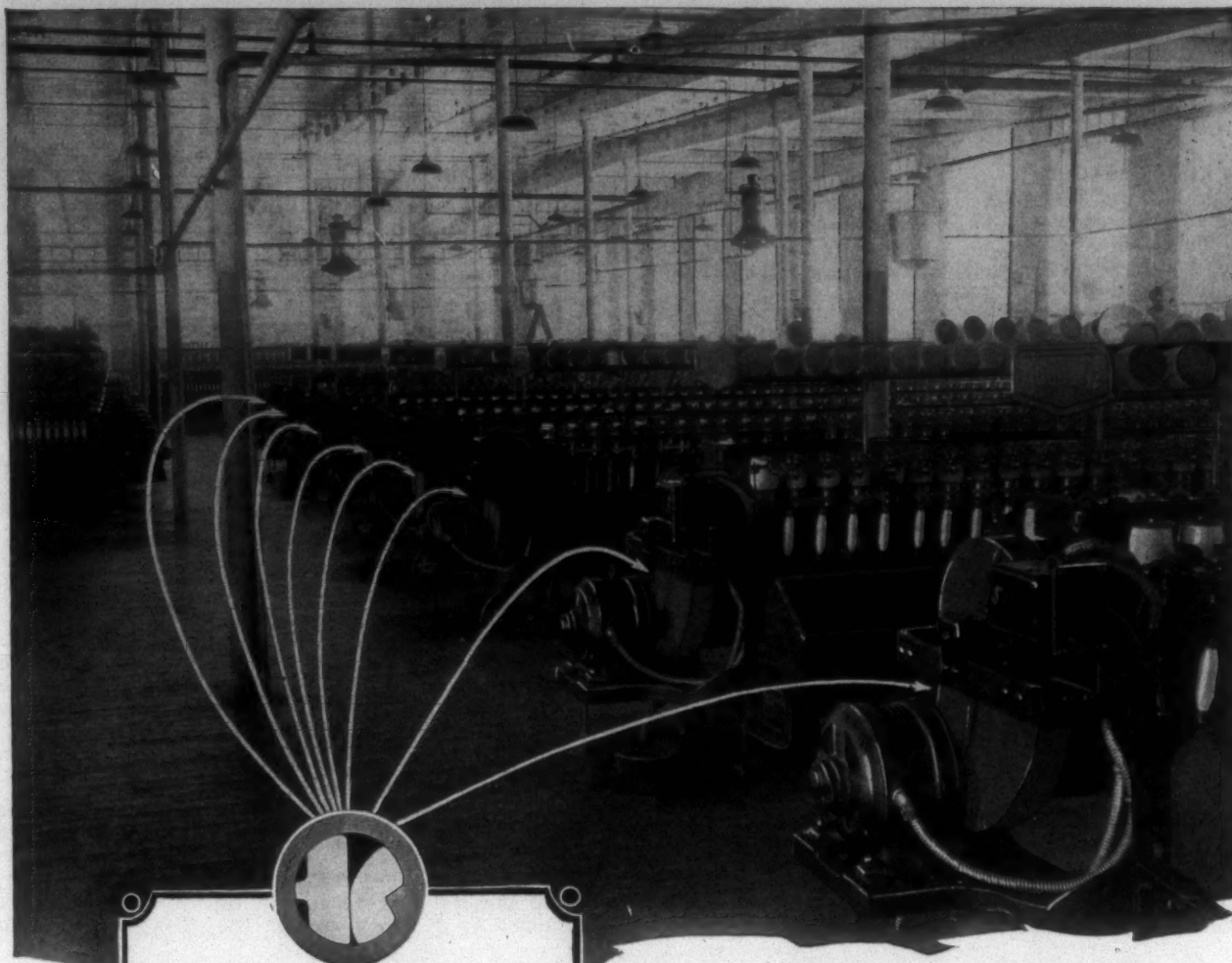
We're all anxious to see you. We'll also be glad to show you why so many mills are changing to Steel Heddles and give you any help you desire.

We're looking for you—Booth 117

*Originators of the Flat Steel Heddle*

**STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO.**  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.  
SOUTHERN PLANT 621 E. 11<sup>TH</sup> BEE AVE. GREENVILLE, S.C.  
NEW ENGLAND 44 FRANKLIN ST. PROVIDENCE, R.I.  
FOREIGN OFFICES  
HUDDERSFIELD, ENGLAND — SHANGHAI, CHINA





At the right, a row of spoolers and at the left, a row of twisters, all driven by Morse Silent Chains enclosed in dirt-proof cases.

*Morse Engineers are  
always available at:*

ATLANTA, GA.	Earl F. Scott & Co.
BALTIMORE, MD.	1001 Lexington Bldg.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.	Moore-Handley Hdwe. Co.
BOSTON, MASS.	141 Milk St.
BUFFALO, N. Y.	Ellicott Square Bldg.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.	404 Commercial Bank Bldg.
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.	James Supply Co.
CHICAGO, ILL.	112 W. Adams St.
CLEVELAND, OHIO.	421 Engineers Bldg.
DENVER, COLO.	211 Ideal Bldg.
DETROIT, MICH.	7601 Central Ave.
GREENVILLE, S. C.	Carolina Supply Co.
LOUISVILLE, KY.	E. D. Morton Co.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.	Strong-Scott Mfg. Co.
NEWARK, N. J.	Dodge-Newark Supply Co.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.	A. M. Lockett & Co., Ltd.
NEW YORK, N. Y.	50 Church St.
OMAHA, NEB.	D. H. Braymer Equip. Co.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.	1612 Vine St.
PITTSBURGH, PA.	Westinghouse Bldg.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.	Monadnock Bldg.
ST. LOUIS, MO.	2133 Railway Exchange Bldg.
TORONTO, 2, ONT., CAN.	Strong-Scott Mfg. Co.
WINNIPEG, MAN., CAN.	Strong-Scott Mfg. Co.

## Clean, neat, light

**N**OTE the clean, neat appearance of this textile mill with ample light and efficient arrangements of machines. This was possible by using individual Morse Textile Drives. They are ideal for short centers and permit placing of the motor close to the machines.

Morse Textile Drives are 98.6% efficient, positive, flexible. Morse Transmission Engineers, experienced in solving power drive problems, are always ready to serve you.

**MORSE CHAIN CO., Ithaca, N. Y.**

Ⓢ 2747





### Cotton Bleaching in the Kier at Greenville Show

One of the most revolutionary innovations in the old-time method of bleaching cotton piece goods can be studied at the coming Exposition in Greenville, S. C., Booths Nos. 343-4 in the Balcony.

This is nothing less than trimming down the many handlings before and after the actual bleaching until there is but one handling left. This combines the boil-and-bleach in one operation; that is, the grey goods are plaited into the kier, the same as with boiling, and after a few hours of circulation of the liquor, are taken out fully bleached.

Nor is this an untried process. On the contrary, it is in full operation in some of our best mills who would not think of going back to the former wearisome and hazardous procedure.

### Show Cotton Fabrics at Fair

A variety of typical uses of cotton fabrics for industrial purposes and for household and wearing apparel will be shown in the cotton utilization exhibit arranged by the Department of Agriculture for the National Cotton Show and the Tri-State Fair at Memphis, Tenn., from October 13th to October 30th.

The New Uses Section of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., which has been co-operating with the Department of Agriculture in prepar-

ing this exhibit of cotton fabrics announced that the display will include a number of outstanding new fabrics as well as novel uses of cotton cloth. This exhibit will be grouped under a canopy of colorful awnings made of cotton. One section will show industrial uses of cotton textiles and the other half will be devoted to household and apparel uses. New designs and new styles in wearing apparel for women and children will be shown, and one of the features of children's clothing will be a sun suit developed by the Bureau of Home Economics.

Among the household textiles to be featured in the exhibit will be cotton bed sheets and pillow cases and cotton rugs. Approved furnishings for the modern bedroom will be shown in miniature to illustrate the advantages and desirability of sheets that are 108 inches long. This exhibit also will show the latest and newest styles in cotton rugs.

Another feature will be a miniature cotton mill in operation in the section of the exhibit devoted to industrial uses. This section will also show the use of cotton traffic guides, cotton in the manufacture of gears, loom pickers, fabric belts, and airplane propeller.

Co-operating with the Department of Agriculture in this utilization exhibit are the Department of Commerce, the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., and the Textile Bag Manufacturers' Association.

Portions of the exhibit were shown at a meeting of the New Uses Committee which was held in Wash-

ington September 27th. This committee includes representatives of the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, and the Cotton-Textile Institute. J. C. Gilbert, of the Bureau of Exhibits, Department of Agriculture, will be in charge of the exhibit at Memphis.

### New Cotton Uses Convention Theme

Boston.—The manner in which the American cotton industry has created new uses for its products, while extending the former uses for cotton fabrics, even in the face of possible overproduction throughout the world, will be one of the features in the discussions at the annual meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, which is to be held at the Copley Plaza Hotel here, October 24 and 25.

Hedging on cotton is another subject which will be up for consideration. Ward Thoron, of the Merrimack Manufacturing Company, will discuss this topic from the point of view of the mill treasurer; Samuel T. Hubbard, former president of the New York Cotton Exchange, will discuss the matter from the point of view of the Cotton Exchange itself, and Prof. Melvin T. Copeland, of Harvard University, will consider the subject from the angle of the theory itself.

The story of the new uses which have been found for cotton goods during the last few years will be explained by E. C. Morse, of the

Cotton Textile Institute. He will show also in what manner and to what extent the fields which formerly had been developed to a limited extent have been further expanded to use more cotton cloth and yarn. There will be opportunity, also, to discuss suggestions for further expansion of the use of cotton fabrics and yarns, at the opening session of the convention, Wednesday afternoon, October 24. A dinner-dance will be held Wednesday evening.

At the meeting Thursday morning problems in and new processes of manufacturing will be discussed. At the afternoon session President G. Edward Buxton will preside and the annual reports will be made and election of officers take place, after which will occur the discussion on hedging. Dr. Bonney Youngblood, of the United States Department of Commerce, will close the session with an address on "Cotton Statistics." Thursday evening the annual banquet will be held.

The nominating committee is composed of Robert Amory, of Amory, Browne & Co., Boston; Alfred E. Colby, treasurer of the Pacific Mills, Boston, and W. B. MacColl, treasurer of the Lorraine Manufacturing Company, of Pawtucket, R. I.

The medal committee is W. Irving Bullard, treasurer of the E. H. Jacobs Manufacturing Company, of Danielson, Conn.; Robert Amory, B. H. Bristow Draper, treasurer of the Draper Corporation, Hopedale



**WASHBURN WOOD TOP ROLLS**

Fit your spinning frame, without change to cap bars or saddles. Made of wood, steel and felt with an outer layer of sheepskin which maintains a delicate tension and more resiliency, and this with weighting eliminated. A DEMONSTRATION FRAME will be in operation. See it and get the details on regular and LONG DRAFT SPINNING.

Kore-Lokt pin or quill boards are different in this respect. The pins cannot come out. They are securely locked to a light-weight, moisture-proof base, which means many extra years of usage without replacement. See them!



**KORE-LOKT PIN BOARDS**



**WASHBURN ITEMS YOU SHOULD SEE AT THE SOUTHERN TEXTILE SHOW**

Booth A-220, 2nd Floor, Temporary Annex

THE Washburn organization will have a display at the show of especial interest to far-sighted textile executives who seek the answer to mounting costs and decreasing production. At the Washburn booth you will find a Whitin Spinning Frame in operation demonstrating LONG DRAFT SPINNING with Washburn Wood Top Rolls and, in attendance, a Washburn representative who understands "mill language." See this demonstration and ask for Test Cards showing long draft results under mill conditions. The new High Speed Warper Beam will interest you—be sure to see it. No high pressure salesmanship will be brought to bear, but we do want YOU to call because we believe it will be to YOUR advantage.



**WASHBURN**  
IF IT'S ROLLS, WE MAKE THEM

224-234 No. WATER ST., NEW BEDFORD, MASS.



**WASHBURN HIGH SPEED BEAM**

More effective on both standard and high-speed warping. Always absolutely concentric and in balance. A light-weight beam that withstands strains of sudden stop motion. Every feature is a striking improvement—the latest is a brand new tensioning device for wooden heads. Don't fail to see this Beam.

For cord fabric shipping and ball warping, for use in bleacheries and finishing plants. Made of Whitewood or Northern Pine and have a patented flanged galvanized ring for end protection. At the show.

**PERFECTION**



**SHELL ROLLS**





# Chlorine—

## Servant of Industry.....

## Guardian of Public Health

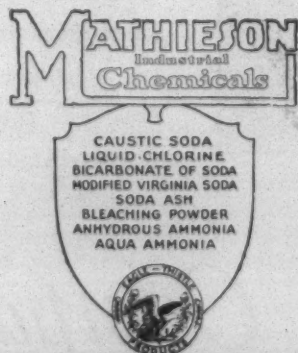
**W**ITHIN recent years, Liquid Chlorine has quickly developed into a servant of broad usefulness to both industry and the general public.

Today, Chlorine is widely used in sterilizing municipal water supplies, in disinfecting sewage and in eliminating noxious sewage odors and gases from industrial wastes.

Industry finds constantly increasing uses for Chlorine in its various forms. It is an indispensable basic ingredient in the manufacture of many valuable chemical products. Each year thousands of tons of Liquid Chlorine are used by the paper and textile industries for bleaching purposes. In petroleum refining and in flour milling, Chlorine plays an important part in manufacturing and processing. Because of its powerful germicidal properties, Chlorine is also widely employed in compounding disinfecting and sterilizing agents, both for industrial and household uses.

To widen the field of usefulness for Chlorine and Chlorine products has been Mathieson's purpose since the earliest stages of the industry. Mathieson was first to introduce and use the multiple-unit tank car and to perfect safe methods for handling Liquid Chlorine. Today Mathieson stands at the forefront in the development of this product of untold uses—a product that despite its recent amazing growth is at the threshold of an era of still greater development.

You are cordially invited to visit Mathieson Headquarters, Booths 115-116, Southern Textile Exposition, Greenville, S. C., Oct. 15-20, 1928.



**The MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS (Inc.)**  
250 PARK AVENUE NEW YORK CITY

PHILADELPHIA, CHICAGO,  
PROVIDENCE, CHARLOTTE, CINCINNATI

DEAL DIRECT WITH THE MANUFACTURER

WORKS: NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.  
SALTVILLE, VA. • NEWARK, N.Y.



## Description of Exhibits

**H. H. Robertson Company**, Pittsburgh, Pa., will have two booths in which they will display Robertson protected metal, a roofing and siding sheet for industrial buildings, and also Robertson ventilators, skylights and sidewall sash, all of which products are applicable for use in the textile field.

Members of organization who will attend will be: F. C. Russell, Pierre Blommers, and A. Gray.

**Reeves Pulley Company**, Columbus, Ind., will have complete running exhibit of Reeves variable speed transmissions.

Their exhibit will include several new models or designs of Reeves variable speed transmissions.

All of the Reeves transmissions on display will be of their modern improved design, featuring the new double block "center pull" V-belt, which is now standard on all Reeves transmissions, as well as more compact frames, complete system of lubrication, and standard dial type speed indicator.

The chief feature of their display will be a new design of automatic variable speed control which they have developed and which is used primarily in synchronizing the speed of one textile finishing machine with another. In other words, this automatic adjustable speed control is used most extensively in con-

nection with textile finishing machines in range.

They will also feature the Reeves transmission equipped with electrical remote control and several other new designs, including the completely enclosed design transmission.

C. L. Irwin will be in charge of the display which they are confident will be of considerable interest to the various textile mill operators in attendance.

**Philbrico Company**, Chicago, Ill., will show jointless Philbrico furnace lining, their only product. A model boiler wall will be erected.

Philbrico is installed in plastic, putty-like condition. It replaces firebrick altogether. It is not used as a plaster over old firebrick. It comes ready-to-use without mixing or preparation.

Philbrico is installed chunk-by-chunk with a mallet and is trimmed with a trowel. It is then baked out by the first heat of the fire, giving a monolithic wall resistant to 3100 deg. Anyone can install it. Skilled masons are not necessary.

A Philbrico lining has no joints. It is solid, one-piece, monolithic. It is like a lining carved out of a single brick. Obviously, it is much stronger and longer-lived than a firebrick lining with its weakening joints.

Oliver L. Ballard, Carolinas representative, will be at the booth. He

will be glad to talk with plant operators whose furnaces are in need of repairs, or who contemplate setting new boilers, or modernizing old boiler plants.

**Steel Frame House Company**, Pittsburgh, Pa., expect to exhibit a small building, using full size members by H. E. Littlejohn and W. O. Jones of the Greenville office. J. J. Hers, showing their method of framing homes and other small buildings in steel. They expect also to have photographs and literature explaining further details of their construction.

E. H. Millard will attend.

**The Wright Company**, Atlanta, Ga., expect to display cold drink and food carts which have been adopted by a great many of the Southern textile plants as solving their problem of dispensing cold drinks, sandwiches, chewing gums, etc., through the mill without the loss of time of the employee.

**Torsion Balance Co.**, New York, N. Y., will exhibit a list of scales and weights used in the manufacturing and testing of the various textile products, namely; cotton and woolen cloth testing balances, direct reading scales giving yarn number for cotton, woolen and rayon as well as fine balances used in the dye and chemical laboratories.

Their representative at the booth will be J. W. Wetz.

**Van Vlaanderen Machine Company**, Paterson, N. J., will exhibit their new rayon warp slasher; their rayon size mixing equipment and an extractor for either rayon or other yarns. They will occupy Booth A-224 and the exhibit will be in charge of G. W. Lane and J. J. Sussmuth.

**York Heating and Ventilating Corp.**, Philadelphia, Pa., will show the following:

No. 2422 air-conditioning unit which is a self contained machine used for humidifying and heating in textile mills, both the temperature and humidity being automatically controlled. This unit is of the non-free moisture type.

No. 334 York heat-diffusing unit which is a self contained floor mounted high outlet velocity type unit heater with light weight extended surface heating element and direct motor drive.

Section of York super-fin fan blast fin type copper radiation with enclosing sheet steel casing.

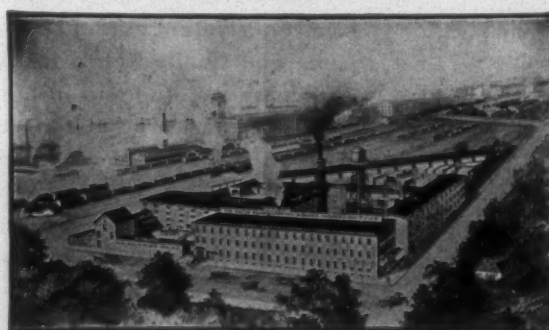
Kroy suspended type small capacity unit heater with extended surface copper heating element.

**Rockweave Mills, Inc.**, LaGrange, Ga., will have a complete exhibit of canvas baskets, trucks, steaming baskets and hampers, designed entirely for the cotton mills industry at this exhibit.

The exhibit itself will be in direct charge of L. C. Lippincott.

## HIGH GRADE BOBBINS-SPOOLS-SHUTTLES

The reputation and quality of our "High Grade" products established more than forty years ago has been maintained through the years until today our products are used and demanded by leading textile mills of the country. The management takes pride in upholding the reputation established years ago and assure textile mills of the most dependable and economical products of their kind to be obtained.



Organized in 1883

Our "High Grade" Products include: Plain and Automatic Loom Shuttles, Warp Bobbins, Filling Bobbins, Card Room Bobbins, Plain and Metal Head Warper and Twister Spools, Automatic Loom Bobbins, etc. We particularly call attention to our bobbins and spools fitted with special metal shields of all types and kinds, also to enamel finish in any color.

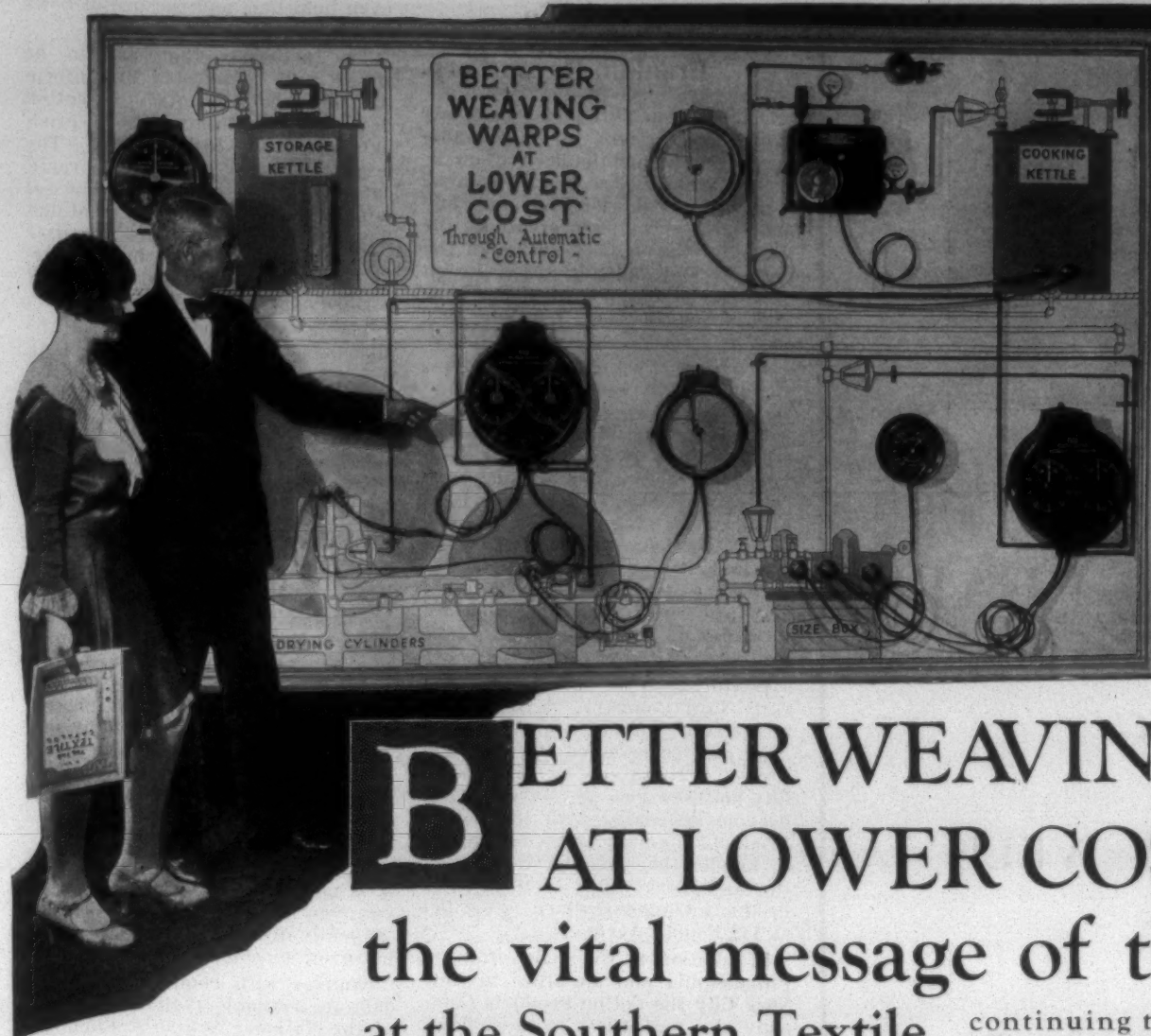
## The David Brown Company

### Lawrence, Mass.

David M. Brown, President

George Gibson Brown, Treasurer





## BETTER WEAVING WARPS AT LOWER COST: Such is the vital message of this exhibit

at the Southern Textile Exposition ... Come! Specialists will explain the perfected slasher control, which may be summarized very briefly as follows:

1. **COOKING** requires accurate control even when the ingredients are standardized: Insufficient heat fails to convert the starch into a uniform paste, while excessive heat gradually changes it into invert sugar which has little stiffening value. If the temperature is raised too fast, starch granules become incased in paste and lumps result, cooked outside, raw inside. If too slowly, the size becomes run down or thin. Each formula requires a *temperature-time schedule* which is faithfully carried out by the TAG Automatic Temperature-Time Controller. This ingenious device raises the temperature to the proper boiling point in the proper length of time, holds it for a definite period and then shuts off the steam and rings a bell. When the size formula is changed and a corresponding change is desired in the schedule, an easy adjustment is made on the controller temperature-time cam.

2. **STORAGE KETTLE.** Here, too, control is important: Too high a temperature amounts to

continuing the cooking and nullifies the effect of proper cooking control. Too low a temperature causes the size to plug up the lines. The TAG Single System Temperature Controller always maintains the size at the *One Best* temperature.

3. **CONSTANT LEVEL IN THE SIZE BOX**—Variations, you know, result in lack of uniform work and loss of production. The TAG Temperature-Level Controller admits prime size as required, and maintains the level within a half inch.

4. **SIZE TEMPERATURE**—Likewise, when this is too low, the warps become harsh and rough, while when it is too high the size is too thin and you get excessive breakage on the loom. The TAG Temperature Controller maintains the size in the size box at the *One Best* temperature so that it is never too thick or too thin.

5. **THE DRYING CYLINDERS** are equipped with a Double System Temperature Controller, to maintain 210° F. in the larger cylinder and 235° F. in the smaller. This differential (which you can adjust) prevents baking of the size, rough surface coats, sticking of warps to rods, mildew and other evils, by assuring absolutely uniform moisture content of the warps on the loom.

Such, in brief, is the perfected automatic control of slashing. Go to Greenville or write for further information. . . . Or send for a TAG Engineer.

### C. J. TAGLIABUE MFG. CO.

18 to 88 Thirty Third St., Brooklyn, N.Y.







## FIFTY-FIVE YEARS

DOING  
ONE THING WELL



Trade Mark  
Registered

United States  
Patent Office

### Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.

Whitinsville, Mass.

*Ring Specialists Since 1873*

*Southern Agent*

W. P. Dutemple, Spartanburg, S. C.

### Cotton Products Co. General Sales Agent for Franklin Rayon Corp.

The Cotton Products Company with headquarters in Philadelphia has for some months been acting as selling agent for the Franklin Rayon Corporation in Pennsylvania and has also been representing the Franklin Rayon Corporation in the hosiery and knitting trade in all sections of the United States outside of New England, New York City and New Jersey.

From now on the Cotton Products Company will represent the Franklin Rayon Corporation as general sales agent in all sections of the United States outside of New England and New York (exclusive of New York City and Long Island) in all branches of the textile industry. The rayon department of the Cotton Products Company will be under the management of Carleton S. Francis, Jr., who was formerly assistant treasurer of the Special Yarns Corporation.

David Segal, formerly of the Sea Gull Yarn Company, 25 West 37th street, New York City, has for some time past represented the Franklin Rayon Corporation in New York City and New Jersey. Mr. Segal has become associated with the Cotton Products Company and will continue to handle the same territory from the New York office of the Cotton Products Company which is located at 432 Fourth Avenue.

In addition to the main office in Philadelphia and an office in New York City the Cotton Products Company also has offices in the following textile centers: Chattanooga, Tenn., Chicago, Ill., Greensboro, N. C., Los Angeles, Calif., Reading, Pa., Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.

### Style Show To Feature Cotton Dresses

Four major groups of cotton dresses for women and children will be featured at the Style Conference to be held at 40 Worth Street, October 9th, by the Cotton-Textile Institute and the National Association of Manufacturers of Cotton Dresses.

Among the types of fabrics for the 1929 season will be dresses for general wear, sports dresses, and afternoon dresses for women as well as dresses for children from 2 to 6 years, from 4 to 8 years, and from 8 to 14 years. Twenty-two of the seventy models will be for children and will include dresses for general wear, play suits, and party dresses. The display of women's apparel will also include beach coats, sports jackets, smocks, ensembles, and dresses with special knickers to match.

Stylists and designers who have created these models state that these will show numerous influences of the latest mode such as straight and circular flounces, the ensemble note in accessories, modern design in the arrangement of bands and piping, the simulated scarf, inverted and side pleatings, new ways of introducing fullness, and the extremely fashionable un-

even hem line, and the use of bows as sponsored by Paris.

The materials that are to be shown will be selected to conform to the requirements of cotton dress manufacturers whose products retail for \$5.00 or less. The dresses will also be entirely practical from the point of view of launderability. Such pleatings, flounces, bows, and other decorative effects will be made so that the garments can be easily and repeatedly washed and ironed.

The cotton fabrics that will be shown in these models will be both printed and yarn dyed cloths. Among the variety of materials that will be shown will be piques, dimity, batiste, linen finishes, novelty swisses, tissues, percales, suitings, coatings, and sports fabrics.

### A New National Direct Yellow

National Solantine Yellow FF Conc. is the most recent addition to the line of Solantine Dyes manufactured by the National Aniline & Chemical Company, Inc. It possesses excellent fastness to light and good fastness to washing for a direct color, and is suitable for dyeing all classes of cotton and rayon material that are satisfactorily dyed with the best of the direct colors.

As this dye is not dischargeable, it is not suitable for dyeing cotton or rayon material that is to be subsequently discharged. It can be used, however, in colored discharges.

Samples with complete technical data are available at the main office of the National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc., at 40 Rector street, New York, or at any of its branches.

### DuPont to Make "Celta" Rayon

Exclusive rights for the manufacture and sale of "Celta" rayon in the United States, Canada and Mexico have been obtained by the DuPont Rayon Company, Inc., according to an announcement made today in their offices here.

Actual transfer of the franchises will take place October 1st, at which date American sales rights now held by New York Importing Company, Max Spinnler, president, will be relinquished. It was stated at the DuPont offices that the new yarn will continue to be imported indefinitely until such time as the company is ready to manufacture it.

"Celta" has been made for a number of years in France by the Comptoir des Textiles Artificiels, foreign associates of the DuPont Rayon Company.

The addition of "Celta" to the DuPont line is expected to prove of great interest to the textile trade in general, where in many cases its high covering power, subdued lustre and the unusual softness will be of great advantage. It constitutes the fifth distinct type of rayon yarn sold or made under the DuPont name, the others being Standard Super Extra, Lolustra and the recently acquired Rhodiaseta rayon made by the cellulose acetate process.



# Abbott Machine Company

## Wilton, New Hampshire



**Circulating Spindle Winder**

### Wooden Cones for High Speed Warping

Magazine cone creels have demonstrated their savings in labor, in more even tensioned warps, in minimum waste and in elimination of dead yarn on spools. Coning, however, has cost as much or more than spooling.

### Wooden Tubes for Twisting

The cost of twisting is not so much in the twister room as in winding yarn ahead of twisters. Cheeses can be made much larger than spools and wooden tubes are cheaper and last longer. Hitherto, however, spooling has been cheaper than winding for this purpose.

### Paper Cones and Tubes for Shipping

Spinners must use winding of some type to prepare yarn for shipment.

### Circulating Spindle Winder

With our winder, the cost of spooling or winding can be cut in half on any of the above uses and the savings will pay for entire cost of equipment in from two to four years. The winder is based on a new principle in which the spindles are passed by the operator who needs only to put a bobbin on the peg and tie in as the spindle goes by. Any size bobbin from either cops or bobbins, warp or filling wind, can be wound onto cones or cheeses.

***Send for bulletin No. 101 and let us show you one of these winders  
on production work***



## Cotton for Daughters of Eve

Many propose this or that fabric and fashion, but it is woman who disposes. Years ago the scientist found that cotton is nature's whitest fibre, that it does not deteriorate in storage nor grow yellow in service, that it takes and holds dyes exceedingly well, is durable in laundering, is easily cleaned of stains, that its cloth products are not easy to wrinkle and are hard to tear, that it can be spun for either coolness or warmth, and can be made to rival the costliest textures in beauty. The economist found that cotton is the most economical of fibers for raiment, the most widely adaptable and the most plentiful, its output being about five times that of wool, nine times that of flax, sixty times that of rayon and one hundred and forty times that of silk. Useful, more useful, most useful! It remained, however, for milady to determine how popular cotton fabrics would be. Nature fixed their virtues, but woman was the arbiter of their vogue.

Six weeks of first-hand inquiry, supplemented by reports from some two hundred and fifty mercantile concerns, indicate that the South's fleecy harvest has gained abundant favor in her eyes. The findings of the investigation, conducted by the Cotton Textile Institute, are now given to the public by the president of that admirable enterprise, Mr. Walker D. Hines. Figures are presented which show that more cotton

dressess were made and sold in this past summer than in the preceding, that the retail sales of cotton piece goods were larger in volume, that more cotton dresses are being worn, and that the finer cotton goods are being more extensively advertised. "Stylists, fashion editors and trade paper journalists consider the high popularity of cotton one of the outstanding fashion events of 1928." A few of the details from Mr. Hines' recital of the facts will serve to show the importance of this trend:

"Reports from garment manufacturers as well as from retail store buyers and trade publications agreed that many dress manufacturers have taken on a line of cotton dresses during the past season. The reports furthermore agree that there is an important increase in the number of cotton dresses manufactured. Every one of the ready-to-wear departments in retail stores all over the country that co-operated in this survey report increased cotton dress sales. The New York office of one large group of department stores had not given any thought to the sales value of cottons and reported that up to June 30 sales for 1928 were no greater than in 1927. Later another report was received as of July 31, showing that the gain for the month of July had put their total cotton dress sales for the year sixteen and four-tenths per cent ahead of 1927. Since May 1, reports show that piece goods have been gaining and that the gains have been particularly important since July 1. Some of the gains are striking. The

piece goods section of one of the biggest Boston stores went ahead fifty per cent for the month of July, two-fifths of this gain being accounted for by cotton. A leading store in Newark is ahead thirty-seven per cent for the year in piece goods, of which gain cottons contributed one-half. One big, popular priced store in New York City had the biggest wash goods week in their entire history early in August. In answer to the question as to whether cotton has returned to fashion importance, fifteen stylists and fashion authorities replied in the affirmative. Piques, prints, voiles, dimities, velveteens, percales, gingham, organdies, batistes, lawns and broadcloths were mentioned as the most popular cotton fabrics.

While these findings and comments relate largely to great population centers of the north and east, we of the south know that cotton is one prophet with honor in its own country. Most significant of all, perhaps, is the fact that the fashion trend toward cotton started at "the very top of the style ladder." Woman always disposes, but never has her royal highness disposed more happily than in this case, or more wisely.—Atlanta Journal.

## Kaumagraph Holds Convention

The annual sales convention of the Kaumagraph Company, manufacturers of trademark transfers and lithography, was held in New

York City on September 24th to 27th inclusive. It was attended by the entire Kaumagraph sales force, including branch office representatives from all over the country.

The specific purposes of this year's convention were twofold. First, the sales force was given an opportunity to inspect Kaumagraph's new plant in the Graphic Arts Center, New York. The company had moved into these quarters on September 1st and its salesmen were greatly impressed with the increased facilities now available for the service of Kaumagraph's clientele.

The second primary purpose of the convention was to acquaint the sales force of a new extension in the scope of Kaumagraph's services.

Some time ago Kaumagraph added to its extensive transfer business, a completely equipped lithographic plant. Until now this division has specialized in the production of hosiery packing. But at the request of many customers, Kaumagraph has been obliged to extend its services to the lithographing of advertising display, cutouts, folders, etc.

The volume of this work has grown so rapidly that Kaumagraph has added new presses and has developed this end of their business to the point where it has become an important part of their services.

The high spot of the convention was a dinner at the Hardware Club on September 25th. Addresses were made by Hugh R. Monro, chairman, Trowbridge Marston, president,

# The Eighth Southern Textile Exposition October 15th to 20th Greenville, S. C.

Every president, treasurer, secretary, manager, superintendent and other officer of cotton textile manufacturing plants, and other industrial companies, is cordially invited to visit the Southern Textile Exposition in Textile Hall, Greenville, S. C., October 15th to 20th.

From this most remarkable display of machinery, accessories and supplies visitors will gain new ideas and valuable information.

Executives will find it greatly to the financial advantage of their organizations to request their master mechanics, overseers, second hands, loom fixers, section hands, and other production heads, to attend this

show. It will promote operating economy and increase production.

Operatives who attend the Exposition will feel a new pride in their craft and interest in their daily work will be strongly stimulated.

The exhibitors at the Exposition will include the leading manufacturers of textile machinery, equipment, accessories and supplies. They have not spared labor or expense in preparing very interesting and instructive exhibits.

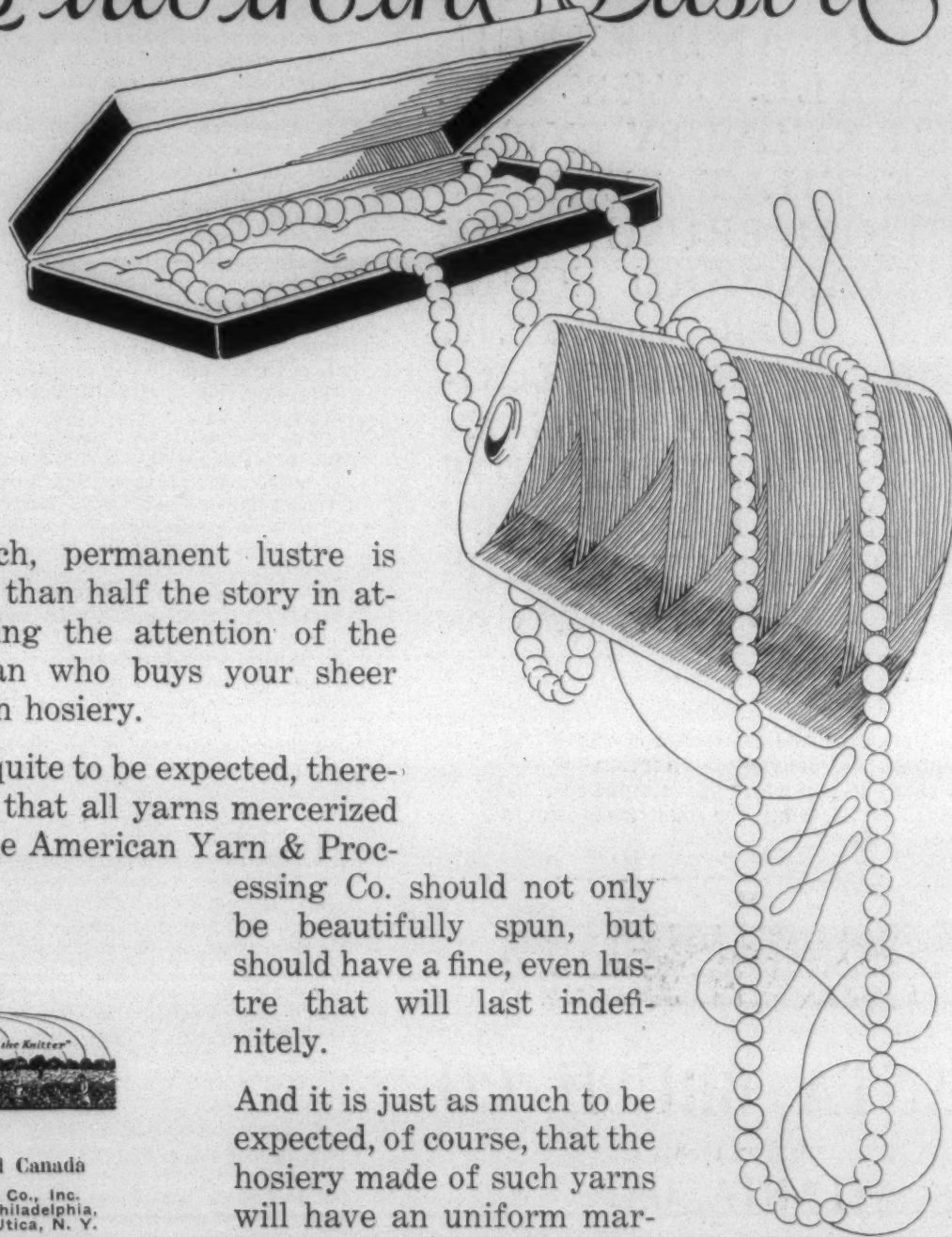
Special rates on all Southeastern railroads. Room reservations made on request.

Please do not forget the opening day—OCTOBER 15th.

**Textile Hall Corporation**



# It's all in the Lustre



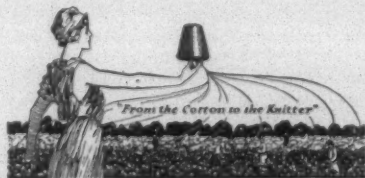
A rich, permanent lustre is more than half the story in attracting the attention of the woman who buys your sheer cotton hosiery.

It is quite to be expected, therefore, that all yarns mercerized by the American Yarn & Proc-

essing Co. should not only be beautifully spun, but should have a fine, even lustre that will last indefinitely.

And it is just as much to be expected, of course, that the hosiery made of such yarns will have an uniform market success in competition with merchandise finished by less perfect spinning and mercerizing processes.

Ask for price—all numbers



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## AMERICAN YARN AND PROCESSING CO.

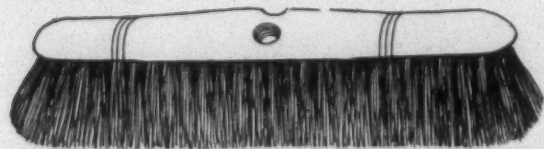
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## *Sliding Scale of Protective Hedging*

By George S. Harris, President, Exposition Cotton Mills, Atlanta, and President, American Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

THE use, or in some cases, misuse, of the cotton future markets by cotton manufacturers, for the purposes of hedging against loss, has been the subject of many interesting discussions; and I find that very few men outside of the industry have a very clear idea of the purposes of these hedge operations. In fact, many holders of cotton mill stocks, and probably some directors of cotton mills, in their desire to avoid speculation, through misunderstanding of the problems involved, lead management into policies that are highly speculative.

Intelligently handled, the contract markets offer to gray goods manufacturers a fairly safe hedge against loss, which might be incurred through the fluctuation in the price of cotton, but it should never be dealt with as a certain hedge.

The greatest difficulty is due to the practice on the part of many manufacturers of using the contract market not so much for the purpose of hedging against loss, but of lowering their cost of cotton going into their finished goods. These operations are going on continually with varying success, and in the opinion of many, is one of the major difficulties with which the industry has to contend.

We so often wonder why our cloth market will not show sufficient margin between the cost of cotton and net price of cloth to cover manufacturing cost in our lowest cost mills. We have the problem of adjusting supply to demand, which is not peculiar to cotton manufacturing, as we also have the same variation in cost among different mills prevailing in all industries, due to varying degrees of efficiency in management and design.

We also have more or less variation in cost of production account of location, but all of these variations which are reflected in our merchandising problems are to be found in all industries.

Where cotton manufacturing differs from most other industries is in the extreme variation in cost of our raw stock, which has long been recognized as probably our most difficult problem. President Hines recognizes it as second in importance of four major problems in cotton goods merchandising. To beat the cotton market seems to be the principal object of a very large percentage of cotton manufacturers, and generally when they succeed in beating it, and own cotton below the market, they proceed to price goods on a basis that precludes their competitors from buying cotton and selling goods within the same hour at figures that will show a profit.

Some mills are smart enough to get in and out of cotton at the right time sufficiently often to average a profit on such operations year in and year out, but the large majority miss it as often as they are right. They feel that it is a part of the procedure, and continue to fight the game until they hit it big (smart

operators) or fall completely (foolish speculators).

### **Natural to Try to "Beat Cotton"**

If we had a more level cotton market, such operations would not be so generally practiced, nor would it be as easy at times to find, in this way, so great an advantage over one's competitors. We cannot expect, however, any very great diminution in the usual fluctuations in cotton and so long as we have these swings in price, it will be as impossible to stop speculative efforts of manufacturers as it has been to enforce prohibition the past 10 years under the Volstead Act.

It is perfectly legitimate for a manufacturer to buy cotton against his proposed future consumption if and when he thinks the price is going to advance. Likewise, it is legitimate for him to sell cotton short if and when he thinks the market is headed for a decline.

A legitimate procedure is not always the safe one, but cotton manufacturers are often faced with a cotton and goods market running so close together as to make it impossible to operate between them at other than a loss, and the usual speculation in the rise and fall of cotton offers the only chance of presenting to stockholders a profit and loss statement in black ink.

I contend that American cotton manufacturers, as a group, are their own worst enemies, and largely on account of these speculative operations. We find, I think, an increasing number, particularly this year, who are willing to discontinue cotton speculation and take their chances between the two markets, depending upon their operating efficiency to keep them on a profitable basis. Under this plan, an even position as between cotton and goods is held, regardless of price level. Any unsold goods are treated as the equivalent cotton and are hedged with short cotton contracts until the goods are sold. It would, of course, result the same, should the cotton not be priced, in which case the cotton merchant has short hedges outstanding until called by the spinner when goods are sold.

### **Blind Hedging Often Causes Losses**

This is what I call blind hedging, and often is as dangerous as no hedging at all. I would not want to say that it is as dangerous as the practice of attempting to get in and out of cotton as the market rises or falls, for the purpose of lowering the cost.

I do say, and I speak from years' of experience, that blind hedging under existing market conditions can be the direct cause of losses in the most efficient mills.

As between the two extremes—the one hand speculation, and the other, blind hedging, I suggest a plan of operation which I believe if adopted extensively, would not only make cotton manufacturing much less hazardous, but would tend to stabilize the price of our raw stock.

(Continued on Page 102)



See our Patented New Model Nasmith Combing Machine in operation, Space No. 205, at the Southern Textile Exposition, Greenville, S. C., October 15th-20th, 1928

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various kinds of feeds,  
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**Improvements in Tire Making**

Millions of automobile tires turned out every year by American manufacturers are the product of an artificial climate created by air conditioning expert employed by the big companies, according to the Modern Science Institute.

From the time the crude rubber is cut from the trees in far off tropics, through all the vagaries and difficulties of manufacture until the finished tire is finally mounted on the motor car, the air specialist has created almost the entire gamut of weather to refine the product, speed up output, cut costs and protect the lives and health of many thousands of workmen.

Introduction of ingenious mechanical facilities for controlling air conditions in practically all processes of manufacture has placed the tire and rubber industry on the greatest mass production basis in history and is bringing down costs to the lowest on record, according to engineers in the industry who are striving to develop a punctureless, super-tire, good for 40,000 to 50,000 miles.

With all rubber producing nations seeking trade pacts which are expected to stabilize the crude rubber market, combined with greater productive efficiency of American plants, such leaders in the industry as Fisk, Firestone, Goodyear, Goodrich, United States Rubber, Miller, General and others, are confident that they will benefit and share more than ever with the record-breaking prosperity of the automobile industry.

Five of the so-called "big six" American tire manufacturers already have their own factories in England and continental Europe, while several are rapidly developing new uses for rubber, such as flooring and rubber transmission and conveyor belting. American domination of the tire and rubber industry, however, is due chiefly to the nation's mechanical resourcefulness which gave to the world "mass production," the engineers declare.

One of the biggest problems in the industry, and an obstacle to big scale operations, was the creation of dusts, gases and high temperatures which had to be conquered. In the plant of the Fisk Tire Company at Chicopee Falls, Mass., which is typical of other large tire factories, powerful blower fans are ingeniously hooked up with air washers, steam heat, cooling coils and miles of sheet metal piping for ventilating and cooling in the mill, calender and heater rooms; for driving out fumes in the cementing, drying and soldering operations; for collecting and conveying of dusts and shavings at mixings mills, bead and air bag buffing machines and wood working machinery in the box shop.

In the Fisk Company's experimental laboratory where research work is conducted, a temperature of 70 degrees and relative humidity of 65 per cent is maintained as the best for tests. Special exhausters built of non-corrosive material are used

for the laboratory exhaust hoods. Air under pressure is used for the inflation of the inner tubes for holding the tire in shape during the vulcanizing process.

Special high suction fans are used to vacuum clean the fabric that goes into the making of the tire. It is quite important that all particles of grit and dirt be sucked out of the fabric before it is used. Steam vapors are pulled out of the vulcanizing department by large propeller and disc fans.

Before the crude rubber is ready for shipment from the foreign plantations, it must be dried to make it easier to handle and to save freight costs. This drying is usually done by unit heaters, although large blowers frequently are used separately. One of the largest companies has developed a secret process for melting the crude rubber and bringing it over in tanks, like any liquid.

One of the largest manufacturers in Akron has developed a big market for reclaimed rubber. The reclaimed rubber is first ground up like fine coffee or sand and washed. After the washing process, the water is squeezed out by pressing before it goes to the big air driers. The air drier is a huge chain conveyor through which air is driven. Each drier has three fans which blow 3,000 pounds of air every minute through the rubber.

Improvement in manufacturing processes by the tire companies is greatly improving the product, giving longer life to the tire and thus giving the ultimate consumer more value for his money. The research staffs of the big makers are working earnestly to develop treads and fabrics which will be impervious to ordinary causes of puncture. And they know, too, that the big share of the business will go to the manufacturer who can prove the longest life for his product.

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, Of the Southern Textile Bulletin, published Weekly at Charlotte, N. C., for October 1, 1928.

State of North Carolina  
County of Mecklenburg

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Junius M. Smith, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the business manager of the Southern Textile Bulletin and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, David Clark, Charlotte, N. C.; editor, David Clark, Charlotte, N. C.; business manager, Junius M. Smith, Charlotte, N. C.

That the owner is: David Clark, Charlotte, N. C.

That the known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

(Signed) Junius M. Smith,  
Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day of October, 1928.

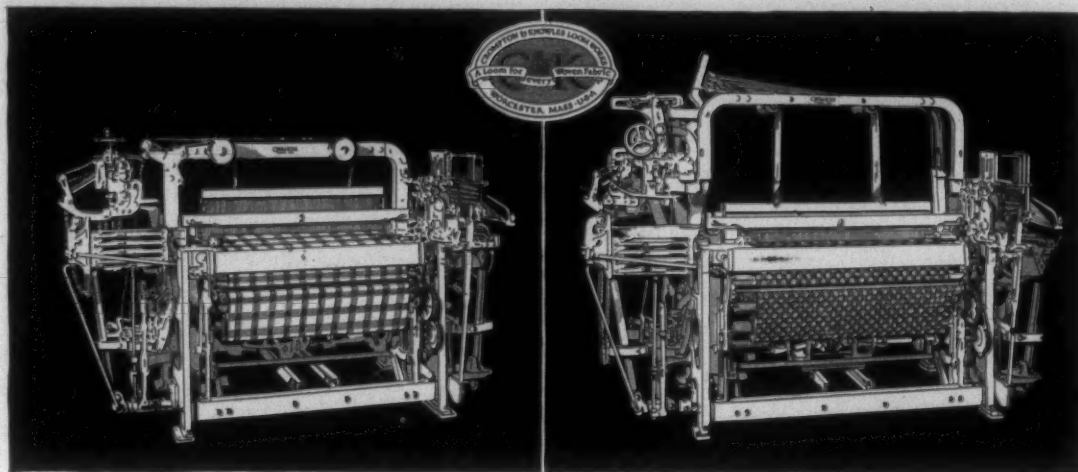
(Signed) MIRIAM WATKINS,  
Notary Public.

(My commission expires Sept. 9, 1929.)





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## SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

....., 192.....

Name of Mill.....

Town.....

..... Spinning Spindle ..... Looms

..... Superintendent

..... Carder

..... Spinner

..... Weaver

..... Cloth Room

..... Dyer

..... Master Mechanic

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Two-in-One  
Stencil Ink

The Bradley  
Ball Stencil Pot

Shippers' Supplies

Write for Samples  
and Prices

## Sliding Scale of Protective Hedging

(Continued from Page 98)

### 2—Sliding scale of protective hedge Suggestion for Planning Hedges

In the beginning of the cotton year, when we have sufficient facts to form some idea of the probable range of price, we determine the two extremes we expect. At the low point we are to be open with stock of cotton and goods, while at the high point we are to be fully hedged.

This assumes that we are carrying cotton and goods ahead of cloth sales, as is usual, for the past 10 years.

Should we have cloth sales ahead of cotton purchases, then the operation would be reversed. By that, I mean at the low point we would be fully hedged with long cotton contracts, while at the high point, we would be open. In other words, at the high point we would be sold short the full extent of cloth sales.

Purely in way of explaining this method of operation, but without any idea of setting up figures, I give you below a table of percentages and prices as a guide:

Stock at Risk to Be Hedged Per cent	Cents per Pound Cotton Futures
100	25
90	24
80	23
70	22
60	21
50	20
40	19
30	18
20	17
10	16
0	15

In this case, we conclude that the price could range between 15 cents as an absolute minimum and 25 cents as a minimum. Furthermore, we conclude that the average price of the season should fall approximately 20 cents. When the price is 20 cents, we would have outstanding short cotton contracts to cover 50 per cent of any cotton on which price has been fixed, plus equivalent cotton in-cloth carried at risk.

As the price of cotton advances, the percentage increases proportionately as it is proportion decreased with a price decline. In practice, the long and short account is carried as usual, and hedge operations governed by the percentage figure.

### Latitude for Use Of Judgment

This plan offers plenty of latitude to apply one's judgment of the market. The range of prices would necessarily meet your ideas and the average price against which the 50 per cent hedge would apply, need not necessarily fall exactly midway between the extremes.

One of our leading cotton future houses has only recently very intelligently worked up figures covering the past six years, and concludes that the average price for the current year will be 21 1/4 cents. Against this, we might apply present adverse position of the spinner together with conditions that affected the average price last year, and

conclude that the average price this year should not exceed 20 cents.

One thing we do know, and that is the price will fluctuate between a low and a high, and that there will be the amusement we want in trying to guess the extremes and the average, but we are not entirely sunk if we miss these figures a reasonable degree.

### Can't Figure on Cloth Following Cotton Up

The theory of blind hedging with short contracts is that after buying cotton and the price later declines, the profit in contracts closed out simultaneous with cloth sales will offset the decline in cloth. In case of increase in cotton, the losses in contracts closed are supposed to be offset in the increases in price of cloth. This pre-supposes that cloth is going to bob up and down with cotton.

We all know that cloth doesn't act that way, and I doubt that we want such a cloth market. The price must be leveled somewhere along the line. The consumers of cotton cloth have no way to hedge against these fluctuations and they have had more trouble now than they are entitled to on account of price cutting on the part of mills every time cotton declines a few points.

When a manufacturer blindly hedges 100 per cent, regardless of price level, he must fluctuate his prices of cloth, or absorb his losses with cotton advances, in the hopes of these losses being offset by increased margins on the declines. It is this that prompts the statement that blind hedging might become the wildest speculation. Stated another way, a mill buying cotton at 18 cents for future use, and immediately placing against it 100 per cent hedge in the form of future short contracts, is taking a wild chance on advancing his cloth price later should cotton be 22 cents when cloth is sold. A far chance, in the light of recent experience!

### Would Reflect Unsold Stock

It would seem that when careful consideration is given to all facts and conditions, it is obvious that the value of the hedge varies with the price. As the price declines below the average, the blind hedges becomes increasingly hazardous.

Another point I would make, is that stock of unsold goods and cotton in the hands of mills through this plans would be reflected in the cotton futures market, directly in proportion to the price. As price advances, the weight of this stock is increasingly felt, while the opposite is true on declines below the average. It should be clearly understood that percentage figures apply to actual stock at risk and under no circumstances do these operations apply against proposed consumption.

Net profits of Standard Textile Products Company totalled \$60,000 for August, of which \$20,000 was added to reserve for contingencies, J. T. Broadbent, president, announced. New orders are increasing, he added, and the prospects for the remaining months of the year are favorable.



# SOLUBLE PINE OIL

## *in use in the Textile Industry*

**P**REPARATIONS containing pine oil are used in de-gumming of natural silk, de-oiling of rayon, and in the kier boiling of cotton. Soluble Pine Oil is an excellent wetting out or penetrating assistant in the dye bath. It is fine for removing oil or greasy stains and has a bleaching action which is of value.

The penetrating solvent and emulsifying qualities of Yarmor Steam-distilled Pine Oil in soluble form should be of interest to manufacturers.

Consult us for further particulars.

NAVAL STORES DEPARTMENT

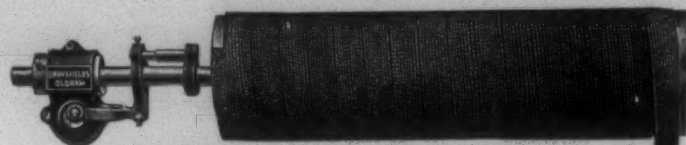
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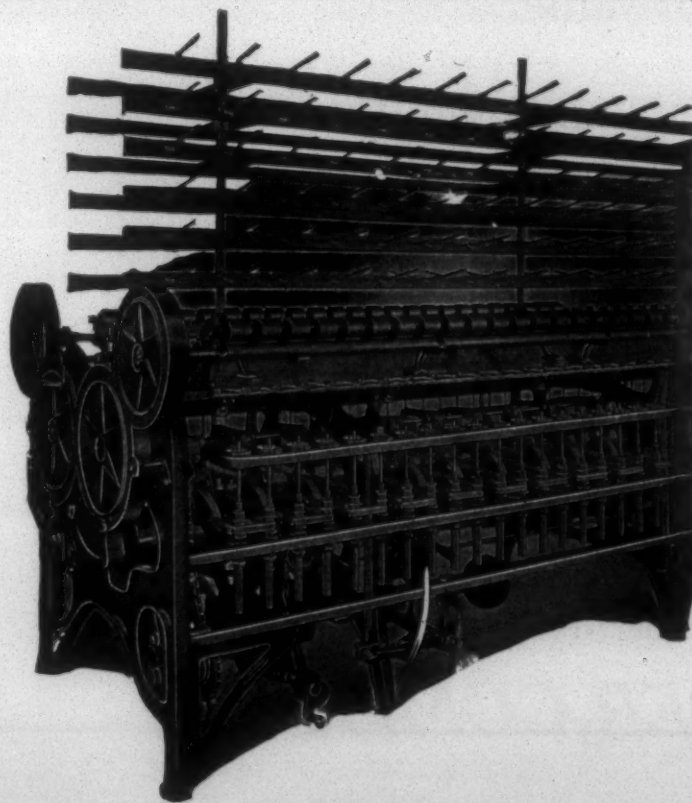


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15—Tape Driven Twisters 200 Spindles each, 2½" Ring,  
3½" Space, 5 or 6" Traverse. CLUTCH SPINDLES, also  
bobbins for same.

These are in first class condition. Prices right.

**COLLINS BROTHERS MACHINE COMPANY, Pawtucket, R.I.**

## Viewpoint of Safety Supervisor on Conducting Safety Work \*

By D. Frank Lord, Safety Engineer, M. J. Whittall Associates,  
Worcester, Mass.

I can say in a very few words that I want safety work conducted so as to show results.

First, by keeping the workers at their work happy and contented and with a clear mind. Second, so as to make the production of the plant as high as consistent with good practice. Third, to establish an experience rating that will tend to the reduction of our insurance premiums.

Then I want the hearty endorsement of the management. I want them to stand back of everything that is done sanely for safety. I want their suggestions and their constructive criticisms. I want the co-operation of the employment department, and its manager. I feel that a medical examination should be made of every new man employed, with record and data as to his condition, in order that he may be selected for the right place and also to avoid putting anybody at work who has an ailment that would be brought out later in the course of his employment. After the man is employed he should be given a talk on safety by the safety engineer; and then turned over to his foreman who should give him a more detailed talk on safety, and then give him a card stating the rules of safety, which he signs. Show to him the hazards that exist in the position he is about to start.

Then I want a good safety engineer. This may be a little delicate for me to talk on, as it may be more or less personal, but there are many requirements that I think essential. I may have some of them, and then I may not, but as this is not a personal history, take it for what it's worth. I want a safety engineer that has enthusiasm and assurance of his position in regard to safe and sane methods. A man with the abilities to rectify faults. A man with the fact and ability to establish confidence among the foremen and the workers. A leader but not a driver. A man who can investigate impartially the causes of any accidents and suggest remedies. A man who has the capability of maintaining complete records. One who can go about the plant and locate spots where hazards exist and be able to start the necessary machinery to have them rectified. A man who is able to go about the plant with the insurance inspector at the time inspections are being made to establish the rating, and be able to show that all of the hard and fast rules governing guarding might or might not be applicable to the individual plant.

Next I want a safety committee consisting of men who are the leaders in the mill. And I am firmly of the opinion that foremen, overseers and supervisors are the ones to have on this committee. This committee should be changed every year, re-

taining of course a sufficient number of the old committee so that the work of initiating new members may be easy. Meetings should be held at least twice a month and the meetings should be conducted in a parliamentary and regular manner in order to maintain dignity and harmony. The committee should at all times be willing and ready to consider all suggestions coming from whatever source.

I believe that a suggestion box placed in convenient locations about the mill where any employee can put suggestions is a very good means of creating interest. There must be harmony in the committee and by harmony I do not mean that everybody must agree with everybody else, but under the head of harmony all should be capable of seeing the conditions as the other fellow sees them. I want to emphasize the fact that leaders are desired and that drivers should be discouraged. No workman wants to be driven, but he is willing to be led. A complete record of all the doings of the committee should be sent to the management and to each member of the committee. I have had very little experience with the contest element, and I am not ready at this time to state that I feel that a contest can be staged with real good results unless existing conditions of the contesting departments are parallel. I believe that the results of safety work, in an individual plant are much better to be broadcasted.

In regard to the first aid department I believe that a totally modern well kept and sufficient first aid department should be maintained in every individual plant. The size and number employed will vary, of course, with the size and number of people employed in the plant. I would want a doctor with the plant for all or part of the time. This doctor should make a medical examination of new employees, care for the accidents as they occur together with redressings and keep in close touch all of the time with accident and health conditions. There should of course be in charge at the first aid room a registered nurse together with such assistants as may be required. She should keep records of all cases that come to her for treatment and submit them to the safety engineer who should be in charge of the entire safety program and he in turn through the administrative office should prepare reports for the state industrial accident board and the insurance company.

I want all men and women employees to be told, and have it thoroughly driven home, that all injuries, no matter how slight, are to be cared for in the first aid room, and I want the first aid department to render the quickest possible treatment of all injuries. I am firmly of the opinion that a well balanced

\*Address before meeting of National Safety Council in New York.

(Continued on Page 108)

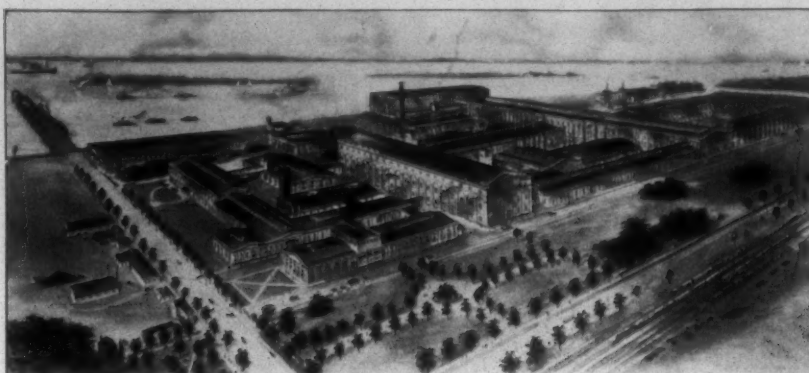


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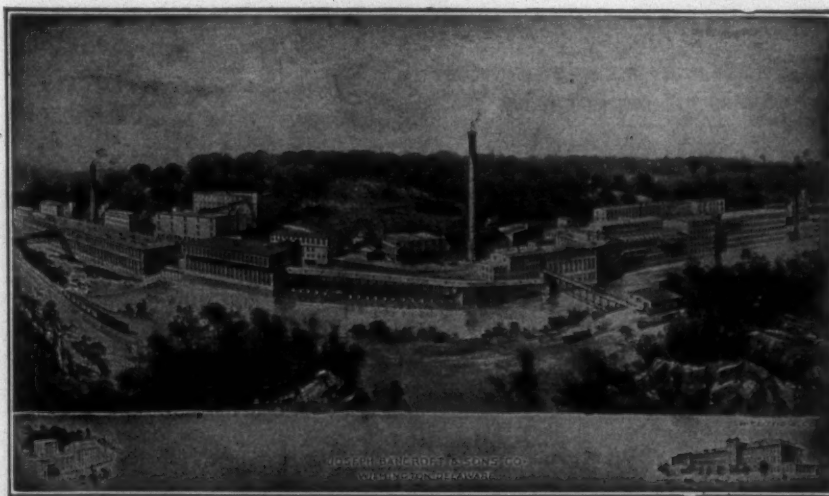
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## Physical Properties of Rayon

**R**AYON entered the field of textile fibers because of one characteristic—luster. Silk was then the only fiber with a high luster, but its price restricted its use to luxury articles. The low price of rayon as compared to silk has been a dominant factor in rayon's phenomenal growth. With price and luster accounting for rayon's popularity up to the present time, what has the future in store for these man-made chemical fibers? Research must answer this question.

### Style Governs Types

Style will play a leading part in directing research into the proper channels. Two years ago a tendency was manifested that the high metallic luster of rayon should give way to a dull, full-bodied appearance. It also became apparent that that a softness more nearly approaching silk was desired. Research on the part of the manufacturers developed the so-called fine-filament or super-extra type of yarn, not only in the regular sizes then in use, but in the newer fine deniers. The ever increasing popularity of products made from this new type of rayon is sound proof of the value of research coupled with a proper interpretation of the style tendencies and new uses.

### Research Should Be Utilized

Schools, universities and specialists, either in co-operation with the rayon producers or independently, are daily adding to our fund of information on the physical properties of rayon. These facts and findings, as they are brought out, should be carefully noted by every textile manufacturer and merchant. They should be of great value in the improvement of processing rayon in the plant and moreover, might suggest new and novel uses. A thorough knowledge of the properties of rayon are absolutely essential to successful methods in its use. To go slightly beyond the limits of rayon invites disaster. Most of the troubles so far experienced with rayon have been directly traced to misuse and a disregard of its limitations.

### Laundry Tests of Rayon Fabrics

The most universally known property of rayon is its lack of strength when wet. Much new and accurate information has been recently published on this subject. It should be freely used to dispense the belief still prevalent in many minds that rayon disintegrates in water. Tests made by a prominent association of textile manufacturers in collaboration with laundries have absolutely disproved this. After working out a satisfactory wash room formula and procedure, the fabrics, consisting of cotton and rayon mixtures and all rayon, were given twenty separate and distinct washings. Tests for strength were made by the Grab Method of Test as specified by the Federal Specifications Board. The summary of results proved that even though the fabrics showed some loss of strength after one washing, continued washings did not cause further loss. The surprising fact was disclosed that

whereas cotton after twenty washings maintained only 87½ per cent of its original strength, the rayon content of the cotton-rayon cloth came through with 92 per cent of its original strength. The rayon also retained its original luster, smoothness and softness. This same association also conducted experiments in conjunction with a large dry cleaning establishment. Careful checking after three dry cleanings showed that the samples, cotton and rayon mixtures, did not vary in width, weight, count or strength to any appreciable extent from the original cloth. Research has solved this problem and dispelled a popular fallacy.

### Effect of Tension on Rayon

Investigation of the effect of tension on rayon has brought out many useful facts. The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers made tests for strength on 150 denier of various makes. The single end was used as a basis for the tests and required a weight of 7 ounces to break the strand. Tests made by other agencies sum up the matter by saying that rayon has one-half of the strength of silk, equals cotton, and surpasses wool. Rayon, in the process of breaking, stretches or rather elongates from 16 to 25 per cent. The variation in this elongation seems to have no effect on or relation to strength. In the tests mentioned above, the strongest sample broke at 7.8 ounces with 17 per cent elongation, whereas two other samples made by different producers broke at 7.5 ounces with a 25 per cent elongation. Although cotton and rayon have the same breaking strength, cotton only has an elongation of 5 to 8 per cent.

### Effects of Tension in Processing

This excessive elongation of rayon when under tension is the source of most of the trouble experienced in processing. The critical point in the elongation is reached when half the pull necessary to break the strand is reached. Up to this point tension produces little stretch, but after this point has been overstepped, considerably stretch. Elasticity of rayon up to this point is about 80%, for breakage is exerted, the elasticity rapidly decreases to about 30 per cent. Hence the properties of rayon before and after this critical point are quite different, irrespective of when this extra pull was exerted. This point of half the breaking tension is sometimes called the elastic limit of unstrained rayon. It is, therefore, easily seen that in processing rayon the tension must be kept down to the lowest possible point consistent with results desired. Friction, in addition to causing broken filaments, reduces the capacity of the thread to bear tension.

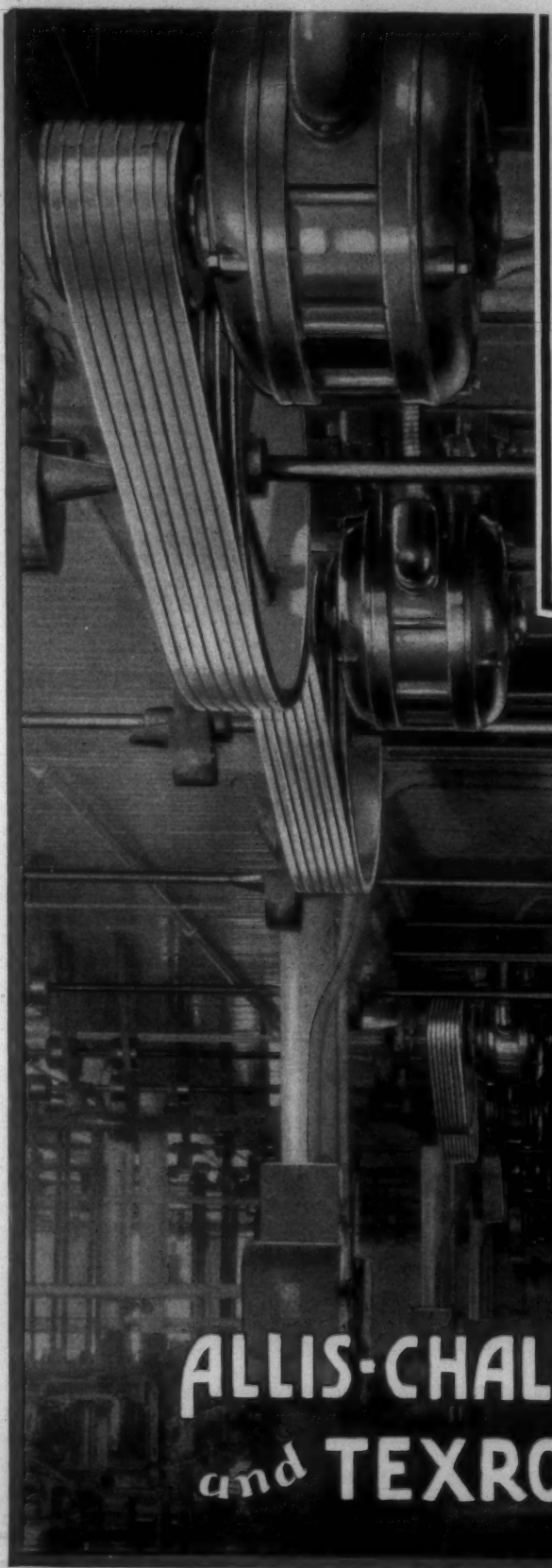
### A Practical Example

A practical example of the effect of excessive tension would work out as follows. An average strand of 150 denier, viscose type, will elongate approximately 20 per cent and break with a pull of 7½ ounces. The critical point of half the pull would be equal to a tension pull of

(Continued on Page 110)



# Motorizing at Minimum Cost



*Laurens Cotton Mills*, in their changeover from mechanical to electric drive, are assured of satisfactory and continuous operation at minimum expense. Note the ease of fitting the motors and Texrope Drives to the present shafting without expensive structural changes.

The Texrope Drive solves the problem of short centers; is free from vibration; gives smooth starting—a sort of cushioning effect; requires no lubrication; and is noiseless and efficient in operation.

Allis-Chalmers Roller Bearing Motors require attention only a few times yearly. The grease packed bearings are an assurance against oil drip; the steel frames and silver brazed rotors are indestructible, and the extra sealed insulation is protection against dirt or moisture. The 16 - 30 h.p. motors in this installation, each driving one lineshaft, insure flexibility of operation.

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## ALLIS-CHALMERS MOTORS and TEXROPE DRIVES

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**B. S. Roy & Son Co.**  
ESTABLISHED 1868  
**Textile Grinding Machinery**  
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## Grinders for the Textile Industry

The problems of the textile mill have been continuously studied by us, with the result that Cotton Card Grinders, Napper Roll Grinders, Calender Roll and other Grinders have been perfected and improved to the highest point of efficiency.

In 1868 B. S. Roy invented the traverse grinder which completely revolutionized card grinding. In the sixty years that have followed ROY GRINDERS have been specified for accuracy and long life under hard usage.



ROY GRINDERS are  
Standard Equipment  
in Textile Mills  
Everywhere

# Starch

400 MILL

500 MILL



FAMOUS N

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BLUE RIVER CRYSTAL

THESE starches are manufactured by carefully controlled and standardized methods. Purity and uniformity are guaranteed. Economy and efficiency are proved by the constantly increasing number of exacting textile manufacturers who are getting satisfactory results by using our starches especially selected for their conditions.

Recommendations are based upon intelligent investigation of each individual problem.

**CORN PRODUCTS REFINING COMPANY**  
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GREENVILLE, S. C.

## Viewpoint of Safety Supervisor on Conducting Safety Work

(Continued from Page 104)

program on the question of industrial health should be carried out. No man or woman can render for themselves or for their employers the best work if he or she is not well and healthy. And this to my mind extends into the question of mentality to a very large extent. No person can leave a home in which there is sickness and trouble and come to his job able to render his best, and so to improve this condition I believe that a family health service should be rendered by the plant doctor and nurses.

The Workmen's Inspection Committee should not be too large. I find from personal experience that three men chosen from different departments of the mill can carry out the work of inspection very satisfactorily. These are men who can be spared from the position they occupy without loss to themselves or to the management. They should make notes as they pass about the mill of any place that they find unsafe, and once a month get together with the chairman of the safety committee and the safety engineer and talk over the faults which they have found and the conditions that exist. A report should then be completed and made ready for submitting at the next meeting of the safety committee for action.

Probably one of the best means of spreading safety education is by means of the bulletin board. These bulletin boards should be placed throughout the mill where the workmen are passing. The posters should be placed upon a neat and suitable kind of bulletin board. Nothing so detracts from the dignity of the board or the posters as to be placed in a slovenly and careless manner. Everything in connection with accident prevention should be neat and orderly. Posters should be selected for showing in particular parts of the mill that deal with the work that is carried on in the immediate vicinity. I cannot imagine a bigger farce than to post a bulletin dealing with railroad accidents or an automobile accident in a weave room. These should be retained and I believe that a certain number of the general service posters can be used to good advantage in the main entrance, halls, lobbies and meeting places. Nothing is so stale as an old bulletin poster and I strongly recommend that posters should be changed every week and if you have more than one plant, posters can be used intermittently.

You can post it for a week then take it down and save it for a few months and use it again. The workman wants to know something of the records of results that have been achieved through what may well be called efforts on his part and to that end I believe that a public record bulletin be posted in a conspicuous place in the mill yard giving the number of accidents each day, total for the week, total for the month, and the total for the past year. Much interest I believe is developed in such a board.

With a successful safety department working sanely and consistently the following are some of the results that can be achieved: 1. Increased contentment; 2. increased production; 3. decreased insurance premiums; 4. a full measure of satisfaction.

## A New Industrialism

The current issue of Holland's, the Magazine of the South, carries a very interesting article by Louis F. Hart on "The New Industrialism in the Old South."

In his article Mr. Hart points out that the old reasons heard since childhood by most Southerners for cotton mills coming South is a fallacy. He says:

"Here I encountered more diversity of opinion, but the consensus sifted down to the following:

"First, that Southern labor, recruited from the highland country, is of relatively pure Anglo-Saxon stock, easy to train and highly adaptable to the vocation of mills operated, as well as being disposed to return a full day's work for a full day's pay. Second, that the prevalence of open weather in the South cuts construction and operating costs. Third, that Southern tax and labor laws are favorable to capital and that local sentiment invites it. Fourth, that power costs in the South, which is now developing its own mountain streams, compare favorably with those anywhere in the country, while the adequacy of the power supply is assured through a widely ramified hook-up of projects."

The above statement of Mr. Hart's which was made after a close study of the textile industry over an area extending from Texas to Virginia, speaks well for the industrial future of the South, observes the Concord Tribune. If Southern labor is above the average, weather conditions favorable, tax and labor laws encourage capital and motive power is plentiful for the textile industry, those same advantages are adaptable to other industries. Not only the eyes of America but the eyes of the world are now turned toward the South as a field for industrial development.

This is evident by the ten million dollar project at Rome, Ga., which is backed by La Soie de Chatillon of Italy. The American-Bemberg Corporation, understood to be a German owned concern, early in 1927 completed the first unit of a large rayon plant at Elizabethton, Tenn., and shortly thereafter began work on a second unit to be completed and placed in operation this year. The American Glanzstoff Corporation, also understood to be German owned, started work in the summer of 1927 on the first unit of rayon plant near the Bemberg development, and according to Mr. Hart in the current issue of Holland's, the Magazine of the South, any number of American textile mills are now moving South or new companies are being organized to operate in the South.

And on top of these comes the \$10,000,000 rayon plant to be erected at Asheville.—Gastonia Gazette.



# “Wornout” Yarn

Cotton Spinners know that too much processing actually takes the life out of the individual cotton fibers and does real injury to the quality of the yarn.

## The Casablanca System of Long Draft Spinning

produces maximum uniformity of yarn with the minimum of processing,—thus preserving the strength and spirality or “grip” of the individual fibers.

## And It Greatly Reduces Production Costs, Too

See it at work in cotton mills near yours. Try it out in your mill.

You are cordially invited to inspect the Casablanca System at the Victor-Monaghan Company, either at the Monaghan Plant at Greenville, S. C., or the Apalache Plant at Greer, S. C. We also extend an invitation to visit the Piedmont Manufacturing Company at Piedmont, S. C.

## American Casablanca Corporation

12 Pearl Street,  
Boston, Mass.

66 Leonard Street,  
New York City.



## Brief History of Southern Textile Exposition

(Continued from Page 19)

colored men have been with the exposition since it was built. Charlie helped pour the concrete in the walls. Every exhibitor knows him. He is a quick resourceful and absolutely reliable man. There are very few colored men in the country who have more friends than Charlie. Rufus is very much like him and at every exposition exhibitors look for these two faithful employees.

The officers of the exposition are as follows: William G. Surrine, president and treasurer; J. A. McPherson, vice-president; Bertha M. Green, secretary. Directors: John W. Arrington, Cason J. Callaway, W. W. Carter, Donald Comer, Herman Cone, Robert I. Dalton, J. F. Gallivan, B. E. Geer, B. R. Gossett, Edwin Howard, George H. Lanier, H. A. Ligon, Carter Lupton, John A. McPherson, J. Norman Pease, L. W. Robert, Jr., J. E. Surrine, William G. Surrine and Fred O. Tyler. Exposition manager, Earle Mauldin.

### Committees:

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R. W. Arrington, chairman; A. B. Atkins, M. O. Alexander, E. A. Franks, G. D. Fryogle, J. H. Huff, L. F. Kelly, P. McGarity, T. A. Sizemore, F. M. Tidwell.

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### Reservations

Milton G. Smith, D. R. Dickson, Hampton Smith.

### Visitors

Lee C. Harris, chairman; W. P. Conyers, Alester G. Furman, John M. Holmes, Edwin Howard, Noland Myers, Hext M. Perry, J. A. Piper, Walter Woodward.

### Welcoming

W. P. Conyers, chairman.

## Physical Properties Of Rayon

(Continued from Page 106)

3 3/4 ounces. Now say that in the normal winding operation, the pull exerted was 3 ounces. This is well and if the stretch is 5 per cent while on the right side of the critical point under tension, approximately 80 per cent will be recovered, or the strand will only have a natural elongation of one per cent. If, due to faulty adjustments, a strain equal to 5 ounces is put on the strand, the stretch will be at least 10 per cent. The pull of 5 ounces is be-

yond the critical point and elastic limit. Therefore when the tension is removed there will be an elongation of the thread of approximately 6.7—or 30 per cent off 10 per cent. Moreover the elastic limit of this last thread has been raised so that if 5 ounces pull is again used it will elongate only 3.3 per cent. It is very apparent that we have here two absolutely different sizes of rayon that will naturally not look alike in a piece of cloth or take the dye the same. Unfortunately when these strained ends are wetted and dried, they recover practically all of their original stretch resulting in uneven tension or tight ends, that are not at all apparent until the cloth is wet.

### Rayon Withstands Action of Sunlight

Such large quantities of rayon are used in draperies that Dr. Gimmer, a German scientist, investigated the effect of weather conditions and sunlight on rayon as compared to other fibers. The results showed that silk loses value after 200 hours exposure to sunlight and rayon stood up for 900 hours. This compared with 400 hours for jute, 940 hours for cotton, 990 hours for flax and 1120 hours for raw wool. No need for the drapery manufacturer to feel that rayon will cause him trouble. And to bring out another real selling point, photo-micrographs were made of very dirty and dusty rayon drapes. These showed that dirt does not penetrate rayon

easily removable coating that can almost be shaken off.

### Rayon Is Healthful

A recent survey was very carefully conducted to determine the amount of rayon underwear sold per year as compared to that made from other fibers. The findings showed that 38 per cent of all sold was rayon. There is no doubt as to the style value of rayon underwear. What about the health value? Again research comes to the front with real facts, in this case made by the Department of Textile Industries at Leeds University. The facts are that "wool and rayon, viscose type, take up moisture more efficiently than cotton and that under similar conditions they can hold moisture for approximately double the length of time that cotton can." The relative figures are: Rayon (viscose type) 16, wool 16, silk 11 1/2, cotton 8, cellulose acetate 7 1/2, and linen 7. This university has under way a three year research program to cover the hygienic properties, effect of dyes, drying properties, heat retaining properties, etc., of the fibers as used for underwear. Such figures and data as presented are of real value to all persons interested in textiles. For instance, there fabrics that need as in other fibers, merely forming an hygroscopic yarns, and from the research as conducted above, accurate data is at hand for the proper selection of a fiber.—Rayon Journal.

## MAKE US YOUR BOBBIN MAKER

### ROLLS

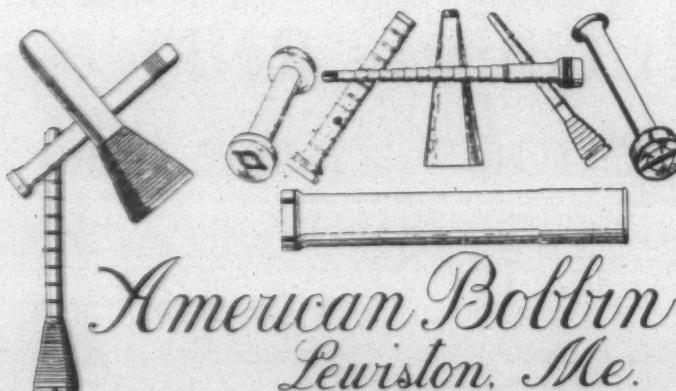
UNDERCLEARER  
FOSTER WINDER

### SPOOLS

TWISTER  
METAL PROTECTED

ENAMELED BOBBINS  
OF ALL KINDS

CONES AND BUTTS



*American Bobbin Co.*  
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Bobbin and Spool Manufacturers

### BOBBINS

MULTIPLE HOLE FEELER  
SLUBBERS  
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WARP  
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DUCK FILLING  
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RAYON

We Are Specialists in Manufacturing Automatic Loom and Rayon Bobbins of All Type

## Ashworth Brothers, Inc.

### Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing

TOPS RECLOTHED

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COTTON MILL MACHINERY REPAIRED

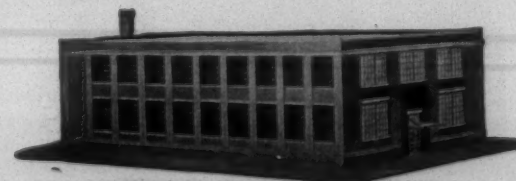
For Prompt Service send your Top Flats to be reclothed and your Lickerins to be rewound to our nearest factory. We use our own special point hardened lickerin wire.

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Texas Mill Supply Co., Inc., Texas Representative, Dallas, Texas





# GOOD BOBBINS

*are essential to*

# GOOD SPINNING

Bobbins made to fit your spindles properly and best adapted in size for the numbers of yarn you are spinning will give you more and better work.

Good bobbins quickly pay for themselves.

Special attention should be given to the size and style of spinning bobbins used in connection with filling wind. To get the full benefits of filling wind the bobbins should be designed to meet the particular conditions in each mill. Not alone should the style of spindles, traverse, diameter of ring and numbers of yarn to be spun, be taken into consideration, but also speed of front rolls, staple of cotton and other factors.

For years we have specialized in spinning bobbins. If you have any questions as to the size or style of a spinning bobbin, either for warp or filling wind, that will best answer your requirements, feel free to write us and we will give you the benefit of our experience.

## The Dana S. Courtney Co.

Chicopee, Mass.

Southern Agent, A. B. Carter, Gastonia, N.C.





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NEW YORK

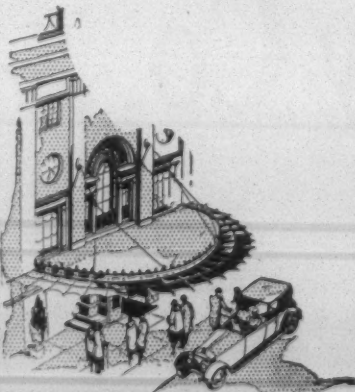
**A**DMIRABLY situated on the Crest of Murray Hill. It is convenient to the business, shopping and theatre centers and to the Pennsylvania and New York Central Railway Terminals. B. & O. Motor Coaches stop at the entrance.

Its clientele is made up of intelligent travellers from all parts of the World. One finds in the dining rooms excellent service and a perfect cuisine. Every bedroom is an outside room and each one has its own private bath.

### TARIFF

Single room with bath  
\$4.50 per day and up  
Double room with bath  
\$8 per day and up

WALTON H. MARSHALL  
Manager.



### A. C. M. A. Board Meeting

The board of governors of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association will meet in November, at a date yet to be chosen, to select a place for holding the annual convention of 1929 and to consider various other matters of business. This meeting probably will be held at Charlotte.

An effort will be made before the board at that meeting to have Charlotte chosen as the convention city. This city, in which headquarters of the association are located, has not entertained the convention in about 20 years.

### Factors of Influence That Are Working in Producing Channels

After getting around in the primary gray cloth market during the last few days a merchant concludes that one of the chief menaces is mills lies in the recommendations of some smaller selling agents who advise all sorts of plans for increasing business by means of new buildings and the installation of new equipment. He states: "I never before appreciated how much day dreaming there is rampant in the trade until I got around and heard so many so-called constructive ideas promulgated."

In a number of cases the intention is to add to production with the object of taking business away from older and less efficiently equipped plants. Those who make the proposals forget that it must cost close to \$60 per spindle to get started, while the older companies have gone through such difficult competition that they often fail to figure in overhead in going after orders.

Whatever advantage might accrue from the faster running machinery would easily be offset by the lack of figuring on what it costs to make and sell goods. "When I tell those whom I meet that there is only one way to make a profit in the present market and explain that it is by means of speculation they usually show surprise. Yet it is a fact that some of the most successful cloth manufacturers have grown rich in no other way."

The factor then mentioned one of the ablest mill men who recently died and who accumulated a number of plants through uncanny cotton buying judgment. "If he made a profit on his goods it was incidental to his profitable buying of raw cotton," it was explained. "There is possibly one one in a million who could do what he did, yet many think they are equally shrewd without being so."

The man told of discussing business conditions with a mill man and advised him to sell his product to the close of the year and go short of cotton. "That would be gambling," was the answer. "But you are at present gambling because you are long on cotton and expect a firmer market and are accumulating yardage with such an eventuality in mind," was the rejoinder.

In another case the merchant came across a wealthy Southern

resident who decides he wants to build a cotton mill because he is afraid to leave his money to his son. He was advised to leave it in trust and avoid losing his fortune entirely during such competitive times. Nevertheless he was looking around for suggestions as to what sort of a plant would appear advisable to the various advisors with whom he came in contact.

Nothing more was intended by the illustration than to imply that there are wealthy men who can think in terms of only the cotton goods business and would further add to their own disturbance of mind, while bringing affliction to others of their own kind. "It is the hardest thing in the world to convince such men that they are risking their investments when they try to increase production in a market that is trying to reach salvation through curtailment," came by way of explanation.

A further problem which came to his mind was that dealing with mills that met with little interference in their particular specialty and find others coming in for a share of it. They start off by breaking prices worse than those who are buying their way in, assuming themselves powerful enough to eliminate their new competitors.

Such an attitude is taken to be wrong because the merchant held that no one has the right to suppose he can maintain an almost complete monopoly in his chosen field. During the last year or so a number of market difficulties hinged around such efforts to keep others from stepping in after they were already started. The result is that mills have fought for the available business, but are coming around to see the futility of pressing one another too hard.—New York Journal of Commerce.

### German Firm to Use Machinery in Making Persian Type Rugs

Berlin, Germany.—Persian carpets will shortly be turned out by machine here, each machine, it is stated, doing the work of approximately 60 hand workers. The system employed has been developed by the Zivnostenska Bank of Prague, which financed the inventor, Jules Banyal. All rights and patents for Germany were acquired by David & Co., carpet manufacturers, of Katsechau, Upper Silesia, for use in their Berlin factory.

Attempts to obtain exact copies of hand-knotted Persian carpets by machine have been numerous but so far unsuccessful. However, the carpet machine of the Banyal system, after lengthy experiments, has been found to meet all requirements with the result that the carpets turned out by it cannot be distinguished, providing proper materials are used, from the hand-knitted product of the Persian native. Ancient and modern patterns can be copied. Several of the machines already are at work in the David & Co. plant and the first carpets of this type will appear in the market shortly.

## PATENTS

Trade-marks, Copyrights  
A former member of the Examining Corps in the United States Patent Office. Convenient for personal interviews.

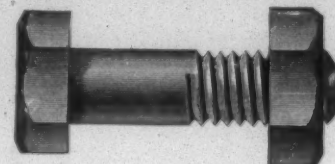
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406 Independence Building  
Charlotte, N. C. Phone Hem. 2173

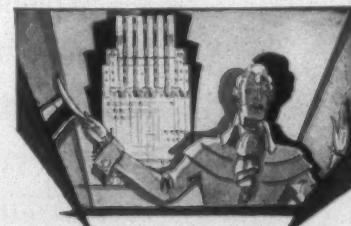
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New York's Newest Hotel

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Adjacent to Every  
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600 Bright Sunlit Rooms  
Each with Bath, Electric  
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Even widths, perfect selvages, straight edges, made of long staple; uniform weaving, Lambeth Spinning and Twister Tapes can save you money. Ask for prices and samples.

Lambeth Rope Corporation,  
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TAPE



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**Universal Standard Travelers**

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Whenever guaranteed quality and uniformity in ring travelers are required, the travelers specified are always UNIVERSAL STANDARD.

This is because years of experience and comparison with other makes of travelers have made the U. S. RING TRAVELERS the UNIVERSAL STANDARD, from North to South, East to West, and in Foreign Countries.

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#### *Representatives*

MR. WILLIAM P. VAUGHAN, Greenville, S. C.

MR. OLIVER B. LAND, Athens, Ga.

MR. GEO. H. H. GILLIGAN, Providence, R. I.

Will be at the Eighth Southern Textile Exposition, Greenville, S. C., to welcome old and new friends, explain to them many new features that have been developed within our own organization. U. S. RING TRAVELERS are obtainable in various types to meet each particular need in Spinning and Twisting.



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TRY THE COOL PLACES

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SOUTHERN APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS

OF

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA

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*"The Land of the Sky"*

*Jersey Seashore Resorts*

*Old Point Comfort*

*(Including*

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*Beaches at Ocean View (Norfolk)*

*Charleston, Savannah, Brunswick and*

*Jacksonville*

*Mountain and Lake Region of*

*New England*

*Resorts on the Great Lakes*

*The Black Hills of South Dakota*

*Pacific Northwest*

*Colorado*

*California Resorts*

*National Parks*

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*Canadian Northwest*

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TO

ALL SUMMER TOURIST RESORTS

TICKETS ON SALE DAILY

BEGINNING MAY 15TH, GOOD UNTIL OCTOBER 31ST

Write for List of Summer Resort Hotels and Boarding houses;  
also Boys' Camps and Girls' Camps

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SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM

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## Chain Store Worries

There are good reasons to believe that manufacturers are becoming more worried than they have been about the astounding development of chain stores. Some prominent officials of trade associations have said so publicly. Most manufacturers indeed realize and confess frankly that they will be far worse off when they have only a few large customers than they were when they were when they had many small ones. And yet the manufacturers do not seem to know just what they are going to do about their situation.

A good many years ago the wholesalers were blamed for the growth of chains. Now the manufacturers find themselves in the same plight in which the wholesalers were long ago, and they are not comfortable. Taking their own troubles seriously, they forget their laughter over the wholesalers, while the wholesalers, or those of them who survive, have their turn to smile. Not only do the manufacturers fear such buying power as the chain stores wield but also they tremble at prevailing methods. Not only do the chains play one seller against another, to the detriment of all, but they often threaten, and in many instances they have made good their threats, to enter the manufacturing field; and to this what can the manufacturers say? They have grasped one iron in the fire that is too hot to hold, yet they fear to let go. And these conditions are not peculiar to any one trade.

Obviously while the manufacturers are selling goods to the chains it would be unwise, not to say suicidal, to do anything openly inimical to them. But why not make friends with the retailers? Why not have the men of the best brains in the various associations of manufacturers give counsel and advice to the distributors? The latter are so numerous that they have a strong public appeal, indeed are as appealing as the farmers. Their influence might easily prove a decisive factor in the chain store controversy. —N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

## New Rayon Draperies in Modernistic Spirit Featured by Savona

Charlotte, N. C. — The Savona Manufacturing Company of Charlotte, through its selling agents, is showing an attractive ombre striped rayon and cotton drapery in a range of four colors this being the initial product of their new policy, it is reported, of styling up their line to meet the consumer demand for luxurious and colorful interior fabrics in the modern manner. Three shades of one color are blended. It is said, in the rayon warp and a nubbed cotton yarn in a contrasting color is used for the filling. A particularly attractive combination is the use of three shades of gold shading into bronze and crossed with a French blue.

A consumer survey is said to have been made according to the mill, and

the women prefer purchasing 36-inch material to be hung full width on each side of the window rather than splitting a 50-inch material. The opinion has been expressed that the more luxurious trend of modern decoration is responsible for this reaction against a 25-inch hanging when a 36-inch affords more attractive draping.

This Charlotte plant will continue to develop damasks and brocades in 50-inch widths. These numbers are also being restyled with consideration for the style value of all-cotton damasks in new colors and heavier quality. It is also reported that Savona bedspreads in interesting new designs and color combinations are being developed, using both rayon and cotton.

## The Mechanical Age

A visitor to this world from another planet would surely be a little confused by the mixture of respect and fear with which all who earn their daily bread in industry regard the machine and the mechanical age. A pride in machinery, in mechanical progress, and in labor-saving seems to go with a fear of their consequences, witness the often pathetic attempts to avoid or to alleviate such consequences. Perhaps the truth of the matter, as Mr. Bertrand Russell has recently written, is that "machines have altered our way of life but not our instincts." There is clearly, on that account, the greater scope for the industrial psychologist and the welfare worker to teach the leaders and the workers in industry how best their ways and their instincts may be reconciled. In the absence of more scientific guidance industry is, for the present, dominated by two main schools of thought. The one gives in to the machine during working hours and looks for escape from its inhuman regularity of rhythm to increased leisure put to the best purpose; the other will not acknowledge the power of the machine even in the workshop, and looks for ways of softening its tyranny during the working day itself. The one school will approve of the semi-ruralization of the urban worker on the lines described by a correspondent who discusses American industrial conditions. The other school would undertake a complete reorganization of factory methods, would draft workers from one semi-skilled job to another in the factory—offering a premium to those workers who are willing to learn new tasks—and would adopt every possible way of reducing monotony to a minimum. The first school has the broader and the easier method of attack, but our correspondent's description of armed strike-breakers does not make the American example a particularly happy one. The second school has the harder but the worthier task; it recognizes, at any rate, the duty of industry to improve conditions for which it is directly responsible. Both schools have so far done little more than survey the problem, and it cannot be denied that there is waiting for the scientific investigator a problem as urgent and as important as any in the laboratory.—



# FABREEKA BELTING

**Can replace both leather and rubber**

**Is waterproof and steam proof**

**Does not stretch nor shrink**

**Is very flexible**

**Has long life**

When worn or damaged, can be saved for use elsewhere, slit to narrower width and stripped of plies to reduce thickness.

After slitting, edges are still smooth and belt is not out of balance.

Wear due to shifters does no damage to the clean, straight Fabreeka edge.

## Fabreeka Belting Company

**120 High Street, Boston**

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**461 Eighth Avenue**

**Chicago**  
**529 South Franklin Street**



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## Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc.

79-83 Leonard Street  
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99 Chauncy St., Boston

223 Jackson Blvd., Chicago

## Leslie, Evans & Company

39-41 Thomas St.

New York

Selling Agents for Southern Mills  
Sheetings, Print Cloth, Drills, Twills, Ducks

## W. H. LANGLEY & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

320 Broadway, New York City

Sole Selling Agents for

Langley Mills, Seminole Mills, Aiken Mills, Anderson Cotton Mills,  
Strickland Cotton Mills, Moultrie Cotton Mills, Poulan Cotton Mills

## WOODWARD, BALDWIN & CO.

Established 1828

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Selling Agents For

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Boston  
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Cincinnati

St. Joseph  
Shanghai (China)  
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Specializing in Selling Cotton Mill Products

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Our Export Department Serves 69 Foreign Countries

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GREY COTTON GOODS

CARDED YARNS

COMBED YARNS

# Cotton Goods

New York. — Continued improvement in the condition of the cotton goods market was noted last week. Sales began to grow smaller toward the close, due to the tendency of many buyers to wait for the ginning report on Monday. However, the volume of business done since the previous week has been very encouraging and the general tone of the market is more promising than for some time. It is pointed out here that the policy of keeping production in line with sales making for a much firmer basis in the market. It is believed that the continuation of this policy will lay the foundation for the most profitable prices that the mills have experienced in a long time.

Sales of print cloths and sheetings were generally smaller after the middle of the week, but a moderate volume for the entire week was noted, with some improvement in the price situation.

Prices were firm on print cloths. Spot and nearby of 64x60, 5.35 yard sold at 7½ cents, with this price firm in first hands. Some small lots sold in second hands at one-sixteenth less. For 68x72, 4.75 yard, 9 was paid for contract. Spots continue very scarce, and are quoted in second hands at one-quarter premium. Spots of the 60x48s, 6.25 yard are not plentiful. The market on this style is considered as firm at 6¼ cents. The market on 80 squares, 4.00 yard at 10¼; the 72x76, 4.25 yard are quoted at 9½, with some goods again quoted at three-quarters; 64x56, 5.50 yard at 7½; 44x40, 8.20 yard sold at 5 cents; 48 squares, 7.15 yard sold at 5½.

Bag trade inquiry was for 30-inch 4-yard sheetings, quoted up an eighth to 8½c; 40-inch, 4-yard, sold at 11c; 40-inch, 3.75-yard, quoted at 8½c, and 40-inch, 4.25 yard quoted at 7½c. A number of other sheetings were advanced, but what sales were made were for quick deliveries and in small amounts. The 36-inch, 3-yard were quoted at 10½c, 37-inch 3.50-yard at 9½c, 36-inch 6.15-yard at 5½c, 32-inch, 6.25-yard at 5½c, 40-inch, 2.50-yard at 12½c and 40-inch, 3.60-yard at 9½c to 9¾c.

The good potential demand for combed broadcloths which was uncovered during the past two weeks

is continuing to have a strengthening influence upon prices. Close to seventy-five thousand pieces of 128x68 and 144x76 singles have been moved since the improvement commenced and with the additional business that has come through this week, the total is probably much larger than indicated by this figure. Several years ago that yardage would not be considered impressive, but it looks substantial compared with the hand-to-mouth buying of the past season. November-December delivery of a fairly good make of 128x68 sold at 17½ cents; a less choice make sold for October at 16½. The situation in 144x76 singles is still stronger. Most good makes are held at 19 cents, some quote one-eighth, and deliveries on the majority of qualities are well into the end of the year. Certain makes are sold up beyond January on present production.

Carded broadcloths were firmer and quiet, 80x60s at 9c, 90x60s at 10c, sold, with 10½c asked by some; 100x60s at 11c, and 112x60s quoted at 12½c. The 39-inch 4-yard twills were quoted at 10½c and 4.25-yard at 10½. Several mills quoted pajama checks 64x60s at 7½c, 72x80s at 8½c and 80 squares at 10½. Recent sales of print cloth dobbies running to fair yardage were reported on a 46½c to 48c per pound basis.

Many mills quoted prices only on individual orders for fire fabrics, although business placed indicated that the market in carded peeler cords 23s 5-3-ply was in the vicinity of 47c. Difficulty in getting any deliveries before December was reported, with some business being placed into January. Egyptians were quiet and nominal.

Cotton goods prices were as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s..	6¼
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s..	7¼
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s..	9½
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s..	10½
Dress gingham	12½-15
Brown sheetings, 3-yd. ....	11¾
Brown sh'tgs, 4-yd. 56x60s	9½
Brown sheetings, stand.....	12¾
Tickings, 8-oz. ....	21 -22½
Denims .....	17
Staple gingham, 27-in. ....	10½
Standard prints .....	9

## Constructive Selling Agents

for

Southern Cotton Mills

## J. P STEVENS & CO., Inc.

23 Thomas Street  
New York City



# The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa. — Considerable improvement has been seen in the yarn markets in the past ten days. Prices has been much firmer, and sales larger. While most buyers have not been willing to contract ahead for large orders, they have increased the size and frequency of their smaller business and the total volume of business has been considerably larger. Spinners, in many instances, are not inclined to trade far ahead under present conditions.

By mid-week yarn consumers were buying only in small lots, due to the fact that most of them were waiting for the ginning report before placing further business. The trade here believed that the crop estimate would run around 14,000,000 bales, but were content to purchase only what supplies they actually need.

Fair business has been done during the week, although the bulk has been composed of small lots with quick delivery specified in many cases. This indicates that stocks in most dealers' hands are low. Some substantial orders are reported to have been placed, however, with future delivery of four to eight weeks specified.

Weaving, insulating and electrical yarns have been most in demand here, and trading has been done moderately in other grades. Prices are still said to be below a level which will yield a fair profit to spinners and many feel that further advances will be necessary. Dealers generally look for an acceleration of business in yarn very soon.

Mills in the industry, drawing a large part of their yarn supplies from this market, at present are unable to take additional business prior to January deliveries. This fortunate condition is not general, but more mills are selling up their output for the balance of 1928 right along, dealers report. Sentiment among yarn consumers has improved substantially since the middle of September.

20s	36 1/2
24s	38
26s	38 1/2
30s	40 1/2
Southern Frame Spun Carded Yarn on Cones	
8s	32 1/2
10s	33 1/2
14s	34
16s	34 1/2
18s	34
20s	35
22s	36
24s	37
26s	38
30s	39 1/2
40s	47 1/2
Southern Two-ply Combed Peeler	
8s	44
10s	48
14s	53
16s	55
20s	56
24s	62
26s	66
30s	76
40s	87
Southern Two-ply Hard Twist Combed Peeler Weaving Yarns	
8-12s	46
20s	48
30s	53
36s	54
38s	56
40s	57
50s	60
60s	65
70s	80
80s	85
Southern Combed Peeler Single Yarn on Cones	
10s	42
12s	42 1/2
16s	43 1/2
22s	46
24s	47 1/2
26s	48 1/2
28s	49 1/2
38s	52 1/2
40s	54 1/2
50s	60
60s	65
70s	75
Carpet and Upholstery Yarns in Skeins	
8s to 9s 3-4-ply tinged tubes	30 1/2
8s 3-ply hard white warp twist	30 1/2
10s and 10s 3 and 4-ply hard white yarn tubes and skeins	31 1/2
Same, warps	32 1/2

## Aberfoyl Advances Two-Ply Yarn Prices

Philadelphia, Pa.—Aberfoyl Manufacturing Company has announced, effective last Monday, an advance of 1 to 4 cents a pound on two-ply mercerized yarns, applying to numbers from 20s two-ply to 80s two-ply, both inclusive. This adjustment of mercerized yarn prices, it was stated, was based in the advance that has taken place in cotton and the strengthening now in progress in the yarn market.

The new prices follow:  
Two-Mercerized Yarns

20s	.58
24s	.59
26s	.60
28s	.60 1/2
30s	.61
32s	.62
34s	.63
36s	.64
40s	.66
45s	.71
50s	.73
55s	.78
60s	.82
70s	.94
80s	1.06

Prices of the following numbers remain unchanged: Nineties, \$1.45; 100s, \$1.75; 120s, \$2.15.

On the numbers from 20s to 80s, both inclusive, the new prices will restore the mercerized yarn list to the price level which prevailed from August 1 until September 17.

Southern Single Skeins	
4s-8s	33
10s	33 1/2
14s	34 1/2
16s	34
20s	36
24s	38
26s	40
40s	43 1/2
Southern Two-ply Skeins	
4s-8s	33 1/2
10s	34
12s	34 1/2
16s	35 1/2
20s	37
24s	37 1/2
26s	38 1/2
30s	40 1/2
40s	49
50s	58 1/2
Southern Single Warps	
4s-8s	33 1/2
10s	34
12s	34 1/2
14s	35
16s	35 1/2
20s	36 1/2
30s	40 1/2
40s	49 1/2
Southern Two-ply Warps	
8s	33
10s	34
12s	34 1/2
14s	35
16s	35 1/2

## CATLIN YARN COMPANY

NEW YORK BOSTON PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO

Commission Merchants

Cotton Yarn

SOUTHERN OFFICE:

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

## WENTWORTH Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserve the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

Manufactured only by the

National Ring Traveler Co.

Providence, R. I.

31 W. First Street, Charlotte, N. C.



## RIDLEY WATTS & Co.

Commission

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BALTIMORE

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# SLIP-NOT

BETTER LEATHER BELTING

MADE ONLY IN

# ONE QUALITY

FOR  
WEAVING  
and  
BLEACHING



FOR  
SPINNING  
and  
CARDING

Manufactured by

SLIP-NOT BELTING CORP.

KINGSFORD, TENN.

Distributed by

PIEDMONT SUPPLY COMPANY

Greenville, S. C.



## Want Department

### Will Contract For Mill Output

Business connections wanted with a Southern textile mill of the "one-man" or "one-family" type.

We desire this mill to manufacture a material similar to Turkish toweling. We will contract and purchase entire output of this material. We will also finance the purchase of necessary or additional looms.

Mill must have own carding and spinning and dyeing facilities, with low overhead and labor cost.

For such a mill, an excellent opportunity is presented to connect with an energetic and responsible outlet for its products.

All communications held strictly confidential.

Address J. S. C., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

### Selling Opportunity

For capable salesman-engineer familiar with cotton machinery in the Southern field. Full details as to experience and connections should accompany reply. Address W. G. A., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

### Wanted

Fixers wanted for knitting machines in Southern hosiery mills, salary \$40-50 per week. Charles P. Raymond Textile Service, 294 Washington Street, Boston.

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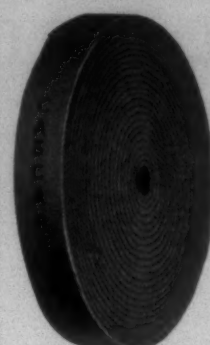
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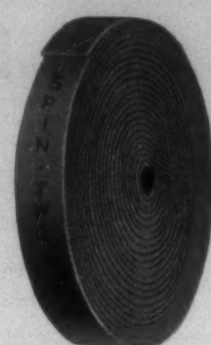
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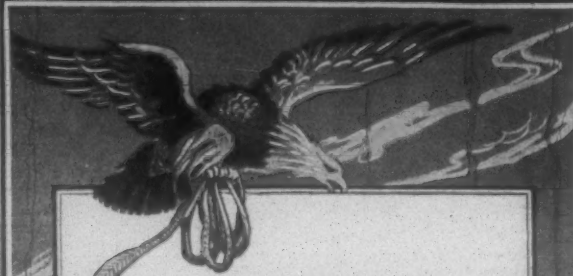
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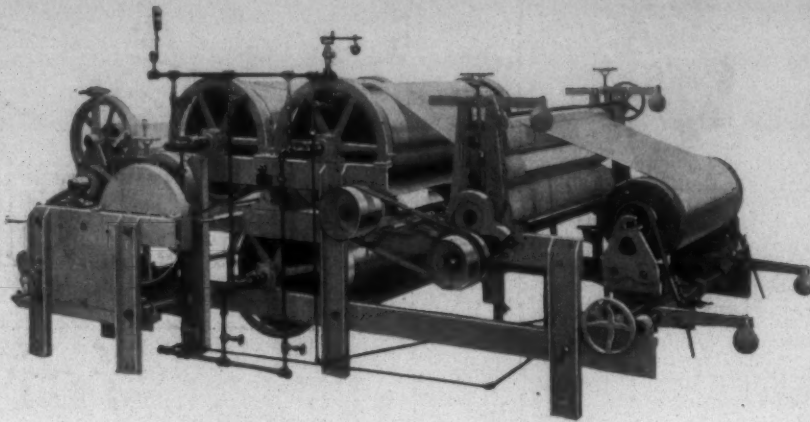
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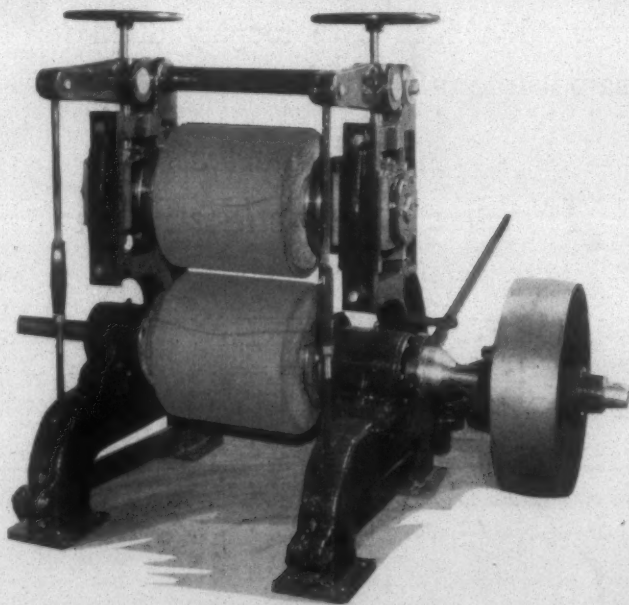
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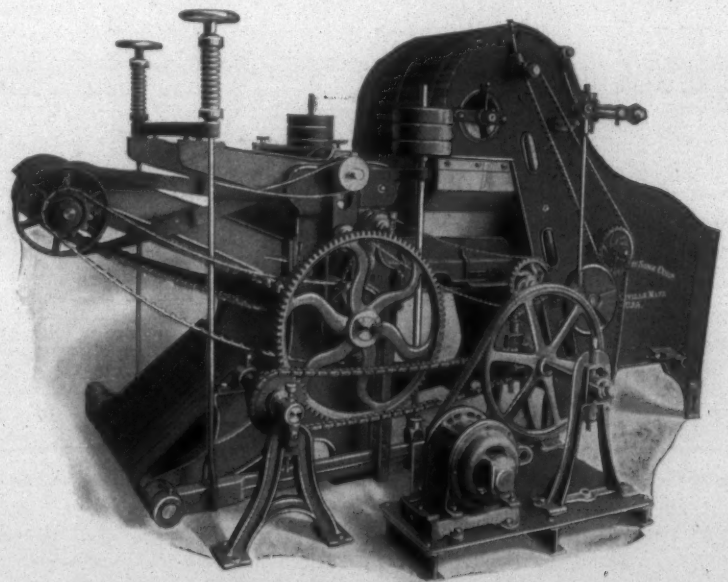
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# HOME SECTION SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Edited by "Becky Ann" (Mrs. Ethel Thomas)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., OCTOBER 11, 1928.

## *News of the Mill Villages*

### WAXHAW, N. C.

#### Rodman-Heath Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are sailing along fine, here now, with plenty of work for all.

You bet I'll be at that dinner! When it comes to eating, I'm a real "champeen."

Mr. John Stanton and family have moved here, from Monroe, and we are glad to have them.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Sneed, September 27th, a son.

Willie Elms and family visited Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Sneed, Sunday.

Miss Mathe Long spent the week-end in Mineral Springs with her parents.

Miss Annie Stanton spent the week-end in Monroe.

Miss Pearl Rodman had charge of the prayer meeting Sunday night, and impressed all present with her earnestness. We have a good prayer meeting and Sunday school, here in our village, and think we have a real nice place to work and live.

MOLLIE.

### HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

#### Merrimack Mill.

Dear Aunt Becky:

When the Hammond String Band gets together, we sure do have good music.

Night school started off with fifty students studying textiles.

We had one couple—Miss Mamie Bolding and Mr. Melvin Christopher—to choose each other for better, or worse, a few days ago.

Mr. Grady Thomas has not been well the past few days.

The Boy Scouts had their regular meeting Tuesday night, with Scoutmaster Broadway.

We are pulling hard for Birmingham against Houston, Texas, for Dixie honors in baseball.

Sgt. Sammie Baker got an early return boxing match with Young Garbett, and out-pointed him in a 12-round bout, and will fight the

champion welterweight, Joe Dundee, next month.

Sorry to report Margie Smith on the sick list.

#### LEARNING MORE.

### MACON, GA.

#### Social Club Has October Meeting at No. 2 on Monday

Monday the Social Workers' Club of Macon, of which the social service workers and the trained nurses of the Bibb communities of Macon are members, held the October meeting at the No. 2 club rooms. The luncheon was prepared and served by the Bibb's social service department and the guests were lavish in their praise, both of the luncheon and the lovely club rooms in which the meeting was held. Carl Sullivan, president, presided. The principal talk was made by Mr. F. N. McBroom, secretary of the Macon Community Chest.

The election of a vice-president to succeed Mr. Sullivan, who served as vice-president prior to his elevation to the presidency, resulted in the choice of Dr. Walter McFall and he accepted in a short talk made in a very gracious manner.

### STARKVILLE, MISS.

#### J. W. Sanders Cotton Mill, Inc.

Dear Aunt Becky:

As I seldom see anything from Mississippi, will try and write a few lines for our mill; we are running full time with plenty of help, and more coming along every day or two.

We have a very fine crop of overseers, with E. L. Tomlin, master mechanic; L. R. Phillips, in carding; Jesse Davis, spinning (he succeeds C. C. Brooke); E. G. Mason, weaving; J. F. Peeks, cloth room; F. R. Smith, superintendent.

Our village does not look like some places I have read about, but we have a healthy place to live; we have but very little sickness here;

the fresh air comes from all directions; there is no timber around here.

Mr. J. W. Sanders, our president, came up to see us last week; we are always glad to see him; he is mighty pleasant, but strictly business and on the job.

Sorry to say we have no club or ball team at our mill, but we do have a jolly lot of help.

Aunt Becky, if I see this in print will come again when it snows at Starkville.

Your new friend,

MATCH.

### WESTMINSTER, S. C.

#### Oconee Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are still on full time with plenty of help, and not very much sickness.

Mr. Flemmings and family of Greenville, moved to Westminster last week; they are welcomed to our town and community.

Mr. C. E. Willis and family moved to Walhalla Friday, of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Welborn and family accompanied by Miss Mol'ie Whitmire, spent the day in Greenville, Sunday, reporting a nice time on their return.

Visitors in the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Adams, of Madison, Sunday, were Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Hair and Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Dickson, of Westminster.

Several from here attended the circus at Seneca, and a laughable time was enjoyed.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Powell had for their visitors Sunday, Mr. and Mrs. Bell Bloodworth; Mr. Powell is second hand of the cloth room.

The Story is fine. We can hardly wait for the next issue to come.

Yes, Aunt Becky, I expect to see you at Greenville, if not hindered in any way,—and we will certainly get acquainted and have a joyful day together, I am sure.

SUNSHINE.



## Becky Ann's Ozen Page

### SEE YOU ALL NEXT WEEK

This is our last issue before the vacation and (what is almost as important) our correspondents' dinner. October 17th, Imperial Hotel, Greenville, S. C.

We want every correspondent to come to our booth early Wednesday morning to get a correspondent's badge and to get properly registered for the dinner. We now have twenty acceptances, and hope others will find it possible to join us, even on Wednesday morning. But it is very important that we know as early that morning as possible, how many dinners to prepare.

We will of course want to have a jolly good time, and there will be several interesting talks, and possibly some readings,—all short and peppy.

When Gee McGee, gets one look at "Little Willie" and our Mr. Clark he will forget all about his "leather strap," and become meek as a lamb,—doing as he is requested.

Everybody will be pleased to meet the gifted young poetess, Miss Edith Gresham, of Ware Shoals, S. C., whose contributions to the HOME SECTION have been so thoroughly enjoyed. She will be with us, that day.

A big fine looking, and very prominent textile leader came to our office recently, and gave us such a great "bouquet of flowers" in the way of compliments for the HOME SECTION, and what it means to the South, that we've had great trouble getting our hat on, since! ("Taffy" is a wonderful thing—and we all like it in large doses!) But we are glad to know that the HOME SECTION does fill a great need,—thanks to the vision and generosity of Mr. David Clark, who, though a great business man, is not always dominated by the thought of "dollars and cents;"—otherwise, there would be no HOME SECTION.

"Service to the Southern Textile Industry," is Mr. Clark's motto, and he gives that service unstintingly, regardless of sacrifice. He richly merits the admiration and adoration of the thousands who read his matchless publication, the *Southern Textile Bulletin*, and thousands of others, who, directly or indirectly have been helped by his fearless exposure of insidious foes of good citizenship.

Some of you will meet this good friend of yours possibly for the first time, when we have our dinner. But you are going to like him.

### Tell Him Now

If with pleasure you are viewing Any work a man is doing:

If you like him or you love him,  
Tell him now.

Don't withhold your approbation,  
Till the preacher makes oration,  
And he lies with snowy lilies

On his brow.

For no difference how you shout it,  
He won't really care about it,  
He won't know how many teardrops

You have shed.

If you think some praise is due him,  
Now's the time to slip it to him,  
For he cannot read his tombstone  
When he's dead.

### IF YOU AND I WOULD SMILE

(From "A Pal to All" Alexander  
City, Ala.)

If you would smile a little more  
And I would kinder be,—

If you would stop to think before  
You speak of faults you see;

If I would be more patient, too,—  
My lips in sneers ne'er curl,

Then I would help and so would  
you,  
To make a better world.

If you would cheer your neighbor  
And I'd encourage mine,

If you would linger at the door  
And say his work was fine;

If I would stop to help him  
Keep his lips from anger curled,—  
Both you and I'd be helping  
To make a better world.

But, just as long as you keep still  
And plod your selfish way,—

And I rush on an heedless kill  
The kind words I should say,—

While you and I refuse to smile  
And keep our gay flags furled,  
Some one will grumble all the while  
And it's a gloomy world.

### THE TEST OF A MAN.

The place to take the true measure of a man is not the forum or the field, not the market place or the amen corner, but at his own fire side. There he lays aside his mask and you may judge whether he is imp or angel, king or cur, hero or humbug.

I care not what the world says of him; whether it crown him with bay, or pelt him with bad eggs; I care never a copper what his reputation or religion may be; if his babies dread his home-coming and his better half has to swallow her heart every time she has to ask him for a five-dollar bill, he's a fraud of the first water, even though he prays night and morn till he's black in the face, and howls hallelujah till he shakes the eternal hills.

But if his children rush to the front gate to greet him, and love's

own sunshine illuminates the face of his wife when she hears his foot-fall, you may take it for granted that he is true gold, for his home's a heaven, and the humbug never gets that near the great white throne of God.

I can forgive much in that fellow mortal who would rather make men swear than women weep; who would rather have the hate of the whole he-world than the contempt of his wife; who would rather call anger to the eyes of a king than fear to the face of a child.—William Cowper Brann.

### A LITTLE SHIP.

There's a little ship on an ocean trip,  
That is all of white and gold,

There are sails of green which may be seen,  
By one who cares to behold.

There are breezes stiff which sails this skiff,  
On the ocean clear and blue,

And I think you'll agree with me, with me,  
That it has the dearest crew,

There are butterflies blue and honey bees too,  
That load this ship with gold.

The honey sweet for the crew to eat,  
With juices in the hold,

So, on this trip, in a model ship,  
A crew so gay and glad,  
Is sailing here, is sailing there,  
Upon a lily pad.

Edith Gresham,  
Age 13.

Ware Shoals, S. C.

### CAN YOU?

Here's health to the girl who can dance like a dream,  
And the girl who can pound the piano,

A health to the girl who writes verse by the ream  
Or toys with high C in soprano.

To the girl who can talk and the girl who does not,  
To the saint and the sweet little sinner—

But here's to the cleverest girl of the lot—

The girl who can cook a good dinner.

—The Swas Tika.

### HE PROVED IT.

"Yes, if Nature deprives you of one faculty, it increases another. For instance, the blind have a keener sense of touch than have we, who can see."

"That's true. You'll notice if a man has one short leg, the other is ways longer."



**She Fixed It.**

A clergyman and his wife were receiving a call from a parishioner. The clergyman's small daughter, aged eight, walked up to the visitor and, gazing intently at her, said, "Oh, my! But aren't you plain!"

Her mother, of course, was horrified and sought to undo the mischief as well as she could.

Frightened, Laura stammered: "I only m-m-meant it for a joke."

Which would have been as fortunate an escape as could be hoped for, but the mother pushed disastrously onward: "Well, it would have been a much better joke if you had said, 'How pretty you are!'"

**WE SHOULD SAY!**

Two convivial friends were wending their way home about 2:00 A. M. when one stopped to gaze at a sign.

"Watcha lookin' at?" asked the other.

"That sign," was the reply.

"Whazzit say?"

"Ladies Ready to Wear Clothes."

"Well it's dern near time, if you ask me," came the reply.

**GAS AND OIL.**

A young automobile owner in the Charlotte branch recently went to the dentist for what might have been a painful siege.

"Will you take gas?" asked the thoughtful dentist.

"Yeah," replied the patient, "and you'd better look at the oil, too."

**ARLINGTON, S. C.****Apalache Mills—Victor-Monaghan Co.**

I must write and tell of this nice mill and its good people. Arlington is the postoffice, and located about three miles north of the thriving little city of Greer, S. C. Mrs. Della Fletcher is the postmistress here, and hands out the mail on time. This mill has in the last year put in 450 new Draper looms that are turning out a good grade of print cloths, running both day and night.

The village has lately been very much improved by painting, and with the nice flowers has the appearance of an ideal village.

Mr. J. R. Ballenger is the local manager at this plant and also at the Victor plant at Greer. He always does all in his power for the welfare of the employees and sees to it that they have entertainment and encouragement in all that is good and uplifting. Mr. Ballenger has been with the company over 20 years and has grown up with the mill's. Mr. H. E. Bates is the superintendent and has lately returned to take the Apalache plant, and is much esteemed by all, as they know

him personally, and worked with him at the Victor plant where he was superintendent for a number of years, and are much pleased to have him and his good wife back in the community. Below is the line-up of overseers and office men:

W. O. Holiday, weaver; M. S. Shelton, weaver at night; Edward Milwood, spinner; C. C. Davis, spinner at night; D. E. Miller, carder; S. M. Farmer, carder at night; W. E. Brown, cloth room; Manly Crain, master mechanic; T. M. Glenn, outside; C. P. Tillotson, bookkeeper and paymaster; L. A. Green, supply room.

These men make little noise, as they keep the oil of truth and peace in their lives, and production comes out on time, and of good quality.

On last Thursday night the cloth room forces of both this plant and Victor Mills had a fish fry-out in the open spaces, which was very much enjoyed by all present. Also at the same time on another spot in the community, the ladies of the Methodist church gave a spread to visiting friends from Greer, S. C., which was a very successful affair and much enjoyed by all present.

We have both Baptist and Methodist churches in our village that are doing a fine work. Rev. A. E. Smith is the pastor of the M. E. church here and at Greer mills, and takes great interest in the young people. He has been instrumental in organizing a club here called RED AND BLUE ROMPER CLUB, of which all are proud; the uniform is a red hat and a blue necktie. The object is to train the young for work for the good of the community, and high Christian ideals, as well as entertainment and recreation. All members are given a large card to sign, with their own photo attached, which they are to keep, to remind them in the years to come of the good old days of the past. The card has suitable verses and the club yell, as follows:

Rah, Rah, Rah, Red and Blue,  
Rah, Rah, Rah, brave and true,  
Willing to work, ready to play,  
Rah, Rah, Rah, happy all day.

Hoping to see you at the Textile Show on the 17th and all the others, including Mr. Clark; I am, as ever,  
TOMMIE.

**CHEROKEE FALLS, S. C.**

Dear Aunt Becky:

Our mill is still on full time and everybody happy.

Next Saturday, Oct. 13th, we are going to have Field Day exercises beginning about 2:30 o'clock. There will be games and contests for all the different sizes and ages.

Cherokee Falls people generally appreciate the splendid work being rendered by Miss Bernice Dunn and Miss Belle Hall, community workers who have been here several weeks.

Miss Hall is becoming known affectionately as "Aunt Belle." Miss Hall and Miss Dunn have canvassed the village, making the acquaintance of all the residents and offering assistance where anyone happened to be sick. They are planning to organize a Working Girls Club, Mothers Club and smaller Girls Club, as soon as a suitable room is prepared. They will have kindergarten for the smaller children.

Mrs. Russell Kiser met with a very serious accident a few days ago when she went to attend her cow, which was tied in the back yard. The cow apparently got mad and made at Mrs. Kiser, knocking her to the ground, breaking one leg and causing several bad bruises.

Jessie Brown, who is secretary of Monaghan Mill Y. M. C. A. at Greenville, is expected here Tuesday night to help organize a Boy Scout troop.

To the delight of all the young folks and smaller children, the skating hall has opened again, after being closed for the summer.

Well, Aunt Becky, guess I better stop, though I could write more, but maybe you wouldn't have room for somebody else's letter.

But I must tell you my husband says he is very glad we don't live so far from Greenville; he thinks maybe he can get me home the 17th before he has to call a doctor. See what he means? Of course he knows I like good things to eat.

Oh! I was very glad to see where you had invited Edith Gresham to your dinner. I knew the Greshams when I used to live at Ware Shoals, though I didn't know Edith so well. Her sister, Ruth, came to my house real often to play with my little girl.

Well, good-bye everybody till the 17th.  
POLLY ANNA.

**EAST ROCKINGHAM, N. C.****Hannah Pickett Mill.**

Dear Aunt Becky:

I am a little girl 11 years old, and live at Hannah Pickett Mill. Am in the high fifth grade at school.

You are acquainted with my mother; she is the oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sye Sewell, and you visited them when you were with Mill News.

Mother has read lots of your stories and she sure does love you. She has one of your books, "The Better Way," which she has had for 41 years, and praises it next to the Bible. Your stories all give such good advice to young people.

Grandpa and Grandma Sewell are living in West Rockingham. They have 27 grandchildren, and when we all meet there, we have a time. My father is James S. Moree, and I am the oldest of 6 children. Our baby is three months old and the sweetest



thing you ever saw; he weighs 19 lbs.

We would all be so glad if you would come to see us. Do hope I'll get to see you sometime in the future.

#### BLONDIE MOREE.

(Now this letter is a pleasant surprise, and revives wonderfully pleasant memories. If I ever get to Rockingham, will truly look you all up.—Aunt Becky.)

#### KERSHAW, S. C.

##### Kershaw Mill News.

Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Ferguson and family and Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Brannon visited in Greenville and Greer during the week-end, and while visiting at Greer, Mr. W. B. Lister and family had a reunion in honor of Mr. J. T. Lister, Mrs. Ferguson's father, who is seventy-three years of age; there were over a hundred present and everybody enjoyed the occasion.

Mr. M. A. Crolley and family motored to Camden Sunday afternoon on a pleasure trip.

Mr. E. L. Skipper, general manager of the Fort Mill Manufacturing Company, visited here Tuesday to attend a stockholders meeting.

Messrs. H. H. Davis and L. A. Faile motored to Hartsville Saturday afternoon on a pleasure trip.

Mr. T. E. Lattimore, who has been second hand in weave room at night, has been promoted to oversee of weaving in day time.

Miss Mae Spears, of near Cassette, and Mr. Clyde Horton were married Sunday, Sept. 30th, at Camden. Mr. and Mrs. Horton visited Charlotte, N. C., and Cheraw, S. C., this week on a honeymoon trip; they returned Tuesday to make their home here.

Mrs. F. T. Jordan is spending a week with her mother at Camden.

A READER.

#### YORK, S. C.

##### The Test of a Man — News Notes From All Around Town

Meeting the hard things in life and grappling with them, is the real test of a man's worth. Anyone can handle the soft jobs where no responsibility or effort is required, and where no problems in life are to be solved; but, to face perplexities, to battle, with things that really test a man's intellect, conscience and brawn is what puts one through the crucible. If he can come out clean; if he can master difficulties; if he can live down slanders, meet knocks and rise above tribulations, he proves himself a man, no matter what position he occupies. Self-denial and sacrifice enter largely into the lives of all worth while characters, and the busy conscien-

tious man of today is the man who will die happy, even if he doesn't die rich.

The Neely and Travora Mills started their wheels rolling Tuesday on full time schedule after being idle for several months; with the exceptions of a few new families, all the old hands are back on the job. It has been quite a while since all the houses at the Neely were occupied, but now we are filled to capacity; that makes it look like "good times" again.

Prof. J. Thompson Brown of Winthrop College, was a speaker at the monthly banquet of the York business men's association, Thursday night, in the Parrish house of the Episcopal church. The teachers of the city schools were present at the meeting as the guest of the association.

We are glad to have Mr. L. R. Boyd and family with us again. Mr. Boyd is "general utility" man here and is now engaged in overhauling the spinning room machinery at the Travora.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Neely Mill met at the home of Mrs. Kate Black, on Lincoln street, this week. After many business discussions a salad course was served.

The carding department of the Cannon Mill enjoyed a fish supper in the hall Saturday afternoon. And believe this scribe, there was plenty of fried fish, and fish soup (fit for a king). The supper was prepared by Miss Ada Saunders, the community worker, and was enjoyed by all who were present (not a single one being absent).

The people here are getting interested in the county fair which starts next month, but more interest seems to be in the world series ball games, which is to be played off soon. (Don't forget, this is a Babe Ruth town).

C. L. C.

#### LAGRANGE, GA.

##### Mr. S. Y. Austin, of New York, Visits His Former Home and Friends.

The members of the Men's Bible Class of Trinity Methodist Church were delighted to have among them Sunday, Mr. S. Y. Austin, of New York, formerly of LaGrange.

Mr. Austin is connected with the Callaway Mills, and is always given a hearty welcome by the people of this city. On this occasion Mr. Austin gave a very interesting and inspiring talk to the men.

The men of the Southwest LaGrange Baptist Church were invited, and the combined group composed about seventy-five.

##### Message Delivered in Baptist Church.

"If any man shall compel you to go with him one mile, go with him

two," was the text of an inspiring message delivered from the pulpit of the Southwest LaGrange Baptist church last Sunday morning. It was not a sermon. It was not even a prepared talk, for the one who gave it had not expected to be called upon. This speaker was Mr. S. Y. Austin, formerly of LaGrange but now living in New York City, where he is connected with the selling organization of Callaway Mills.

Mr. Austin is always welcomed back to Southwest LaGrange by the many friends who have known him since the early days of the Callaway Mills. He had come Sunday morning to be simply a member of the congregation. The things which he said, however, reached the hearts of his hearers better than many an elaborately prepared message.

"The first mile," the speaker declared, "is the mile of duty. It is when we start on the second mile—the one we are not forced to go but choose voluntarily to travel—that we find happiness and enter into real living."

The power of the message which he delivered came, not only from the great truths uttered, but in a larger measure from the great personality back of them.

Although Mr. Austin declared that he came for selfish reasons—"because I wanted to see you and not that I thought you would care about seeing me," he explained—there was probably no member of the congregation who did not go away Sunday a better Christian from having felt the influence of his words and presence.—The Shuttle.

#### HIGH SHOALS, N. C.

##### Manville-Jenckes Mill.

High Shoals is still making improvements, and I will soon be writing from a REAL TOWN. At present, the Strand Boarding House is being enlarged to double size, which will add greatly to the convenience of our people.

Just off the Lincoln highway, a home has been erected for the store manager. Sewerage will soon be installed in our village and I am sure will be greatly appreciated.

We understand that our superintendent, Mr. Johnstone, will get married in November.

The new picture theater is truly a great entertainment, and we are glad to see such high class pictures. The theater is open three days a week—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Mr. Oscar Hillard is machine operator and Miss Mattie Morton is ticket seller. This picture house is just off the highway on Cherry street.

Hope to see you all in Greenville October 17th.

A BOOSTER.



## For Her Children's Sake

By

MRS. ETHEL THOMAS

(Continued from Last Week)

"Why—I guess you'd just as well commence—tomorrow," said Emily, faintly, feeling that she had made a plunge into a sea of trouble and wondering if she could battle successfully with the great waves and breakers that loomed ahead.

Aunt Mandy took the letter, promising to send her little grandson at once to the mail box and went out, leaving Emily still seated by the little table, to resume her thoughts uninterrupted.

"I won't move a thing except our trunks and some bed clothes," she decided. "Every piece of furniture in the house belonged to his father or my mother. No, I won't move a thing. I'll furnish the cottage as I wish. For once, I'll enjoy the novelty and thrill of having things new. And we won't use oil table cloths and we'll have napkins, and Paul and Paula shall learn perfect table manners, so they won't feel embarrassed anywhere, or any time. Oh, I'll be glad to get away and feel free to do as I please! I don't want a thing to remind me of this!" Then she arose and packed her trunk.

And down at the meadow spring a strong man with dumb misery in his gray eyes gazed thoughtfully at his image reflected in the clear water, and grieved over wasted opportunities which might have made Paula's dream come true.

Almost as soon as supper was over, Paul and Paula retreated upstairs. The strained relations between their parents might not have been noticed had they not had an inkling of the truth, but now it was clearly evident that the atmosphere was "heavily charged," and the twins were decidedly uncomfortable. They tried to study but found themselves listening with bated breath to sounds downstairs, or asking each other questions impossible to answer; and soon they gave way to the wooings of Morpheus and went to bed.

Emily Trent sat near her husband, busy as usual, with a bit of sewing; and, after several attempts at conversation, in which no word of response passed the lips of Sam Trent, she, too, relapsed into silence. The clock ticked away the moment; a big yellow cat dozed in a rocker; crickets sang in the hearth. An outsider, glancing through the window would have pronounced this a picture of domestic happiness, little dreaming of the volcanic fires that raged in each breast, threatening destruction. When Emily Treat picked up her lamp and said, "Good night, Sam," then vanished into the "company room," closing the door behind her, Sam Trent rose to his feet wrathfully, and gazed after her with clenched hands and eyes narrowed to mere slits.

"Confound it all, I won't put up with no such," he mentally decided. "She's mine, an' she shan't shut her-

## They're All There

From the doffer boys, the spinners, the weavers on up to the overseers, superintendents and even the mill owners, they're all there in the

## Becky Ann Bocks

Aunt Becky Ann (Mrs. Ethel Thomas) writes of Southern mill life as no other author has ever done. Her thrilling romances throb with life and love in the mill villages, grip your interest and hold it to the last line.

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The Better Way  
A Man Without a Friend  
Driven From Home  
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## Nobody's Business

By Geo. McGee

### MANDY AT THE TELEPHONE

MANDY: "Hello, dat you—Susie? Nome, I se calling Susie. You ax me what her number is: I don't know. You orter no, you is in de tellyfoam offis. Yessum, but she stays at Miss Smith's on Taylors road. You say you give me information, well I le take it den. What I needs is information 'bout Susie. She's been gone for 3 days now. Ma'am? You say you is information? Yessum, I want to talk to Susie what stays wid Miss Smith. Lawsy-mussy, chile—I don't know which Miss Smith it is. She ain't got no husband. He's dead. Got kilt in de war, or in a wreck or somethin? Honey, I jes knows you have seed Miss Smith more times dan you've got fingers and toes. She totes a little dog around wid her all de time. He's a little dog." (Silence).

MANDY: "Hello, dat you central? I smell my bread a burnin' and I had to run and turn off de gas. Yessum, dis is Mandy. I se de same pusson what called Susie just now on de foam. No, I don't want information no mo. She don't know no mo about Susie dan you do. Looks like you all would tend to your bizness better den dat. Don't no who all's got foams? Well, how can you ring dem den if you don't know dat. I told you I wanted to talk to Susie. Yessum, Susie and I is good friends. I se cooking dis week for Miss Brown. She's gone off somewhere to play cards. She wonned a pink cummoner last week and it jes fits me fine. I done made up my mind to buy it next week. Just axin me for de number? I se de one axin you de number. I ain't running no tellyfoam, and you is. It's mighty poor bizness, can't ring Susie for me." (Silence).

MANDY: "Miss Central, you all must excuse me for running off. Somebuddy knocked on de back door and I had to see who dey was. Deys always somebuddy trying to sell beans and squashes and things. I wish dey would fetch chickens and beef. I se plumb fed up on beans and sich like. Nome, I ain't got no idea what Susie's number is. Don't you know Susie? She's cooked might nigh all over dis town. I can't find no directerry, and if I found one, I couldn't find Susie's name in it, 'cause she ain't got no foam of her own. I told you she was at Miss Smith's. (Silence).

MANDY: "Yessum, de ice man he cum in den. Yessum, deys lots of trubbull to us working folks, but dissen is mighty nice. I and him useter go to school together. Dat you Susie? Information? Why, I called Susie. I never called you. Sides dat, you ain't got no information. I done had you twist on the foam and you ain't rung Susie yet. Nebber mind now, I hears Miss Brown coming. She's so pertickler about her old tellyfoam. Good-bye. Guess I le go over to Susie's tonight. Mebbe I can talk to her den. I shore wishes I was back up in Filly Delfy where dey rings who you calls for."

self away from me, ignoring my rights as her husband. Either she comes back to me—or, I'll go to her—no! I won't go to her, neither,—I'll make her come back to me." Then he thought of her attitude for the past two days and knew he could never again in his life compel her to do anything. This was a new Emily and he didn't understand her. He sank back into his chair acknowledging defeat for the moment.

But let her dare carry out her threat! She'd find that he would never knuckle—he could be just as stubborn as she could, and he'd die and go to blazes before he'd be bossed by any woman. She couldn't do anything with out money, and he'd see that she got none. He had the right to forbid any one harboring her, too! But he blushed over the thought that such a shameful law existed.

The thought that she had cheated him—married him for convenience,—rankled in his breast. She had sold herself—and she should pay the price, he argued. And hadn't she? Yes, she had been loyal and faithful in every duty. He couldn't look back and find one single fault of hers—one instance of neglect. And how could he live without her? She had never seemed so desirable as now, when he faced the possibility of losing her. But he wouldn't let her go! He would stop at nothing—he would use force, if necessary, in his fight against her. Yes, he would keep her!

Then he thought long and seriously over another problem, and decided that he would spend money with a free hand; buy the new furniture Emily had wanted so long, and a piano for Paula. It would be nice to hear her play in the evenings, too—maybe she could yet! And Paul should have a horse and saddle. And he'd get a new carriage—or, by Jinks! an automobile. Silas Morgan had one and didn't own but fifty acres! Yes, siree! he would begin the high life and take out a thousand dollars insurance for Emily in case of his death! He would do anything now to make peace, except to consent to Emily's foolish proposition for the children. He wouldn't retract his words or change his decision; he had been too emphatic to "crawfish" gracefully and he couldn't without acknowledging himself defeated.

Sam Trent retired, thrilling over the big surprise in store for Emily, soon as cotton was sold, and well pleased with himself and his secret.

Early next morning, Wednesday, Emily Trent drove into town, leaving Aunt Mandy in charge. Going to the furniture store, she bought two nice bed room suites and a set of parlor furniture, chairs, reading table and some pretty chinaware. She knew that there was already a range and a dining table in the cottage kitchen and that there was matting and rugs on the floors and shades for the windows. She got a davenport for the parlor, which could easily be converted into a nice bed, should it be needed, and everything she could think of that would be immediately necessary; and found her bill to be a little over three hundred dollars. She did not want to write a check; so she went to the bank and drew out two hund-



dred dollars, paid for the things and ordered them sent to the cottage, telephoning her good friend, Capt. Smitherman, to see that they were cared for until she could come to arrange them. Then she hurried home highly elated over her purchases and eager as a child to get into her new quarters. It was not quite twelve o'clock and the field hands had not come for dinner. No one had missed her and she was glad. She wanted to put off the final wrench as long as possible. Try as she might to penetrate into the future she could not decide what to expect of Sam, when he really found himself beaten.

Wednesday and Thursday had passed and now it was Friday evening. Every night Emily slept cross the hall from Sam and there was now an ugly gleam in his eyes, proclaiming the brute element in his nature.

Paul and Paula had received invitations to the birthday party of their cousin in the city for Saturday evening, and were afraid to ask permission to go.

"I can tell by his looks that he'll say no!" said Paul, almost in tears. "And I don't want to ask Mama to plead for us. Oh, what can we do?"

"I—I— am going to ask him myself!" declared Paula, her little mouth coming together in a firm line, and she marched bravely downstairs with the invitation in her hand.

Sam Trent stared sternly at the little figure advancing toward him and gasped in surprise when two arms wound around his neck, and a warm cheek was laid against his. Something tugged at his heart strings and he laughed un- easily:

"I hain't got a cent, Miss Flirt."

"I don't want any money and I'm not a flirt. I love my Daddy. Does he love me?" kissing him on the forehead.

"What's the secret?" pulling her arms loose where- upon Paula bounced into his lap.

"I've picked a thousand pounds of cotton this week, Daddy."

"Yes; purty good for you."

"And Paul's picked a thousand and six pounds, all in five days."

"Yes—that's fine."

"And, Daddy—" Paula paused timidly.

"Well?" a bit suspiciously.

"Won't you give us a half holiday tomorrow? We are invited to Cousin Helen's birthday party and we are crazy to go. May we?"

"Shucks! Whoever heard of such foolishness. I don't know what the world is comin' to, nohow. When I was a boy we didn't have such things. A birthday party, indeed!"

"But Daddy, didn't you ever have a half day off for recreation? Didn't you just crave a little pleasure sometimes?" Emily Trent held her breath; her heart ached for her child.

"Too much work on hand to talk of holidays now, Paula," evasively.

"Please, Daddy—we'll work hard till noon."

## SHANNON, GA.

### Southern-Brighton Mills

We are running full time, day and night with plenty of contented and satisfactory help.

The Adams Co. is getting along fine with the new mill, and machinery will soon be coming in from Allwood N. J.

We closed the baseball season, Saturday, September 29th, by defeating Rome Hosiery Mills 9 to 4, and won the championship for North Georgia. It took six games and hard work to lick the "Sox" boys. Games were as follows:

Lindale Park: Shannon 2, Hosiery Mills 0. Shannon 8, Hosiery Mills 2.

At Shannon: Shannon 4, Hosiery Mill 6; Shannon 3, Hosiery Mill 3.

Lindale Parks Shannon 9, Hosiery Mill 4.

We played 29 games this season and lost only 6 games.

These cool days make us feel quite "peppy"

Mr. E. M. Crabtree and family spent last week-end in Anderson, Ala.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hadaway and sons Jimmie and Billie, spent their vacation in Mississippi; they had a grand time, but say there's "No place like home."

Mr. H. L. Freeman, of Atlanta, is our master mechanic, and is getting along fine. We welcome him and his family. Mr. Freeman says that of all the mill people he had seen, Shannon had them all beat. Thanks, Mr. Freeman.

Aunt Becky, I sure wish I could attend that big dinner. I know you will all have a grand time. I note that my friend, W. A. Hunt, of Langley, S. C., will be there, and I can tell you right now, you'd better prepare a 'big plate for that big boy.

New machinery for our carding department is on the road—35 cards, 3 slubbers, 4 intermediates and 7 speeders. We are to have cards and slubbers where the winding room was.

Mr. Paul Dumas and family spent the week-end in Aragon, with home folks.

Our Sunday School is going fine; we invite everybody to come and be with us on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.

SHANNON.

## KERSHAW, S. C.

### Kershaw Cotton Mill

We had a bad storm here, Tuesday, September 18; lots of damage was done to the shade trees in our village, but no one was injured so far as we know.

Mr. D. C. Outen, overseer of cloth room, and hope they will soon be restored to health. hope the ywill soon be restored to health.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Twitty, September 17, a daughter.

Mr. E. L. Crenshaw, our pay master, visited Rock Hill, Tuesday afternoon.

The Second Baptist church called a pastor Sunday night; Rev. B. S. Broom who has been the pastor, was recalled for another year. Rev. Broom has been doing some good work here for the upbuilding of this church.

Mrs. M. A. Guy and Gladys Shaw, of Charlotte, visited Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Twitty, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Julius Gardner, Mr. A. B. Adams and Miss Evelyn Adams of Fort Mill, visited Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Adams Sunday.



Miss Ethel Prince, of Charlotte, is visiting her uncle, Mr. R. H. Turner and family this week.

Mr. W. T. Price and family, spent the week-end with Mr. R. H. Turner and family, and Ethel returned home with them.

Mr. T. E. Lattimore and some friends, visited Sumter, Sunday.

A READER.

#### HIGH SHOALS, N. C.

##### Manville-Jencks Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

Our mill is on full time, day and night. The Bulletin and Home Section come as a real treat, each week. The Story just ended was exceptionally fine, and I know the present one will be good.

We have a nice and up-to-date picture show, which opened September 1st. It is a clean show in every respect.

Was sorry I failed to get my photo in for your special correspondents issue, which truly was a great success. I was very much impressed by some of your scribes, and very much surprised too, in one or two—especially "Little Willie," and I wondered if a mistake had been made. I had been thinking that we ought to show our appreciation for that "game little kid" by getting him a Christmas present. Since seeing him, I've changed my mind considerably.

Am glad to know that Gee McGee's friend, Mike Clark, got elected as "Kurriner." I have a friend who has run for every office except "Kurriner" and I shall tell him that he has one more chance.

A BOOSTER.

#### GASTONIA, N. C.

##### Gray Mill News. Big Exhibit Planned for County Fair

Our girls and women are very busy this week, fixing up their booths for the Gaston County Fair. We expect to make a fine showing. The Gray-Separk chain of mills will have four booths.

S. B. Laws and family, attended a family reunion at Lincolnton, Sunday.

Mr. A. C. Dellinger, of Shelby, was a visitor at the home of J. H. Fagan, Sunday.

Mrs. Jesse Baucom, her little son Jeter and Boyd Welch spent the week-end in Bryson City.

Mrs. Dan Welch, is spending some time with Mrs. Jessese Baucom.

Troop No. 5, Boy Scouts are looking forward to two big events: The Court of Honor, October 15th, in Gastonia, where a number of boys will advance for first and second class and merit badge work. Then Thrift Day, October 27th, to be held at the Gray-Separk community house, where they will have a display of most everything in scout craft,—all representing Thrift. The public is invited to see the splendid work of the scouts. Admittance is free.

Our mill company furnishes a trained nurse, Miss Carpenter, who is right on the job wherever needed. Our community workers are Miss Lucile Tatum and Mrs. Moffet Garrison.

Aunt Becky, I am sorry that I shall not be able to attend the correspondents' dinner.

FAY.

(We are sorry, too.—Aunt Becky).

"Oh, go on to bed an' let me alone!" impatiently.

"Sam, do tell her 'yes' or 'no,'" said Emily persuasively.

"I don't see no use of celebratin' birthdays."

"No," said Paula, "you don't. And I will wear crepe to celebrate mine after this!" and she fled from the room and upstairs, throwing herself face down among the pillows to stifle her sobs, while Paul cursed under his breath.

"Sam Trent, have you any heart at all?" asked Emily, her eyes blazing.

"Don't you reckon I know this is just a trick of yours, Emily?—a scheme that you an' your sister mapped out to get the children off from me?"

"You're crazy! Helen was born fifteen years ago to-morrow and has had a birthday party every anniversary. Paul and Paula have always been invited but have never gone, since they became so useful in the cotton patch," she said bitterly.

"Are you going in the other room to sleep?"

"Why?" asked Emily, searching his face.

"If you are, the twins don't go to the party, that's all," dryly. For a moment Emily Trent gazed into his face, itching with a mad desire to strike him. Her whole soul shrank in hot rebellion from the thought of him as her husband. She felt in that moment that she utterly loathed and detested him.

"You don't love me, you know—you married me for conveniences—you ought to be willing to pay the price," he said tauntingly.

"I have paid, doubly, and with interest," she groaned. "Don't make the children pay too! Oh, Sam, I'll do anything, if you'll only give them the chance I've been pleading for so long. Even now, I'll change all my plans to suit yours if you'll let them go to school—drive in and out, or board with Nell! Sam, this is your last chance to prove yourself a man worthy the sacred name of father. Will you do it?" And Emily Trent finished her plea, with her hands on his shoulders, her brown eyes swimming in tears.

"You ought to know Emily, that when I say a thing, I mean it. Don't you mention this any more."

"Good night, Sam," and there was a grim finality in every word that struck a chill to the heart of the stubborn man.

"Good—night—Emily," he replied in slow measured tones with emphasis on the last word, conveying positive proof that he would oppose her to the end.

In her present state of mind, Emily feared to offer sympathy to the twins, though she knew they needed comforting. And tonight, she found that she could not even pray!

All Saturday morning, Sam Trent felt like a criminal. He wished he had not told Emily the children could not go to the party. He had said lots of things this week that he was ashamed of, but he wouldn't "stoop" to apologize.

(Continued Next Week)